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THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES
INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76
AND COLONIAL TIMES

Volume 7

Sept. 1900-Aug. 1901

I continue to read
the Spirit with great
interest / Yours truly
Burlingame

James H. Connelley
125 Tribune Bldg
New York City

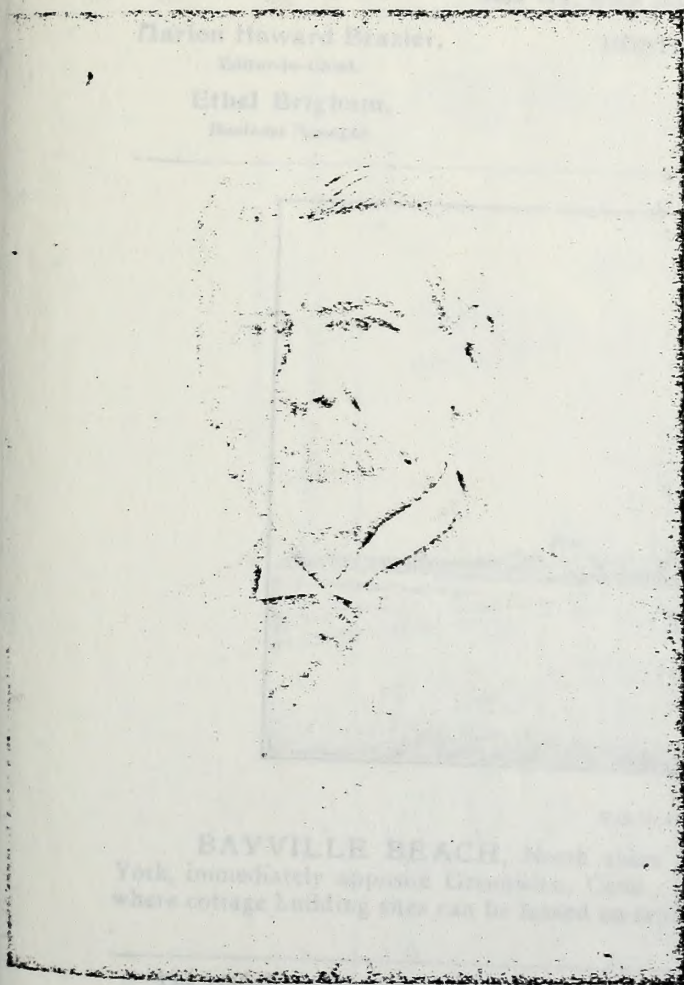
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THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES
INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76
AND COLONIAL TIMES.

Vol. VII. No. 1. Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76 SEPTEMBER, 1900. Entered at N. Y. Post Office as second class matter, Sept. 1894. Per Copy, 10 Cents



GENERAL HORACE PORTER,
EX-PRESIDENT GENERAL NATIONAL SOCIETY
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

AMBASSADE DES ETATS-UNIS
PARIS. July 16/00

*I continue to read
the Spirit with great
interest. / Yours truly
Enclosures.*

Louis H. Cornish Esq
125 Tribune Bldg
New York City

Kaucaorte

The Patriotic Review.

On September 13, 1900, will appear the initial number of a monthly publication printed in Boston and issued from September to May, inclusive, of each year.

It will be devoted exclusively to the interests of the patriotic and historical organizations of the United States.

Its contents will be varied in character, comprising signed editorials, articles on patriotic subjects, reports of meetings and conventions, and sketches of eminent men and women.

Its policy and aims will be impartial and conservative, its contributors capable, and its price reasonable (\$1.00 per annum, 15 cents per copy).

Secretaries of societies, chapters, etc. are asked to send items of interest, reports of meetings and conferences, articles of a patriotic character, notices of coming events to the publisher.

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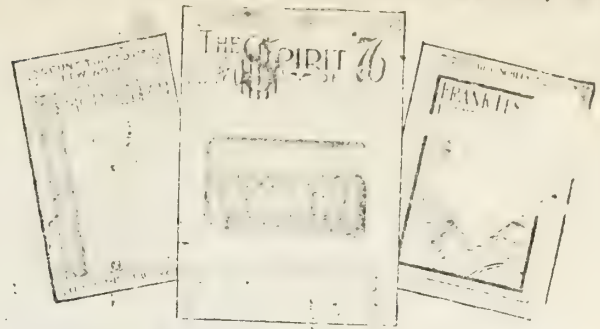
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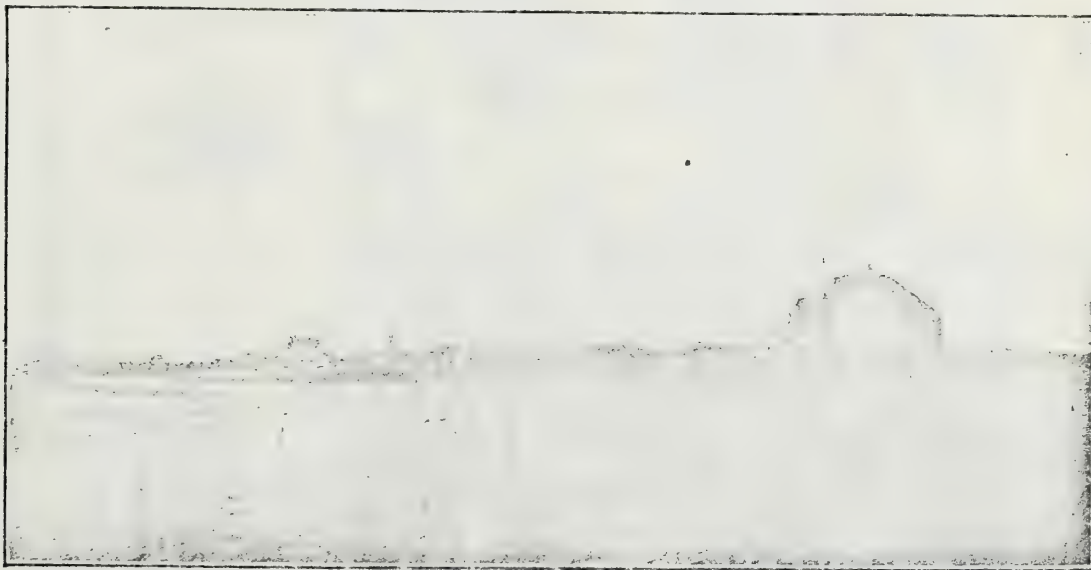
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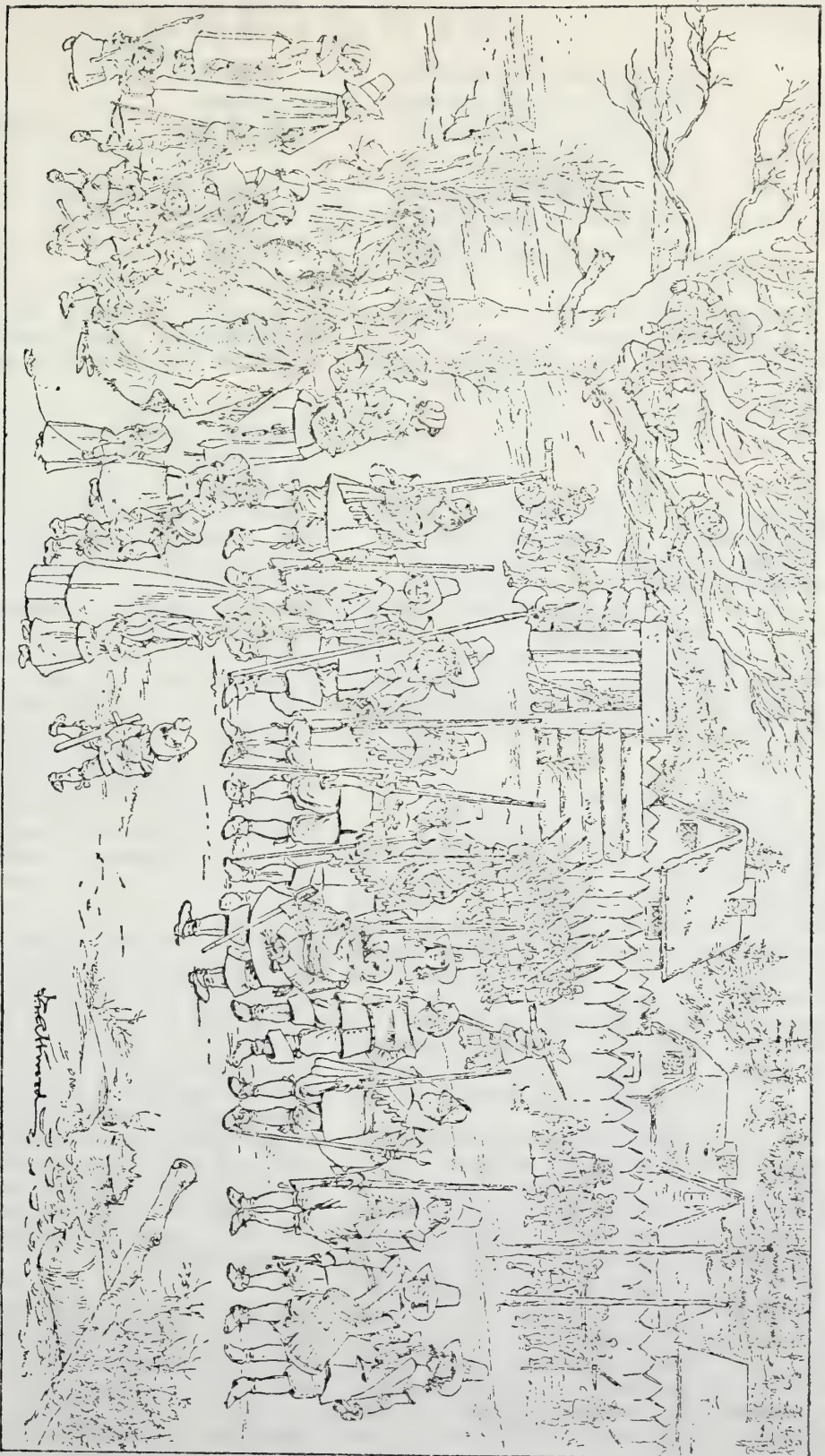
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The United States is the only country with a known birthday. All the rest began, they know not when, and grew into power, they know not how. If there had been no Independence Day, England and America combined would not be so great as each actually is. There is no "Republican," no "Democrat" on the Fourth of July, all are Americans. All feel that their country is greater than party.

Major James Dawley Darden, a Confederate veteran, whose services in the battles of Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Bermuda Hundred, Fredericksburg, Rappahannock Bridge and Gettysburg, were characterized by great bravery, died suddenly on Sunday afternoon of heart disease at his home in Washington, D. C. Major Darden had lived in Washington since 1881, and was 72 years of age.



Supplement to The Spirit of 76.

Vol. VII. No. 73. Sept., 1900.

THE PILGRIMS AND THEIR NEIGHBORS.

THE PILGRIM'S FIRST MUSTER.

No. 1.

From Life.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

PRINTED, MONTHLY, BY LOUIS H. CORNISH,
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AT ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR OR TEN CENTS A COPY.

Vol. VII.

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IN the death of the Hon. Lucius E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasurer under Abraham Lincoln, the Empire State Society, S. A. R., lost an ardent and esteemed member.

Mr. Chittenden was for many years a member of the board of managers of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and upon his retirement on account of ill-health about a year ago, he was made an honorary member and received at a public presentation the beautiful insignia of the Society. The president of the Society, the Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, appointed his fellow member, Louis H. Cornish, Editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76 Magazine to officially represent the Society at the funeral. Mr. Chittenden by virtue of his descent from an ancestor who came to this country between 1607 and 1657, as well as his Revolutionary ancestry, was a member of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America and was for several years a councillor of the New York Society. The acting governor, E. P. Conc, appointed Edward Hagaman Hall, an intimate friend of Mr. Chittenden's to represent the Order at the funeral. These representatives attended the ceremonies at Lake View Cemetery in behalf of their respective organizations.

Your very kind letter written from the Van Ness House, received, and I wish to thank you most heartily for your presence at the funeral of Mr. Chittenden, which was a source of great comfort to his family. Permit me now, in their behalf, to thank you for taking so long and tedious a journey to show their respect, and please express to your Society their cordial appreciation of this kindness. The continued and manifold courtesies which Mr. Chittenden received from his Compatriots in the Sons of the American Revolution and the Founders and Patriots, were a constant delight to him during his last years and no associations were more cherished.

Very cordially yours,

F. B. RICHARDS.

IF a party of forty people interested in Ancient Windsor can be gathered together, the Editor of this paper will arrange for a trip to the scenes of his lecture, visiting the various views he shows in his entertainment.

The trip can be made in one day, leaving Grand Central Depot at 9.04 A. M., reaching Windsor, Conn., at noon, where an old Thanksgiving dinner will be served, taking coaches a twenty mile ride will be made through Ancient Windsor Street, visiting its graveyard and old Colonial houses, then over the hills to Old

Newgate Prison, the most picturesque Revolutionary relic in existence, returning to Windsor, where supper will be served and the train for New York taken at 7 P. M., reaching there at 10 P. M., it is proposed to go Saturday, October 13, or if unpleasant, the 20th. The autumn foliage at this season will delight the eye and the bracing air do you good.

THE November and December issues of this paper will contain articles and illustrations appropriate to the season and will be sent to special lists of the Hereditary and Patriotic Societies with special inducements for subscriptions.

Advertisers wishing to reach this class for the Holiday trade will do well to apply for space early, if preferred positions are desired, the regular rates will be charged as we hope by this means to induce the Advertiser, who has not yet been with us to give us a trial order.

IN view of the often demonstrated inefficiency of attempts by Americans on board ship to sing more than a line or two of our National songs, the chief officials of the Cunard and White Star Lines at Liverpool, have in response to many requests arranged to print the words of the English and American Anthems on the menus of the dinner just preceding the concert usually given on each vessel, when leaving port.

With such a spur to our lagging patriotism, let us hope that the standing reproach that we cannot sing our National Anthems, "America," "The Star Spangled Banner," and "Our Country 'Tis of Thee," on ship board will be effectually done away with.

MASSACHUSETTS follows in line with THE SPIRIT OF '76, and publishes a magazine devoted to Patriotic Societies, chiefly in New England. It is edited by Miss Marion Howard Brazier, founder and Regent of Paul Jones Chapter, D. A. R., of Boston. Its business manager is Miss Ethel Bingham, Registrar of same Chapter, member of the Massachusetts Society U. S. Daughters of 1812, and Librarian of the Military Historical Society. The initial number indicates much care and thought in the preparation. It is illustrated with wood cuts of insignias and handsome half-tone portraits of the two most prominent military men in the M. V. U., one of whom is President of the Boston Elevated Railway Co.

The cover is done in colonial buff, its simplicity and dignity being a marked characteristic. The publication is called *The Patriotic Review*, and deserves the support of the reading public.

4
 THE True Value of a Pedigree," is eloquently and convincingly stated by Anne Hollingworth Wharton, writing to the *New York Times*, *Saturday Review*, in effect as follows:

"It has remained for the various patriotic societies, that have recently been formed, to demonstrate conclusively that genealogy is the proper study for the children of a republic. And this because the tendency of such a study is democratic rather than aristocratic, the chosen work of these societies being to honor what is good and great in the past, irrespective of wealth or social prestige, and to give it permanence by means of statue, tablet or printed page. Thus, despite all that is said in derision of the numerous patriotic organizations of to-day, their *raison d'être* lies in the fact that they are preserving for the future much valuable historical material that would otherwise be lost to the world. In days when history is being made all too rapidly, these Dames, Daughters and Sons, Colonial and Revolutionary, are holding up for the emulation of men and women of to-day shining examples of what is noble and heroic in life and character in the past.

Thanks to our numerous historic societies, many worthy old squires and dames who have performed good service in their day and generation are thus brought forward; while the happy descendants of those ancient worthies disport themselves in the various societies to which their ancestors have provided them with an entrée, decorated with a long line of badges.

This glorifying of the deeds of the past and displaying ribbons and orders upon one's breast may appear to the superficial observer to be an aristocratic movement, while it in reality tends to the leveling of social distinctions. Many individuals, proudly intrenched behind ramparts of genealogy adorned with heralbic blazonings, who firmly believed in the divine rights of certain families, have been rudely awakened from their dreams by learning that certain "outer barbarians" also possessed the magic password to the circle of the elect. More than this, by means of the searchlights thrown to-day upon records of the past, it may even be proved that these less distinguished persons own a share, a sixteenth or twenty-fourth part, in the selfsame revered ancestor whom these ladies and gentlemen of high degree most delight to honor.

From such revelations as this, does it not appear that the true value of a pedigree is not to add lustre to the names of those who are already exalted in position and fortune, but rather to raise up those who have, through adverse fate, fallen behind in the race of life? A clever woman who had recently joined a patriotic society in one of our large cities, was asked by an acquaintance what she thought of it. "It is just like heaven!" was the enthusiastic rejoinder. "What do you mean?" asked her surprised and somewhat shocked interlocutor. "Why, I mean that there are so many persons in the Society whom I did not expect to find, and, on the other hand, I missed people who I thought would certainly be there."

A Quaker woman of rare judgment, whose estimates of the values of the externals of life were as well balanced as the dovelike hues in her gown and bonnet, once said, in speaking of pride of birth: "It is pleasant to know that thee has come of good ancestry, but, after all, if thee does not live up to the notch thyself, it will do thee very little good." Words of truth and soberness were these, and in no way opposed to this aphorism: is the theory that many an American boy or girl will, in a certain sense, live up to their ancestry, if the fact is clearly and unostentatiously set before them that much

is expected of them because they have come from an honorable line, from men who served their country as soldiers, statesmen, scientists, literateurs, and, above all, as good citizens, or from women who have been patriotic, public spirited and self-sacrificing.

Sic transit gloria mundi! cries the philosopher, but, fortunately, there are some things in life less perishable than the vain glory of the world, and among them is a nation's heritage of character and achievement—priceless and inalienable possessions of the race, which cannot be too jealously guarded or too strenuously emulated.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Independence week was eventful and one of deep significance to all Americans. The anxiety of the French Government and the press to obliterate the unfriendly feeling towards France, which was aroused in America by the statements that France was hostile to the United States during the Spanish-American war, and to endeavor by every means to re-establish friendly American relations. The French Government is satisfied with the success which has attended these efforts. The manner in which it participated in the Washington monument and the Fourth of July fetes, has given an unmistakable stamp to the direction in which France's foreign policy is tending. There is now little doubt that the French Government feels that it is a matter of great importance to their country to secure the good will of America, and lay the foundations of a more intimate understanding than has ever before existed between the two countries.

American officials here, by their contact with the political world, have come to share this conviction that France is sincerely desirous of working in co-operation with the United States. Ambassador Porter has missed no opportunity of furthering the cordial relations which have sprung up between the two countries, and whose growth is decidedly agreeable to him. The demonstrations of Independence week have been of immense value in strengthening this growing accord, and they have been interpreted by the French press as testimony that the bulk of the American people do not entertain any feeling of animosity towards France, but on the contrary are actuated only by the best spirit in their dealings with the sister Republic.

The action taken by a member of the House of Deputies, Monsieur Greville-Reache, who was one of the pioneers of the Franco-Russian alliance, indicates that the good effect produced in France by the American sympathy displayed at these fetes may bring forth practical fruit. He published an article in the *Eclair* announcing that steps were being taken for the formation of a society to promote a Franco-American alliance. He proposed that M. Leon Bourgeois, who has been a member of several French cabinets, and who was the author of the resolution passed by Parliament a few days ago, thanking America for the Lafayette and Washington memorials, should be made president. The article attracted attention, and to the Associated Press, Greville-Reache gave a fuller expression of his ideas.

"Even the mass of the French people," he said, "has always been sympathetic to America, but the intellectual world apprehends that the many ties of history and the community of ideas, and especially of the material interests in many parts of the world that the two countries together, and it is felt that some practical step should be taken to draw them even more close to

one another. The erection of Bartholli's Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, and that of Lafayette in the square that takes his name at Washington, together with the two great movements that have resulted in the gift to France this week of the monuments erected in Paris, have done much to spread this idea. A certain number of French Senators, Deputies and literary men have discussed the matter, and deem the present an opportune moment to open a propaganda, having in view the formation of a Franco-American Association. It would be on the lines of the "Entente Cordiale" which was recently founded among Frenchmen and Englishmen. This is the present project, which it is hoped may eventually develop into a Franco-American understanding, perhaps as close as that that now exists diplomatically between France and Russia. Several informal meetings have been held and a committee will shortly be formed. Our first public action will be the convocation of a mass meeting in the Autumn, when Tout Paris returns to the metropolis from the country season. We should like to see a similar committee formed in America, with whom relations could be entered into."

Americans who were in Paris during the Spanish war state that the impression which obtained in the United States that France was anti-American was unjust, and that the French Government did not lend itself to any suggested concert of Powers for the purpose of interfering in the war, but on the contrary maintained an attitude of absolute neutrality, and assisted the United States officials in every proper way.

IN MEMORY OF LAFAYETTE.

Unveiling of the Great Frenchman's Statue in Paris.
Gift of School Children of America Accepted
on Behalf of France by President Loubet.

In the presence of the President of the Republic, M. Loubet, the United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, and a brilliant assemblage of representative Frenchmen and the most prominent members of the American colony here, the statue in honor of Lafayette, the gift of American school children to France, was presented to the nation by Ferdinand W. Peck, President of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, and was accepted by President Loubet in behalf of France. The monument was unveiled by two boys representing the school children of France and America—Gustave Hennocque, great-grandson of the Marquis de Lafayette, and Paul Thompson, son of the projector of the monument.

American flags and trophies in French and American colors were displayed on numerous buildings and on or over American houses throughout Paris, and the Parisians on waking found the Stars and Stripes floating from the pinnacle of the Eiffel Tower, thus dominating the whole city.

The location of the monument is within a small railled-in garden which henceforth will be known as Lafayette Square, and which lies in the centre of the quadrangular Place du Carrousel. The latter is surrounded on three sides by the Palace of the Louvre, and divides it from the Gardens of the Tuilleries. A specially erected barrier cut off the Place du Carrousel and only ticket-holders were allowed to pass. Within Lafayette Square itself, amid trees whose foliage formed a refreshing back-ground, was built a circular grandstand, which was entirely draped with crimson cloth, and in a space in the middle rose the statue of Lafayette enveloped in the folds of the American flag. The whole

square and the Louvre were profusely decorated with bunting, and detachments of Republican Guards, mounted and on foot, were stationed around and lined the entrance to the square. The entire body of American Exhibition Guards, in their white helmets, assisted in maintaining order and acted as ushers.

The scene within the amphitheatre was most striking and picturesque. The rising tiers of seats were filled with about 2,000 invited guests, a large proportion of whom were women whose handsome costume greatly contributed to the color effect. A portion of the stand was reserved for President Loubet, the Cabinet Ministers and other leading French officials, Ambassador Porter, the Diplomatic Corps, Commissioner Peck, Assistant Commissioner Woodward, Major Brackett, Secretary of the Commission, the National Commissioners, Ambassador Draper, of Rome; Minister Bellamy Storer, of Madrid, Ambassador Charlemagne Tower, of St. Petersburg, and Minister Harris, of Vienna. President Loubet was given the seat of honor in the centre of the front row, having General Porter on his right and Commissioner Peck on his left. In the same row were the Papal Nuncio, Monsignor Lorenzelli, and Archbishop Ireland. On the platform in front was a tribune for the speakers, draped with the American and French flags. Beneath it, standing on either side of the statue, were an American soldier and sailor, bearing the Stars and Stripes. To the left sat Sousa's band.

The American Military and Naval Attachés, Kerr, Heistand, Baker, Sims, Mott and Poundstone, entered just before the hour of opening, escorting Mrs. Daniel Manning and Mrs. Potter-Palmer. A moment later a fanfare of trumpets outside announced the arrival of the President of the Republic, who drove from the Elysée in a pair-horse landau, without an escort. As he entered the amphitheatre Sousa's band played the "Marseillaise." General Porter and Commissioner Peck met and escorted the President to the platform. The band then played "The Star Spangled Banner." The entire assembly uncovered while the national anthems were being played.

The ceremonies connected with the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Washington, the gift of an "Association of American women for the Presentation of a Statue of Washington to France," were presided over by the United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, who delivered an address.

In front of the statue, which is situated on the Place d'Jéna was erected a covered stand, tastefully decorated with evergreens and the flags of the two nations. A police cordon was drawn around the centre of the square, inclosing the stand and site of the monument. A squadron of Republican Guards on horseback was stationed about the statue, their striking uniforms giving color to the scene. About a thousand invitations were issued, and practically every known member of the American colony was present.

The exercises were very simple and were conducted without ostentation. They opened with "The Star Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise," which were cheered by the invited guests and the crowd which had gathered outside the police cordon.

General Porter delivered his speech, part in English and part in French. General Porter said:

First, let me extend a cordial greeting and an earnest welcome to all who have gathered here to participate in the impressive ceremonies which are to

follow. The occasion is fraught with peculiar interest. We come together to-day to dedicate a statue of Washington in the home of Lafayette. The patriotic ladies of America, in presenting this gift to our sister republic, could not perpetuate in enduring bronze a more exalted character. His name is the synonyme of unselfish patriotism, sublime heroism, unswerving virtue. When intrusted with the task of defending the liberties of his country, his towering genius brought order out of chaos, turned weaklings into giants and snatched victory from defeat. His modesty was equal to his courage. He never underrated himself in a battle; he never over-rated himself in a report. He reached the highest pinnacle of human greatness and covered the earth with his renown. His name will stand immortal when epitaphs have vanished utterly and monuments have crumbled into dust. His ashes were laid to rest in the bosom of the soil his efforts saved, but his true sepulchre is the hearts of his countrymen."

The following part of General Porter's address was delivered in French:

"I am deeply sensible of the honor which has been assigned me of welcoming upon this occasion the high officials of France, the distinguished representatives of foreign Powers and the citizens, both French and American, who honor this ceremony by their presence.

Fifteen years ago a large number of the people of France, animated by their friendship for America, sent there the imposing statue executed by Bartholdi, which is at present the most conspicuous monument in the harbor of New York, "Liberty Enlightening the World." To-day, the women of America—we always find a woman wherever a noble task is to be accomplished—present to the former ally of the United States, a statue of him who was the highest personification of liberty, the immortal Washington. During the eight long years of sanguinary conflict, carried on at the cost of countless sacrifices to assure our National independence, Washington was at once the sword and shield of the country and the disinterested champion of the sacred right of self-government. Throughout his entire career he was content to leave the efforts to man, the results to God. When he could not control, he endured. Slow in deliberation, firm in decision, clear in judgment and vigorous in action, never allowing himself to be unduly elated by victory or depressed by defeat, he could convince when others could not advise; he could lead where others could only follow. He emerged from the struggle in which he had shown the prudence of a Fabius, the skill of a Hannibal, the courage of a Ney, crowned with the affection of his fellow countrymen and the admiration of the entire world. From the bitter seeds of war he reaped a harvest of enduring peace. He did his duty and trusted to history for his meed of praise. History has not failed to render to him the tribute of its homage.

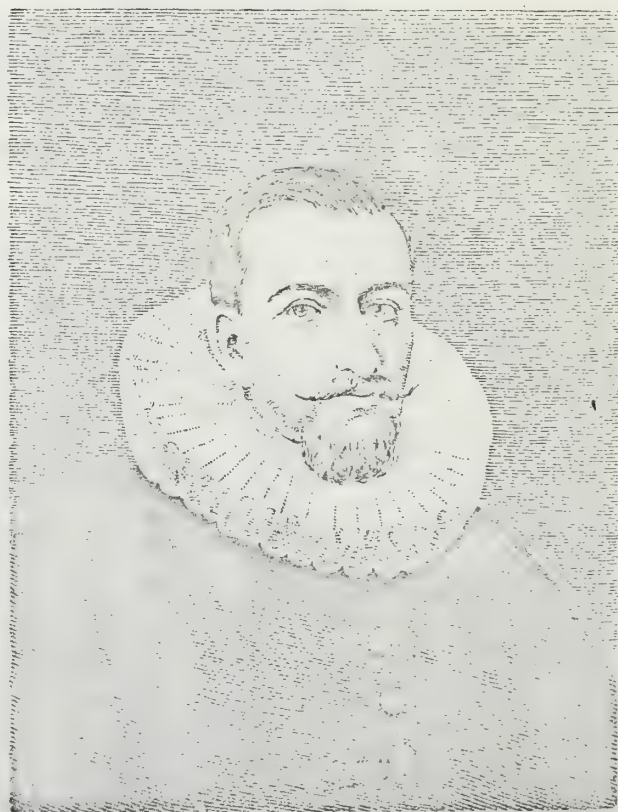
The founder of the American Republic was always the faithful friend of France. His heart was deeply touched by the sympathy she evinced for the Colonies which had arisen against an unendurable oppression, and his sense of gratitude to the generous nation which came to their aid at the most critical moment of the struggle for existence was never weakened. His body lies upon the banks of the Potomac; it is fitting that his statue should stand upon the banks of the Seine. This monument is an offering of peace and goodwill. It is to be inaugurated within the shadow of the three resplendent colors which are those of the national banners of the two great republics. These flags which blend so harmoniously upon this occasion are the symbols of

the traditional friendship by which the two countries are united. May they never fail to recall the alliance, cemented upon the field of battle by the blood shed in common for the same cause."

General Porter next introduced Mrs. Daniel Manning and Mrs. John Jones, representing the Daughters of the American Revolution, who were escorted to the stand to the foot of the statue, and at a given signal pulled the cord which unveiled the bronze statue. The covering fell all present uncovered and the banner struck up "Hands Across the Sea."

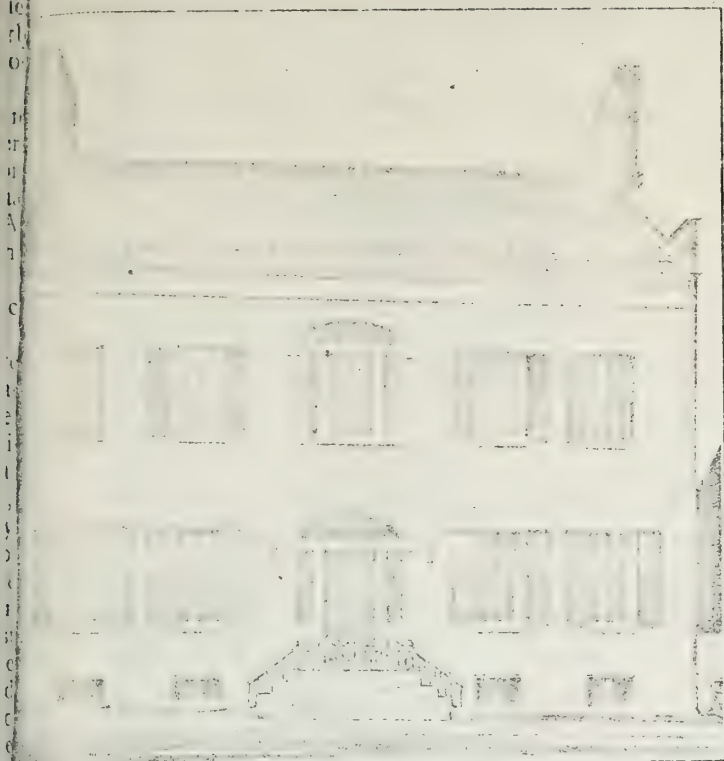
M. Delcassé then rose and delivered the speech accepting the monument.

The equestrian statue of Washington is in bronze and is about fifteen feet in height to the top of the head of Washington and from twenty-two to twenty-three feet to the point of the uplifted sword. Washington is represented in full military costume, taking command of the American Army at Cambridge, (July 3, 1775) and dedicating his sword to the service of his country. The pedestal was designed by Charles F. McKim, McKim, Mead & White, and it is of Milford granite and Knoxville marble, and is about fourteen feet in height and classic in treatment. The statue was cast in bronze in New York, by the Henry-Bonnard Bronze Company, and the pedestal was executed in the United States. The architect is an American, and the sculptors—Daniel C. French, who modelled the figure of Washington, and Edward C. Potter, who made the horse—are both Americans. The whole monument therefore, is essentially American.



HENDRICK HUDSON.

The first New York Directory was compiled in 1786, by David Franks, and printed by Shephard Knoch, at the corner of Wall and Water Streets. Of this Directory containing a little book of eighty-two pages, the "names of all the citizens, their occupations and places of abode," only five copies are certainly known to exist.



CHAPTER HOUSE, HENDRICK HUDSON CHAPTER, D. A. R.
HUDSON, N. Y.

GIFT OF HISTORIC HOUSE

To the Hendrick Hudson Chapter, D. A. R., at Hudson, N. Y.,
by Mrs. Marcellus Hartley.

Mrs. Frances C. W. Hartley, wife of Marcellus Hartley, on the evening of May 15, at Hudson, N. Y., presented to the Hendrick Hudson Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the old Colonial house in Warren Street in which she was born, and which was built in 1811, by her grandfather, Robert Jenkins, this city's third Mayor.

Mrs. Hartley gave with the house the fine Colonial furniture it contains, and caused improvements to be made costing over \$25,000. The mansion will be used as a chapter house and library by the Chapter henceforth. In no way has the plan of keeping it old-fashioned been departed from, says the *Evening Post*, and the structure from garret to cellar retains the colonial lines, coloring and furniture. The hall opens into a beautiful foyer, all of which is papered with a pattern of the original used nearly one hundred years ago. Facing the entrance is the tablet presented by Mrs. Hartley, and in memory of Seth and Robert Jenkins, the latter her grandfather. The brothers were the founders of the town of Hudson. On the right of the entrance hall is the library, containing about 4,500 volumes, and across from it the reading-room. The amusement hall on this floor is seventy-seven by forty feet, the stage being fifteen by forty. The stairway is colonial in design, with large landings, handsomely furnished. On the second floor are the Chapter-room and the museum, the former decorated and furnished in the colors of the Society. In the museum are Colonial and Revolutionary relics, which have been presented to the Chapter. The house is one of the most attractive in Hudson, and now shelters the free library presented by the Chapter to the town. The money acquired by the Chapter will be devoted to carrying on patriotic work, the marking of Revolutionary soldiers' graves, awarding cash prizes for essays on patriotic subjects written by school-children, and otherwise furthering the aims of the Society.

In response to her enthusiastic reception by the large audience, as she arose to make the presentation, Mrs. Hartley said in part:—

"It gives me much pleasure to meet a Society which was formed to commemorate the deeds of the makers of America and the founders of the American Republic. At the time of the breaking out of the War of the American Revolution, Nantucket, (the birth-place of two of these founders—Seth and Thomas Jenkins), was noted for its connection with the whale fishery,

and was at one time the largest whaling station in the world, and it is an interesting fact that at the close of the American Revolutionary War, the flag of the new Republic was first seen at a British port, flying from the masthead of a Nantucket whaling ship.

"In the Spring of 1783, these two brothers, Seth and Thomas Jenkins, left Providence, R. I., to reconnoitre the Hudson River for a new-place of settlement,

"Having reconnoitred all the way up the Hudson River, they fixed on the unsettled spot at Claverack Landing for a town. At this point they found the river navigable for vessels of any depth. The place was bought, the money paid, Thomas Jenkins signing the deed.

"The two brothers then returned to Nantucket for their families, and influenced twenty other families to follow them. In the autumn of 1783, Seth Jenkins and John Alsop were the first to arrive at Claverack Landing. Seth's family consisted of his wife (Dinah Folger), four children, one (Robert) a boy of eleven years, and Dinah Coffin, the mother of Dinah Folger. Seth Jenkins' house was the first to be built, and during its erection his family lived on the ship.

"According to Winterbotham's History, published in 1796, the City of Hudson has had the most rapid growth of any place in America, if we except Baltimore, in Maryland.

"With this deed to the Hendrick Hudson Chapter, through your Regent, passes this ancestral home, conveying with it these words from the Good Book: 'May length of days be in your right hand, and in your left hand riches and honor.'"

A tablet commemorating the history of the house has been placed in the building. On it is the following inscription:

This Tablet is erected to the Memory of
SETH JENKINS,

who with his brother Thomas, founded the City of Hudson. He was appointed its first Mayor by Governor George Clinton, which distinction he enjoyed from April, 1785, to his death, 1793.

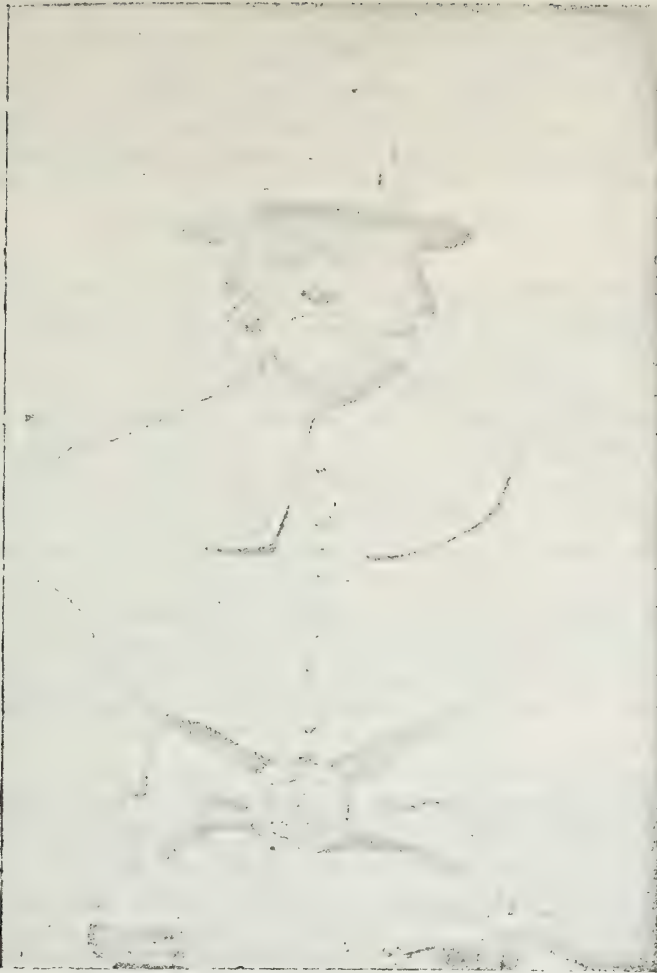
Also to his son

ROBERT JENKINS,

who was appointed the third Mayor by Governor Daniel D. Tompkins, serving a like period of 10 years, 1808 to 1813, and 1815 to 1819. Robert built this house in the year 1811, where he resided until his death, November 11th, 1819.

Presented to the Hendrick Hudson Chapter,
D. A. R., by his grand-daughter,
Frances Chester White Hartley,
A. D. 1900.

MRS. MARCELLUS HARTLEY.



CAPTAIN JAMES AVERY.

The dedication of the Avery memorial took place at Groton, Ct., opposite New London, July 20, in the presence of a large assemblage of Avery descendants from different parts of the country and residents of New London and neighboring towns.

The memorial, says *The Tribune*, has been erected upon the site of the old Avery mansion, which was built by Captain James Avery, who came as a lad from England in 1630 with his father, Christopher Avery, and who became the founder of the family now known as the Groton Averys. This homestead was occupied by eight successive generations of Averys, having passed by inheritance from father to son, and was one of the show places of the State until its destruction by fire on the night of July 20, 1894.

Immediately after this occurrence, steps were taken to incorporate the Avery Memorial Association, to which the site of the old mansion passed by deed of gift from James Denison Avery, the last occupant, and steps were taken to erect a suitable and lasting memorial to mark the spot.

The memorial services began with an opening address by the Rev. Dr. S. Le Roy Blake, of New London, who was followed by Charles A. Russell, of Connecticut, with a brief address of welcome, to which a response was made by Elroy McKendree Avery, of Ohio, the historian of the family. The oration was then delivered by Frank Montgomery Avery, of New York City, who was the principal speaker of the day.

Mr. Avery opened with a brief account of the history of the old house and its early occupants, referring to the character of the men by whom the Connecticut Colony was settled, and to the fact that it was distinguished by being Republican from the very earliest days, electing its own Governors and State officials, and commissioning its own military officers, and that the oath of office during Colonial days contained no mention of allegiance to the King, but only to the Commonwealth, and closed by referring to the destruction of the old house, which was the cradle of the family, and to the feeling of affection and veneration which must always exist on the part of the Avery descendants for the place where their forefathers made their home and for the scenes of their early struggles and sacrifices.

At the close of the oration a bust of James Avery was

unveiled, and the memorial ceremonies were brought to a close by an address delivered by Edgar M. Warner, of Conn.

GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN.

Movement to Erect a Monument to His Memory at Winchester.

Some hundred yards from the western entrance to the beautiful cemetery at Winchester, Va., says the *Baltimore Sun*, there lies, as if thrown there carelessly, a lowly slab, which time and occasional tourists have almost destroyed. It once bore this inscription:

Major-General DANIEL MORGAN,
Departed this life

On July 6th, 1802,

In the 67th year of his age.

Patriotism and valor were the
Prominent features of his character
and

The honorable services he rendered
To his country

During the Revolutionary War
Crowned him with glory and will

Remain in the hearts of his
Countrymen.

A perpetual monument
To his Memory.

The casual visitor to this city of the dead would pass the humble piece of stone without one thought that he was near the last resting place of one of the nation's truest heroes. It has been the fashion of late to speak and write boastfully of Americanism. This man belonged to the most perfect type of Americans, a day laborer in the valley of Virginia, an Indian fighter, marked for his shrewdness and courage, a Colonial soldier in the service of the king, the ranking American officer after the death of Montgomery and wounding of Arnold at the storming of Quebec, the most enterprising officer in Gates' army and selected to make the first attack at Saratoga and finally routing the command of the villainous Tarleton in the Carolinas.

One hundred and twenty-three years before the victory at Manila, a band of riflemen, obeying the characteristic order "A bee line for Boston," were hurrying through the forests of the frontier to the defence of their country—a defence which made Santiago and Manila possible. Morgan's "bee line" to Boston was a march of over 600 miles, but when these vigorous and athletic six-foot men, clad in fringed hunting shirts and deer-skin leggins, with their gigantic leader at their head, marched into that curious camp about Boston and presented themselves to Washington, we are told that great chieftain welcomed them with "glistening eyes."

From Quebec to Cowpens, on many a battlefield, the dauntless courage and amazing native ability of this product of the wilderness proved him equal to the tremendous responsibilities he shared with other heroes of the time. Morgan seized and held for hours, the only part of the fort carried in the assault upon Quebec, and surrendered only when he was hopelessly cut off from the retreating regulars. Two soldiers who marched with him from the Valley and shared his imprisonment in Canada, lie not many yards from the grave of him whose earthly fortunes it was their privilege to follow so long—Peter Lauck and John Schultz.

We hear of him again at Saratoga, sent there by Washington to the support of the timid Gates, who but for him might have lost his chance of immortality and Burgoyne never have laid down his sword. It was Morgan who made the first attack and at Morgan's instance both flanks of the British were attacked at once by leading the attack on the right. But his crowning achievement was the rout and utter destruction of the forces under the butcher Tarleton, who for so long a time had ravaged the Carolinas and had by disgusting atrocities brought the name of England into hatred and contempt. When hard pressed Morgan turned at Cowpens and made his dispositions for death or victory, and retiring to a distance prayed to God for his army and his country. God gave him the victory. "Ah," he said long afterward, "people said old Morgan never feared; they thought old Morgan never prayed; they did not know old Morgan was often miserably afraid." After his prayer he returned and cheered his men; they answered bravely and their deadly aim resulted in one of the most awful carnages of the war.

An ungenerous Government has refused to erect a monument of any kind over the grave of this old warrior. He can never be forgotten, for his fame is immortal; but there he lies, his ashes long mouldered into dust, the spot where he lies almost unmarked. More grateful is a volunteer organization of Winchester. The Friendship Fire Company has started a movement by which it is hoped to raise an amount sufficient to suitably mark the place where the staunch old man sleeps.

A tablet to the memory of Major-Gen. John Patterson, who was one of the most prominent of the Yale graduates who fought in the Revolution, has been placed in Batchel Chapel, by his great-grandson, George Washington Eggleston. General Patterson was a leader of the western Massachusetts troops throughout the Revolution. The story of his eventful and honorable life is told in the following inscription on the tablet:

In Memory of the

Hon. Major-General JOHN PATTERSON,

Born 1744. Died 1808.

He was the son of Major James Patterson, of Connecticut, in the King's service, who fought with Wolfe at Quebec, and died of yellow fever at the siege of Havana, under Lord Albemarle, in 1762. John Patterson studied law. He was Colonel of the Massachusetts regiment called "The Flower of the Berkshires." On Friday, at sundown, he heard of the affray at Lexington and Saturday morning he marched with his regiment for Boston and served throughout the war. He was appointed Brigadier-General by Congress and subsequently Major-General. He crossed the Delaware with Washington, spent the winter at Valley Forge, was at the battles of Saratoga and Monmouth, and in the preceding battles which led to the surrender of Lord Burgoyne. General Patterson was thrice placed in command of West Point, and was one of the court-martial on Major André. He was one of the founders of the Society of Cincinnati, also a prominent Free Mason. After the war he removed to the western part of the State of New York, was elected to the United States Congress, was appointed Chief Justice of Broome County and a member of the Convention which revised and amended the Constitution of the State of New York. He was a brave officer and a true patriot.

The State Controller's Department of New York City, recently completed the purchase of a plot of twenty-five acres of land at Lake George, including the site of the old battlefield of Lake George on which took place one of the bloodiest conflicts of the French and Indian War. The property taken for the State is to be added to a plot in the same locality purchased by Ex-Controller Roberts, in 1898, for the purpose of establishing a State park on the historic property. The latter plot covers about ten acres, and upon it stands a museum.

The Empire Historical Society of New York City, organized for the purpose of publishing and selling historical works pertaining to the State, was incorporated in Albany, September 8. The directors are Mitchell C. Harrison, E. J. Des Moines and Jacob C. Miller, of New York.

In the key to frontispiece for June, No. 30—is Dr. J. B. J. Thornton; No. 31—Chas. S. Parsons, Pres. Secretary respectively, of Boston Chapter, S. A. R., No. 34—L. S. Stowe, of Springfield, Mass., No. 82—S. D. Gilbert, of Salem, Mass.

Dr. Packard, of Sturgis, Mich., a pioneer of Revolutionary stock, died last month in the town he had made his home for 61 years, he was a man of broad and liberal views and he will be missed by those who knew him.

We invite the attention not only of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, in their various branches and affiliations in this and other parts of the country, but of all good citizens, as well, in whom the instinct of patriotism is still alive, to the noble relief work now being done by the Army and Navy Chapter, D. A. R., in Washington, D. C., a statement of which will be found in another column of this month's SPIRIT. In order to enable these patriotic women to maintain their work successfully and to enlarge its sphere of usefulness, contribution of money, clothing, etc., are necessary to be sent directly to the "Women's Exchange," 734 17th St., or to the address of the Secretary of the Chapter, Mrs. George A. Baird, 1310 Vermont Ave., Washington.

A bridge of bowlders gathered in and around Battle Pass has been recently built in Prospect Park, by direction of the Park Department in Brooklyn. The bridge will form one of the architectural attractions of the Park, but derives a still greater interest from the fact that it contains several hundred bowlders gathered from one of the scenes of the battle of Long Island deemed of sufficient importance to be marked with a memorial tablet.

The site of the bridge is but a short distance from Battle Pass, where took place one of the most stubbornly contested fights of the patriots, when resisting the advance of the British on New York.

LETTERS OF GENERAL WILLIAM HEATH.

Mrs. Lura Dayton Fessenden, writing to the *New York Times*, says: "Not long since, while sorting over a bag of papers, I came upon a bundle of yellow, parchment-like copy, which proved to be a packet of journals, newspaper articles, and correspondence from the pen of General William Heath, of Revolutionary fame. One of the papers is the original of the letter sent by General Heath to General Knox, offering his resignation to the Society of the Cincinnati and explaining to General Knox his reasons for so doing."

"At the time these letters were written, General Heath was the 'last surviving General of the First Congressional Appointment.'"

Mrs. Margaret Macdonald, writing to the *New York Tribune* from Buxton, England, makes a timely and appropriate suggestion to our School Board and to the teachers in the public schools throughout the country, directly in line with the SPIRIT OF '76.

Separated to-day, Mrs. Macdonald says, by the Atlantic Ocean from my native land, feelings of sincere patriotism and pride for America and her institutions fill my heart and mind. Several years ago, when crossing the Atlantic, an amateur concert was given—as is, I believe, usual—before reaching Queenstown. At the close of this impromptu entertainment, the chairman suggested that the whole company, composed largely of Americans, should sing "America," "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," etc. After several futile attempts it was given up. No one seemed to be able to render our patriotic song, and England's national anthem, "God Save the Queen," was substituted, which, a though, but a few English people were on board, was rendered in an inspiring and enjoyable manner.

This fact so impressed itself upon me that I have decided to ask—through the kind assistance of *The Tribune*—all our school teachers in America, when schools shall reopen in the Autumn, to see to it that our children, committed to their care and instruction, shall be taught our National airs—"The Star Spangled Banner" and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." These soul stirring words are worthy a first place in any school curriculum, and should be learned, and learned well, by every young American.

Our great, grand country deserves all the loyalty, all the praise we can bestow upon her, and the truest and best efforts can be attained only through our American youth of both sexes. If our teachers in America but take up the "score," our children from Maine to California will soon be the proud possessors of words and song worthy our zeal and love.

A case in print recently came under our own notice while taking part in a patriotic function held in New York where, to the speaker's request that the "Star Spangled Banner" be sung, not more than half a dozen persons in the audience responded.

It has been suggested to name that part of Seventh Ave., which lies north of Central Park, Knowlton Avenue, in honor of Colonel Thomas Knowlton and his brother, Lieutenant Daniel Knowlton. It would be more patriotic than to call it Central Avenue, as has been proposed.

Mrs. Betsey L. Newton, of whom we made mention on page 43, October, 1895, as the living daughter of a "Minute-man" and soldier of the Revolution, died in De Pere, Wisconsin, at the age of 90 years, 5 months and 8 days, May 14, 1900. She was a member of Milwaukee Chapter, D. A. R., and she joined the Society at the age of 86, February 7, 1895, her number being 11824. She had been able to read and enjoy "The Spirit of '76" from the first to and including No. 68, April, 1900.

Mrs. Mary (Sawyer) Peters, widow of the late John Peters, of Henniker, N. H., died in that town on December 1, 1899, aged 100 years, 11 months. She was a descendant in the seventh generation from William Sawyer, who came from England to Newbury, Mass., about 1637, and was a daughter of Mehitable (Morrill) and Lieutenant Edmund Sawyer, of Warner. Her father, in his eighteenth year, carried a musket in Captain Ebenezer Webster's Company at the Battle of Bennington, in 1777. Several other children of the same parents lived from 71 to 92 years, and one now survives in her ninetieth year.

The American Ornithologists Union have sent out a circular making an appeal to bird lovers for their assistance in procuring for the Gulls and Terns. The efforts of the committee are to be commended, if for no other reason than sanitary grounds. All desiring to assist or obtain information, should address, Mr. William Dutcher, 525 Manhattan Ave., New York City.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

Patriotic and Hereditary Societies.

For additional information address the general secretaries.

AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.—*Founded*, Oct. 11, 1847. *Members*: Male descendants of officers of the Mexican War. *General Secretary*: Macrae Sykes, Kingsbridge, New York City.

CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—*Incorporated*, April 11, 1867. *Members*: Descendants (minors) of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary*: Mrs. Bartlett J. Cromwell, 1525 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

CINCINNATI.—*Instituted*, May 13, 1783. *Members*: Eldest male descendants of officers of the war of the Revolution. *Secretary General*: Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Criminal Court Building, New York City.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, 1890.—*Organized*, May 23, 1890. *Members*: Female descendants of citizens of distinction prior to 1776. *Secretary*: Mrs. Timothy M. Chossman, 100 University Place, New York City.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA (National Society).—*Organized*, May 1891. *Members*: Women descended from ancestors who came to the American Colonies prior to 1750. *General Secretary*: Mrs. William Reed, 103 West Monument Street, Baltimore, Md.

COLONIAL ORDER.—*Instituted*, January 30, 1894. *Members*: Male descendants, in male line, of ancestors resident prior to July 4, 1776, in Colonies that became thirty original States. Elected on nomination of members and recommendation of Committee on Admission. *Recorder of New York Chapter*: Silas Wodell, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

COLONIAL WARS.—*Instituted*, 1892. *Members*: Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the civil wars prior to 1775. *General Secretary*: Walter L. Suydam, 45 William Street, New York City.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—*Organized*, October 11, 1850. *Members*: Women descended from soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary*: Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, 614 22nd Street, Washington, D. C.

DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.—*Incorporated*, December 27, 1874. *Members*: Women descended from officers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary*: Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.—*Organized*, September 9, 1871. *Members*: Lineal female descendants of soldiers, sailors and statesmen of the American Revolution. *General Secretary*: Miss Virginia S. Sterling, Room 713, No. 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS.—*Founded*, January, 1866. *Members*: Descendants of Colonial Governors. *Secretary General*: Miss Mary Cabell Richardson, Covington, Ky.

FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.—*Incorporated*, March 15, 1876. *Members*: Male descendants, in direct male line of father or mother, from settlers between 1707 and 1757, the intermediate ancestor during Revolution having been loyal to America. *Secretary General*: Chas. Mathie Glazier, Hartford, Conn.

HOLLAND.—*Incorporated*, March 14, 1885. *Members*: Male descendants, in direct male line, of a Dutchman resident in America prior to 1775. *Secretary*: Theodore M. Banta, No. 342 Broadway, New York City.

HUGENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.—*Organized*, April 12, 1883. *Members*: Descendants of Huguenot families who came to America prior to 1787. *Secretary*: Mrs. James M. Lawton, No. 105 East 22d Street, New York City.

JUNIOR AUXILIARY OF THE REVOLUTION.—*Organized*, April 23, 1897. *Members*: Children whose parents are Sons or Daughters of the Revolution or of persons lineally descended from soldiers, sailors and statesmen of the American Revolution. *Secretary*: Miss Sara Fairchild Platt, Englewood, N. J.

The movement to erect a memorial to Captain John Gallup was started by his descendant, Mrs. Annie B. Gallup McCracken, who has no fears as to the result, having received offers of assistance from Mrs. Caroline Gallup Reed, Regent of Manhattan Chapter, D. A. R., of New York City, who proposes to call to their aid in this work delegates from the Manhattan Chapter, D. A. R., the Wyoming Chapter, D. A. R., the Society of Colonial Wars, the Founders and Patriots, the Colonial Dames, and the Sons of the American Revolution, who all have members in their societies that are descendants of Captain John Gallup, the heroic soldier of colonial days, who assisted his father in the first naval battle fought in American waters. They have associated with them Mrs. Harriet A. Stanton, a well known historian, who, though not a lineal descendant of Capt. Gallup, is in many ways connected with the family by marriage, being descended from nearly all of the oldest and most distinguished families of this section of country, and a direct descendant of Thomas Stanton, the famous "Indian Interpreter," and one of the founders of Hartford and Stonington. Mrs. Stanton is willing to work for this memorial to one of the most noted warriors of that day, in fact, she is willing to work for any movement of a patriotic nature.

Mrs. Reed is an able and accomplished woman, a connoisseur of memorial art, who has seen the best specimens of sculpture in the world, both classic and Christian, and who proposes to make the memorial something worthy of the country, the age and the hero who founded this distinguished family. Mrs. Reed's daughter, who married Francois Millet, a son of the great French painter, is now a resident of Paris, France, where she is now interested in founding a Society of Colonial Dames.

The promoters of this work hope to reach the many descendants of Captain John Gallup and his noble wife, Hannah Lake, throughout the world. Her descent is the most distinguished among our annals, being of royal lineage, and it is

LEAGUE OF THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.—*Organized*, June 15, 1890. *Members*: Pupils who have written term papers on the life of a teacher certain patriotic poems. *President and Treasurer*: William S. Smith, Public School 75, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.—*Organized*, December 12, 1894. *Members*: Male and female descendants of the passengers on the Mayflower in 1620. *General Secretary*: Edwin L. Norton, No. 251 West 74th Street, New York City.

MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION.—*Organized*, April 23, 1889. *Members*: United States soldiers of the Civil War of 1861-1865 whose gallantry was recognized by vote of Congress, and their male and female descendants. *Adjutant*: John Tweed 46, War Department, Washington, D. C.; *Commander*: Genl. L. G. Estes, Washington, D. C.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.—*Instituted*, Dec. 17, 1891. *Members*: Officers and the lineal male descendants in the male line of officers of all the foreign wars of the United States. *General Secretary*: Col. James Henry Morgan, St. Paul Building, New York City.

NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.—*Instituted*, July 4, 1892. *Members*: Officers of the United States navy and their eldest male descendants. *General Recorder*: Leonard Cheney, U. S. N., University Club, New York City.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.—*Organized*, January 24, 1897. *Incorporated*, March 4, 1895. *Members*: Women of New England birth, marriage or parentage. *General Secretary*: Miss Rebecca St. John, Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY CHAPLAINS.—*Organized*, Aug. 23, 1899. *Memberships*: Any person whose a native, or has at some time been a resident of the State of New Hampshire who has served as a Chaplain under regular authorization or commission in the regular army, navy or marines; the volunteers of any state, or of the United States in time of war; or the Lawful Militia or National Guard of any state whether in time of peace or war, and who has been honorably discharged or is now continuing in service. *Secretary*: Rev. Harry P. Dewey, D. D., Concord, N. H.

ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD.—*Incorporated*, January 31, 1896. *Secretary*: Geo. B. Herr, 132 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

ORDER OF WASHINGTON.—*Instituted*, 1873. *Members*: Male descendants of those who held civil or military office between 1750 and 1783. *Secretary*: R. E. Wright, U. S. Steamer *Foran*, Mobile, Ala.

SAINT NICHOLAS.—*Organized*, February 28, 1835. *Members*: Male descendants limited to 640 of natives of the State of New York prior to 1785. *Secretary*: Charles Isham, 126 Broadway, New York City.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—*Instituted*, October 22, 1875. *Members*: Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary*: Capt. Saml Eberly Gross, 1514 Masonic Temple, Chicago Ill.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.—*Instituted*, February 22, 1876. *Members*: Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary*: James Mortimer Montgomery, 140 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.—*Instituted*, January 8, 1831. *Members*: Female descendants of soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary*: Mrs. LeRoy S. Smith, 101 W. 17th Street, New York City.

WAR OF 1812. (General Society).—*Organized*, September 14, 1814. *Members*: Lineal male descendants of officers and soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary*: Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., 401 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.—*New York*.—*Incorporated*, January 8, 1892. *Members*: Male descendants of officers of the War of 1812. *Howland Pell, Adjutant and Secretary*, 11 William Street, New York City.

an honor to all to aid in any way towards the memorial of such worthy ancestors who have so long lain unhonored by a stone.

The burial place, known as Whitehall, lies in a beautiful spot, near the banks of the Mystic River, and on the land granted to Captain Gallup. No better place than this can be found, the one which he selected, and where his wife and sons were laid to rest surrounded by a throng of descendants.

Promises of substantial aid has already been received from prominent members of the Gallup family. All persons interested in aiding this work can address Mrs. Annie B. Gallup McCracken, at Mystic, Conn., from whom they will receive all necessary information. She will also act as Treasurer of the funds.

Mrs. Sylvia Langdon Dunham, of Southington, Conn., celebrated her one hundredth birthday, July 27. Mrs. Dunham, who is the only "true daughter of the Meriden Chapter, D. A. R., is living in the old Dunham homestead, which was built one hundred and twelve years ago and formerly known as the Dunham tavern, where stage passengers from New Haven to Hartford stopped for refreshments. Mrs. Dunham takes a lively interest in the questions of the day. Her faculties are only slightly impaired and her health is better now than it has been for several previous years.

Boston, June 15, 1900.

Mr. LOUIS H. CORNISH.

I enclose one dollar to renew my subscription to date, from the May number. I think. Long life to you and THE SPIRIT OF '76. I like it better every year, and with best wishes, I am,
W. MIDWAY DALY.

Mr. Wm. E. Hale, who has been a subscriber to the SPIRIT OF '76 from its first issue, died at Berkeley, July 11th, 1900.

NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

President-General
General J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.

Vice-Presidents-General,
General Thos. M. Anderson, U. S. A.
Hon. James H. Gilbert,
Of Illinois.
General Francis H. Appleton,
Of Massachusetts.
Hon. Howard De Haven Ross,
Of Delaware.
General E. S. Greely,
Of Connecticut.

Secretary-General
Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross,
604 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.



Treasurer-General
Mr. Cornelius Amorv Pugsley,
12 W. 122nd St., New York City.

Registrar-General,
Mr. A. Howard Clark,
Smithsonian Institution, Washington,
D. C.

Historian-General,
Gen. Theodore S. Peck,
Burlington, Vt.

Chaplain-General
Rev. Ethelbert D. Warfield, D. D.
Easton, Pa.
Chicago, June 28, 1900.

*Secretaries of State Societies Sons of the
American Revolution:*

The following resolutions were discussed by the General Board of Managers of the National Society and by the Executive Committee at the recent meeting in Wilmington, Delaware, and the Secretary-General was requested to communicate them to the various State Societies through their State Secretaries, requesting an early consideration of their advisability by the respective State Societies and an early report upon them to the Secretary-General:

Resolved, That the favorable attention of our State Societies is invited to the proposition to erect a memorial at the National Capitol to our public men who attained eminence during the Revolutionary War; and it is suggested that such steps be taken by each State Society as will indicate its general interest, and impress upon Congress the wide-spread desire throughout our Country to have the services of the Revolutionary forefathers suitably recognized as a mark of their constant and grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That the due observance of June 4th annual y as the anniversary of the legal adoption of the Flag of the United States is commended to the attention of our State Societies, and to all who are in favor of maintaining it loyally.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Board of Managers and of the Executive Committee, in the name of the officers and members of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, do humbly pray the Senate and House of Representatives for what may appear proper or needed action by the Congress of the United States to secure the Flag adopted June 14th, 1777, from any other than the use intended, or from any desecration; and we respectfully refer to the testimony offered from time to time by our fellow-citizens, that indicates a decorous regard for its sacred character as deserving of recognition and maintenance under the law as well as in the hearts of our fellow-countrymen, and to further this end we will ever pray.

Resolved, That a permanent fund be established by investing annually one-tenth of the gross income of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in safe, interest bearing bonds, or depositing in trust or savings institutions; as may be directed by the General Board of Managers; and none of the funds so invested shall be expended except upon the formal recommendation of the General Board of Managers, and the favorable vote of two-thirds of the members present at the National Congress of the Society, and not less than one month after the proposition for the definite expenditure has been duly circulated among the State Societies for their information.

WHEREAS, The National Society is about to place before the State Societies a circular letter to ascertain the desire for the publication of a National Register of the Sons of the American Revolution, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Board of Managers and of the Executive Committee of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution, assembled at Wilmington, Delaware, on Flag Day, June 14th, 1900, go on record as heartily favoring the publication, with the feeling that its early completion will be found generally helpful and useful to all the State Societies, should give the latter the necessary support to warrant the publication.

Respectfully yours,

SAMUEL EBERLY GROSS, Secretary-General.

Chicago, July 18, 1900.

To members of Executive Committee and of the
General Board of Managers of the Sons of
the American Revolution.

At a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Sons of the American Revolution, held in the City of Washington, on July 4th, 1900, the following resolution was adopted, and the Secretary-General was requested to communicate same to members of the Board of General Managers and of the Executive Committee, with the additional request that they write the Secretary-General at as early a date as practicable, giving their views as to the advisability of such meetings as are indicated in the resolution, and as to how many of them, and what ones they could probably attend:

Resolved, That the Secretary-General is hereby instructed to inquire whether it is practicable to call the Executive Committee or Board of Managers, or both, to assemble bi-monthly or quarterly, at such place and time as he may select, say at Chicago, Ill., during week of August 27-31; at Boston, Mass., about October 19; at Richmond, Va., about January 8; and at San Francisco, Cal., in the month of March, or at such other times as may be most convenient, so that every section of our country shall be given an active interest in the administration of the affairs of our Society.

The date suggested for the meeting in Chicago, is at the same time as the G. A. R. National Encampment here, on account of which very many will wish to visit Chicago.

Awaiting the favor of an early reply,

Respectfully yours,

SAMUEL EBERLY GROSS, Secretary-General.

Chicago, August 30th, 1900.

To the Secretaries of State Societies

Sons of the American Revolution:

At a meeting of the General Board of Managers and Executive Committee of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, held at the office of the Secretary-General, Samuel Eberly Gross, Chicago, Illinois, on the 27th day of August, 1900, it was

Resolved, That the Treasurer-General is authorized and directed to deposit two hundred and fifty (\$250) dollars of the funds of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to the credit of that Society in the Seaman's Bank for Savings, of New York City, as a part of the permanent fund of the Society, provided for by action of the National Board of Managers and Executive Committee, at Wilmington, Delaware, on June 14th, 1900.

Resolved, That sufficient funds, not to exceed \$250, are hereby appropriated for the purchase of a banner for the National Society, as adopted by the National Congress, which met in New York City on April 30th, 1900; and that Hon. James M. Richardson, former Chairman of the Committee on Banner of the National Society, be appointed a committee of one for the purchase of such a banner, and to arrange that State Societies may be able to order similar banners at some fixed price, as they may wish and to advise the Sec'y-General regarding same, that the latter may communicate said arrangements and terms to the various State Societies; and the said committeeman is directed to have the banner, to be ordered by him for the National Society, delivered to the Registrar-General, A. Howard Clark, by March 1st, 1901, in time for the meeting of the next National Congress.

Resolved, That we commend to the consideration of the State Societies the establishment of National Parks on the battlefields of Yorktown, Virginia and such other Revolutionary battle-fields as may hereafter seem advisable, as memorials to the Revolutionary forefathers; and, to promote the purposes of this resolution, that a National Committee on National Parks be appointed, with Vice-President General Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., as its Chairman; and that the State Societies favoring this movement each appoint a local committee to aid in promoting it, and also that each State Society furnish a name to the Secretary-General of a compatriot to serve on the National Committee.

Resolved, That a National Committee on Advancement be appointed, to consist of seven members, Vice-President General Francis H. Appleton, of Massachusetts, Chairman, and six such others as the President-General shall appoint, of which committee three shall constitute a quorum; the purpose of such committee being the initiating and forwarding of such methods of patriotic advancement as shall promote the welfare and the objects for which our Society is organized.

Resolved, That a National Committee on Legislation be appointed, of which committee Vice-President General James Harris Gilbert, of Illinois, shall be the Chairman; the purpose of this committee being the promotion of such forms of Congressional, State and Municipal Legislation as may seem desirable for the forwarding of the interests and projects of our organizations; and that each State Society be requested to send to the Secretary-General the name of a compatriot to serve as a member of this National Committee.

Resolved, That a National Committee on National Register Publication be appointed, with Vice-President G. Howard De Haven Ross as Chairman, to take under advisement the desirability and practicability of publishing a Decennial Register of all the members of the Sons of the American Revolution, together with short mention of the Revolutionary services of the ancestors of the members, and that each State Society favoring the publication of such a National Register send to the Secretary-General the name of a compatriot to serve on the National Committee for this purpose, and that such committee report as soon as practicable to the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That a Committee on Revolutionary Monuments be appointed, to consist of seven members, Vice-President General Edwin S. Greeley, of Connecticut, Chairman, and such six others as the President-General shall appoint, of which committee three shall constitute a quorum; the purpose of this committee being the consideration of the erection in the City of Washington and elsewhere of suitable monuments, in commemoration of the services of the Revolutionary forefathers, and to suggest plans for the promotion of such projects, should they seem practicable and advisable.

Resolved, That a National Press Committee be appointed, with Col. Moulton Houck, of Ohio, Chairman, for the purpose of giving as wide publicity as possible, through the press of the country, to all proceedings of our National and State Societies; and that we recommend to each State Society the appointment of a local Press Committee, and that each State Society send to the Secretary-General the name of the Chairman of its local Press Committee, to serve as a member of the National Press Committee for the purposes designated.

SAMUEL EBERLY GROSS, Secretary-General.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY. SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

RECRUITING AND LOOKOUT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wm. L. Marsh, Chairman.
Mr. J. D. Biddis, Vice-Chairman.

Mr. Sidney I. Besselièvre, Secretary, 315 E. St., N. E.

Compatriot:—At the last meeting of the Recruiting and Lookout Committee, it was expressed as the sense of the meeting that the present year, exceptional efforts should be made to increase the membership of the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, both as a mark of esteem for our distinguished compatriot, General J. C. Breckinridge, now President-General of the National Society, and as a token of appreciation for the honor thus bestowed by the National Congress upon the District of Columbia Society.

To this end, an active and energetic Recruiting and Lookout Committee is essential, and it is hoped that each member will file at least two applications for membership before the Fall meeting of the Society. Application blanks may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee, to whom applications, in duplicate, should be sent when completed.

Until further notice, the meetings of this Committee will be held in the office of Mr. Wm. H. Bayly, Chief Clerk, Pension Bureau, on the first Monday in each month, 4.15 sharp.

If for any reason you are unable to attend the next meeting of the Committee, at the above place and hour, on June 1, you will confer a favor by advising the Secretary of the Committee.

Fraternally yours,

W. L. MARSH, Chairman.

SIDNEY I. BESSELIÈRE, Secretary,
315 E. St., N. E.

In a recent article published in this magazine concerning the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, certain remarks relating to the so-called "surly-minority" led the present writer, who acknowledges herself a member of that apparently disreputable coalition, to speak a few words in its behalf before it is consigned to eternal oblivion by the generous majority of unsoliciting office-seekers.

Four or five years ago, a delegate from one of our large Chapters took her seat for the first time at our Continental Congress, unversed in parliamentary law, stupid and green, if you will, but with a fixed determination to vote on what her Chapter considered the right side of several important measures contained in the Revision of the Constitution. Day after day, hour after hour, slipped by, and still, by specious arguments and misleading motions, the matters to which meant much to so many were "filibustered" to one side. Finally, when the issue could be no longer delayed, at an afternoon session enough of the mentally exhausted delegates held together to demand a consideration of the Revision. But they reckoned without their host, for that evening, by a skillful manipulation of parliamentary tactics, during which the bewildered delegates sat dazed and silent, the so-called majority worked its own sweet will.

Up to this time our delegate, while she felt that the will of the real majority had not been expressed, but that the Congress had been manipulated by a few, still had no suspicion who that few might be. As she left the Congress, however, she passed a knot of women who, in the excitement of the moment, had thrown caution to the winds, and one of them triumphantly exclaimed, "They voted the way they wanted to this afternoon, but to-night we mixed them up so they voted exactly the opposite way, and as we wanted them to vote." Evidently the "mixing up" was considered a matter of congratulation, and the vote of a poor, deluded, bewildered lot of women was quite as satisfactory as a square vote after a fair discussion would have been, and the mental photograph of this group of women, put aside for future reference, has never faded from the brain of the listener, so suddenly and so rudely awakened. Then and there was forged the first link of the chain which connects the writer with the so-called minority.

As Congress after Congress passes by, it has caused the writer but little surprise to find this same group of women complaining of the "flood of amendments" brought in every year, for each good one adopted tends to obliterate the results of that "mixed up" vote, and slowly, but surely, covers the ground which might have been covered in one Congress had the Revision been fairly considered: for each important amendment offered and adopted since that time, if not copied word for word from the Revision, has its equivalent in that work. It also caused but a slight shock when, at a later Congress, after accidentally stumbling upon one of this generous majority in a remote corner of a little-frequented room in a prominent Washington Hotel in earnest conversation with a sister D. A. R., our delegate became, a little later, an interested spectator of a scene, where this same sister D. A. R., with a frankness worthy of a better cause, withdrew her support from a woman to whom she had gratuitously offered it, because, as she herself calmly stated, she "had been promised an important office if she voted for another woman, and as she wanted the office, she was going to do it." This from a representative of the so-called majority, which believes the office should seek the woman! Is this the seeking they advocate?

Year by year the workings of this generous majority have become clearer to eyes and ears sharpened by bitter experience; and as each election draws near the same familiar warcry, uttered by the same plausible voices, slightly varied to suit the occasion, fall upon our ear. How well we know the old cry of "an official woman" for President-General! And also for "a woman with money enough to represent us as we should be represented!" The changes that are rung, the biographies that are printed of women with everything and anything to recommend them except the one thing needful, namely: experience in, and love for our work. That warcy is turned over like a worthless bone for the "surly minority" to growl over. It is beyond belief that our Society of 32,000 members, representing the best families from all over the United States, needs to be fastened to a government official, an architectural success, or a popular soap, to add lustre to its name, bridge it over any difficulty, or secure from our National Government any necessary aid. We were not formed to be an attaché to anything. We should stand or fall on our own merits, and if our work and our numbers have not gained us a prestige of our own sufficient to honor any woman we may choose for our chief officer, it is quite time that we turned over a new leaf. We need a leader tried and true, with a firm hand and an eye trained by experience to recognize the right, and deal out justice to the majority and minority alike. No woman of a few years' membership can do justice to herself or the Society in the position of President, and did she appreciate the difficulties and responsibilities, would never attempt the work.

Our next election marks a crisis in our life, and it behooves every D. A. R. to inquire honestly into the condition of affairs; and whatever the decision may be, let her follow the dictates of conscience and common sense and not be influenced by

threats of dismemberment of the Society should any new departure be made. The so-called "minority" has already proved itself broad-minded enough to accept defeat cheerfully. Surely the "majority" would not be outdone should occasion require. The remarks in the article referred to relating to a state, which having had a petition granted by one Congress, only asked justice from the next, needs no comment from me. That one of the most patriotic proposals ever made the N. S. D. A. R., met with no response from this majority, creates no surprise, and while every Daughter would rejoice to see the corner-stone of Continental Hall laid within the coming year, there are those who do object to the "camp meeting" which only arouses false enthusiasm, and uses up the time which should be devoted to important business; when, if the project could be placed on a business basis, every Chapter might assist according to its means, and Congress be spared the discomfort of listening each year to a long list of pledges, some of which, alas! have a strangely familiar sound, and others are with great difficulty fulfilled.

The writer has no desire to enter into a newspaper controversy; she has related only one or two of the many incidents which have led her to believe that the real majority of the members of our Society have as yet never expressed themselves, and it is now time for the Chapters to realize that they are the Society, and that they, and they alone, should make its laws and fill its offices, and not be "mixed up" by this small clique, powerful because its work is for the most part unseen and unsuspected, and the success of which, however unworthy its methods, enables it to pose as the "majority."

ELLEN STRAW THOMPSON.

ANNUAL MEETING FLAG DAY,

June 14, 1900, at 4 P. M.

The annual meeting of Faith Trumbull Chapter was appropriately observed Flag Day, June 14, at the beautiful home of the Misses Pope on Broadway. Their home is a fine specimen of one of the elegant old mansions of one hundred years ago, being preserved almost intact with the exception of such improvements as to adequately meet the necessities of the present time. It was built by Mr. Joseph Perkins and subsequently purchased by the late Jonathan Adams Pope, a fine portrait of whom was seen in one of the parlors. Not the least interesting feature of the place is its old fashioned well kept garden, remaining as it was originally laid out with its borders of green box. It is always a pleasure to the passer-by to see the wealth of bloom which this garden affords, and upon this occasion it furnished the floral decorations for the house which were in keeping with the sentiments of the day, red white and blue being in evidence everywhere.

The Misses Pope gracefully received the members as they passed from under the American flags in the vestibule to the large hallway; and although the day was not a propitious one as to the weather a goodly company numbering about fifty, assembled in the parlors where the meeting was called to order at four o'clock.

Our Regent, Mrs. Bela P. Learned, presided with her accustomed grace and dignity.

Mrs. M. E. Jensen played a few bars of "The Star Spangled Banner" and all joined heartily in the singing of one verse of this soul stirring hymn additionally accompanied by Mr. Chas. T. Bard, with the cornet.

The salute to the flag, "I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the Republic for which it stands; one nation indivisible with liberty and justice for all," was given by Mrs. Channing B. Huntington, followed by the roll-call conducted by the Regent, Miss Ellen Geer. This caused some degree of merriment from the fact that memory had treacherously betrayed many of us into giving either the wrong numbers or in refusing to recall the figures at all. We were glad however, to be reminded again of the fact that we belong to a National Society numbering thousands, of which we form an integral part.

This exercise of memory was followed by two musical selections, "Parting Song" from "The Trumpeter" and "Love Token" rendered by Mr. Charles T. Bard, Cornetist, accompanied by Mrs. M. E. Jensen, on the piano.

The Secretary's report was then read, followed by that of the treasurer Mrs. B. W. Hyde, who for five years has faithfully cared for the finances of the Chapter; and her report covered that period of time, starting with but a small amount in the treasury, (\$13.42), and few members to the present growing Society with its increasing members and benevolence. The Chapter closes the year with a balance in the treasury of \$162.67.

Both reports of Secretary and Treasurer were accepted.

The report of Miss Ellen Geer, the Registrar, which followed gave statistics of the membership. Only two names have been added to the Chapter this year. Thirteen live in other states.

Nine reside in Connecticut, but in other cities and towns. The Chapter has two real daughters and a total membership of one hundred and eleven.

The historian's annual report by Mrs. B. P. Bishop, gave a sketch of the work done by the Chapter during the year, and also valuable suggestions as to the work for the future.

The State Book of Chapter Heroines was referred to toward which Faith Trumbull Chapter has given generously of subject material, our heroine being given the place of honor in the book. Forty dollars has been contributed by the Chapter towards the National home of the D. A. R.'s, and fifty dollars toward the fund raised for the purchase of the Nathan Hale School House in New London.

While the public spirited people of Norwich have reared monuments to Miantonomo, Mason, Uncas, Elder Brewster and others, and the Colonial Dames have marked the Chelsea Parade, there is a future work for Faith Trumbull Chapter to perform in helping restore other places of historic interest. The purchase of the Bliss place was suggested as a home for the local patriotic societies. This is the historical Lieut. Leffewell house, situated on North Washington St., and has many associations of historic interest. It was thought that thirty-five hundred dollars would be a sufficient sum to purchase the property, and the feasibility of owning it was urged, which, by united and enthusiastic effort might be accomplished.

We were also urged to remember the service of the twenty French soldiers who came to America with Lafayette to aid us in our struggle for liberty. Mr. Potter has located the spot where their bodies lie buried just beyond the entrance of the lane leading to the old cemetery at Norwich Town and the work of marking the graves was suggested by Mrs. Bishop.

Mrs. Jensen's rich contralto voice was then heard in a song "Airly Beacon," with a cornet obligato by Mr. Bard. In response to a persistent recall, the song was repeated to the delight of all present.

Mrs. W. T. Brown offered a resolution of sympathy for a member of the Chapter, Mrs. D. J. Champlin, in her bereavement for the loss of her husband, and Miss Geer was appointed to write and convey to her the message. It was also voted to make a record of the same in the books of the Chapter. Then Mrs. Learned, the retiring Regent, spoke briefly along certain lines suggested by a fragment of conversation overheard by chance, the question being asked "What is going to keep the children of the present and future straight?" to which the reply was given, "The Daughters of the American Revolution." "And what is going to keep the Daughters of the American Revolution straight?" the reply being, "Reminiscences of their Revolutionary ancestry ought to keep them straight." This brought out the comment that it was feared that this would necessitate the daughter's going around with a perpetual chip on their shoulders ready to fight. Mrs. Learned then gave the advice to the Daughters, that they should always be ready to instantly repel with sorrow every sneer or sarcasm against the sacred name of the Society which we memorialize and perpetuate and represent. "We can look forward," she added, "to a year of peace which can be filled with historical research and literary pleasures; but we should remember that this is no ordinary social or literary Society, but keep before our eyes like a grand picture hanging on our walls or a vivid dream, those scenes when grandfathers, fathers, brothers and sons, a sacred company, went cheerfully from their homes to give their lives for us." And our Regent continued, "Our foremothers! Put yourselves in their places, you who have sons, and let us all realize what they suffered. Let us be loyal and patriotic and do our duty to this Society as far as we are able."

A report of the nominating committee was then called for and Mrs. W. S. C. Perkins announced the following named officers as the unanimous wish of the Chapter for the ensuing year.

Honorable State Regent, Mrs. Wm. M. Olcott; Regent, Mrs. Channing B. Huntington; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Bela P. Learned; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Frank A. Roath; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Sarah L. Tyler; Treasurer, Mrs. Wm. L. Stearns; Registrar, Miss Ellen Geer; Historian, Mrs. B. P. Bishop; Chairman Literary Committee, Miss Mary D. Houston; Board of Management, Mrs. W. S. C. Perkins; Mrs. H. H. Osgood; Mrs. B. N. Hyde; Advisory Board, Mr. Jonathan Trumbull, Gen. Wm. A. Aiken, Mr. Wm. M. Olcott.

Following this announcement our retiring Regent extended congratulations to Mrs. Huntington, who took the chair. In a modest speech she thanked the Chapter who had given her the honor of this distinction and said that while she did not expect to fill the place of the retiring Regent, she hoped to fill her own place. She hoped for a successful year and that when the time came for her to retire she might feel that she had made a place for herself in our hearts.

The Hon. State Regent, Mrs. Wm. M. Olcott, presented for Mr. Olcott the Year Book of the Sons of the American Revolution from 1897 to 1900; and a vote of thanks was extended to the giver.

Miss Gilman proposed a rising vote of thanks to all who had helped to make the afternoon one of delight.

Mrs. Perkins proposed a rising vote of thanks to the retiring Treasurer.

Mrs. B. P. Bishop proposed a rising vote of thanks to the retiring Regent, and as all felt in an appreciative mood there was a very hearty response to these proposals.

The formal exercises closed with the singing of "The Sword of Bunker Hill," by Mrs. Jensen, accompanied by Mr. Bard. The Chapter was then invited to the dining-room which was beautifully decorated with "General Jack" roses, arranged by Mrs. Geo. W. Carroll. A large center-piece of these rich red flowers, together with blue and white china and dainty napery were a pleasing accessory to the dainty brands.

Mrs. B. W. Hyde and Mrs. Frank A. Roath, presided over the tea cups, assisted by Miss Caroline E. Holden, Miss Meech, Miss Richards, Miss Elizabeth Huntington. At the close of the social hour a meeting of the Board of Management was called, and the afternoon closed with pleasant recollections of Flag Day and our annual meeting.

Mrs. FRANK A. ROATH, Recording Secretary.

Paul Jones Chapter, D. A. R., Flag Day, June 14th, was celebrated by Paul Jones Chapter, of Boston, Mass., in the Old South Meeting House in the afternoon. The historic edifice was filled with an enthusiastic audience. On the platform were seated, President Eliot, of Harvard College, Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, Lieut.-Col. Curtis Guild, Miss Sarah Whittemore Daggett, the D. A. R. State Regent; Mrs. Mary A. Chapman, the D. R. State Regent; Col. Henry Clay Cochrane, of the U. S. Marine Corps, (who were the speakers); Mayor Hart; Gen. Francis H. Appleton, President of the S. A. R.; Commander Gilman, of the G. A. R.; Rev. Edward A. Horton; Miss Susan R. Hetzel, Registrar-General of the D. A. R.; the Chapter's real daughter, Mrs. Sarah D. Warden, and the Presiding officer, Mrs. Marion N. Brazier, founder and Regent of Paul Jones Chapter and State Historian of the Mass. D. A. R.

The speakers stand was covered with the American "Union Jack," while "Old Glory" draped a portrait of Washington. Palms and flowers fringed the platform. The Marine Band from the Navy Yard occupied a position in the balcony and rendered patriotic music at intervals. A feature of the music was the rendering of "The New America," by the composer, Mr. Herbert Johnson, Boston's noted tenor, who has kept the original words by the late Dr. Smith. The entire audience arose in tribute to his achievement. Songs were rendered by Joseph L. White, ("A Knot of Blue and Gray.") and by Mr. Francis Lowell Pratt, ("The Flag of the Free.") A stirring recitation, "A Norman at the Harbor Gates," was given by Mrs. Ida Louise Gibbs, founder of the Dorothy Brewer Chapter, D. A. R., of Waltham.

Miss Brazier briefly welcomed all and graciously introduced the various speakers and singers. The programs bore a cut of the "Union Jack" in blue, the words and music of Johnson's America and the famous resolutions by Congress, June 14, 1777, on the adoption of the flag made by Betsy Ross and first carried by Paul Jones, on the "Ranger."

President Eliot spoke for "Our Cuban Guests," the teachers from Cuba and made a plea for the extension of hospitality. Col. Guild spoke for Our Flag Defenders, and said in substance:

"Beside the Stars and Stripes there is but one flag that has never gone down in defeat; that is Japan's. Japan and the United States, the one in the far east and the other in the far west, are against massacre and stand out for law and order. There is in China to-day, a woman who is driving the empire back into savagery, murder and anarchy; an American woman missionary has been killed and guns are trained on the American embassy. It is an onslaught on the civilization of the world.

"What would be the result, for instance, if the Fourth United States Infantry were withdrawn from the Philippines and used to protect our interests in China? That body has no colonel, no lieutenant-colonel, and its quota of other officers is sadly depleted. There is barely one commissioned officer in each company, and one man has to do the work of three. How efficient would they prove?

"Who are responsible? You and I. We are responsible for Congress, and they are responsible for legislation. We do not need so much to defend the flag as to defend the men who defend the flag."

Mrs. Donald McLean received an ovation, she being widely known in Mass., and much admired. Her speech was eloquent, breezy and patriotic. She carried in her arms a cluster of lilies tied with blue ribbons, the gift of the presiding officer, also her Regent, she being an honorary member of the Chapter. Mrs.

Edward Haskell, the Chapter Historian, presented an able report on the ten years work, disclosing the fact that while the Chapter is small and has met with reverses, (several having deserted the ship for personal reasons), it has nevertheless weathered the storm and accomplished many things. Its archives are especially valuable. Among the articles deposited in a sea chest are pieces of the Paul Jones flag and battle flag of the "Olympia," piece of wood from Admiral Dewey's cabin, piece of wood from ships in four wars, buttons worn on officers' coats, piece of the Charter Oak and Betsy Ross house in Philadelphia, piece of oakum from the frigate "Constitution," a Union Jack used by Mrs. McLean at the unveiling of the Key Monument, brick from Faneuil Hall, etc., etc.

The Chapter has two real daughters, Miss Rachel M. Fernald, of Kittery Point, Maine, and Mrs. Sarah D. Warden, of Somerville, Mass., whose father served with Paul Jones on the "Bon Homme Richard." At the close of the exercises, Miss Brazier, who arranged all the details, was warmly congratulated. Mrs. McLean was tendered a banquet in the evening by the Chapter officers.

It was announced by the Historian that Dr. Florella Estes, a Chapter member, will, by vote of the Chapter, decorate the grave of Lafayette in Paris during her visit. A delegation of marines from the Navy Yard lent dignity to the scene.

ARMY AND NAVY CHAPTER, National Society, of the D. A. R.

Numbers of women, prominent in the social functions of Washington, and members of this Chapter, have been, during the past year, ending May, 1900, devoting themselves to a practical beneficent scheme, and with gratifying results, as we learn from the report of the Regent, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main. Since the destruction of the "Maine" in the Harbor of Havana, more than two years ago, their work for the wives, widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors has steadily grown. All the money that could be spared at that time was distributed among the families in most pressing need, a sewing society was organized for making up clothing, and a Relief Committee to seek out and learn the wants of those, who, in the sudden call for troops, would be left without means of support.

This work has not been confined to those of this immediate vicinity, but has extended to every Fort and Army post in the United States where suffering women and children were found, and there is now a Philippine branch of the Relief Committee, with Mrs. Crosby Miller as its efficient chairman.

In addition to this good work accomplished by the women of this Chapter, they have in many instances assisted disabled soldiers and sailors, or their widows, to secure their pensions, and have been instrumental in obtaining employment in several of the Government departments for their children, thus enabling them to be self-supporting.

Entertainments given during the year in Washington, and a benefit at the Empire Theatre in New York, making a handsome addition to their funds, it was decided in view of the many widows and children of officers in great need of assistance, to open a "Woman's Exchange," a principal feature of which was to be a luncheon and tea room, where those skilled in culinary art could bring their specialties for sale, and where fancy work could be disposed of. This was started in February last, and the success has far exceeded expectation, the restaurant proving one of the most popular, as it is one of the daintiest in Washington. Its increasing business has made necessary its removal from a small room on the ground floor, to the large house where it is now installed.

The members of the Chapter take a deep personal interest in the scheme, often going to the restaurant to superintend the service and frequently supplying from their own homes delicacies not sent in by the regular contributors.

NORWALK CHAPTER.

Organized December 16, 1892.

Officers elected May 17, 1900.—Regent, Mrs. Samuel Richards Weed, P. O. Address, Rowayton, Ct.; Vice-Regent, Mrs. James L. Stevens; Registrar, Mrs. Robert Van Buren; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Jabez Backus; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Kate P. Hunter; Treasurer, Mrs. Frederick Belden; Historian, Miss Angeline Scott; Curator, Miss Mary P. Chichester. Advisory Committee.—Mrs. John H. Ferris, Mrs. E. H. Gumbart, Mrs. Marian Olmstead, Mrs. G. H. Noxon, Miss Mary A. Cunningham. Honorary Vice-Regents.—Mrs. E. J. Hill; Mrs. Thomas K. Noble.

The Camden Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on the Fourth of July last year, dedicated a monument to the memory of thirty-three Revolutionary soldiers buried in that town. On the Fourth of July just passed, another assembly gathered around the spot made sacred by the memory of those who had fought for our Country's freedom.

A flagpole had been erected and we had come to join in the ceremony of raising to its top the dear flag of our Country. As the flag was untied to the breeze, the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung. A very able address was given by one of our clergymen upon our Nation's emblem—honored at home and in all lands, and which has never led to defeat.

A pleasant feature of the occasion was the attendance of the veterans of the civil war, who, after the close of the exercises, gave three cheers for the dear old flag, and another round of cheers for the members of our Chapter. As we left the place, love of country and gratitude to those who secured to us this dear land was, I am sure, awakened in all hearts.

Moved by a just pride in the achievements of their ancestors, a company of ladies have organized a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Big Rapids, Mich. The first meeting was held July 23, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. M. L. Griswold. At the close of an interesting session of the Chapter the ladies were invited into the dining-room, where a very dainty luncheon was served, during the progress of which the High School Mandolin Club discoursed sweet music. Much credit is due Mrs. Griswold for her untiring efforts in organizing the Chapter, and all who attended the first meeting will remember the event with great pleasure. Following is a list of the members as it appears on the charter:

Mrs. Mattie Liston-Griswold, Regent; Mrs. Emma L. Dordarrah, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Sarah Smith Robinson-Ward, Rec. Secretary; Mrs. Jessie Wales-Wiseman, Cor. Secretary; Mrs. Mary Alice Osburn-Brown, Register; Mrs. Josephine Eunice Gore-Moon, Treasurer; Mrs. Ida May Cook-Markham, Historian; Miss Clara A. Osburn, Reporter; Mrs. A. Laurette Jenks Clark, Mrs. Flora Osburn-Coffin, Mrs. Stella Bennett-Roben, Mrs. Effie Belle Gore-Guntton, Miss Grace E. Darrah.

The Chicago Chapter—the "Banner" Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is agitated. It is proposed by a number of Chicago women to form a new Chapter.

The trouble is a repetition of the New York affair that convulsed the D. A. R. of that city a few years ago. The Chicago Chapter, it is said, argues, as did the New York City Chapter, that its name necessarily precludes the formation of another Chapter in the city; consequently, that Chicagoans when desiring to become members of the Society, must join that Chapter or none local. This view the would-be founders of the contemplated Chapter oppose, claiming, with some show of reason, that neither trade-mark nor copyright law gives a right to monopoly of business or publication, and that the elder Daughters arrogate more than any law allows on any subject.

It is hinted that the difficulties arise from the fear of the existing Chapter that a new one might menace the position that it holds as "Banner Chapter" through having about eight hundred members. It is rumored that Mrs. Warren Springer will be the Regent of the possible Chapter, to form which, application for permission has been made at the headquarters of the National Society in Washington. The National managers took the ground in the case of the New York City Chapter that the name conferred no exclusive right of organization, but that any body of women eligible to membership might form a Chapter in any place when the requisite number was secured. It is not doubted that they will follow the precedent they have thus established and grant the desired permission.

The Fort Stanwix Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at Rome, N. Y., was organized for the purpose of procuring a suitable monument for old Fort Stanwix, "the fort that never surrendered," and which was defended by Colonels Gansevoort and Willett. After the retirement of the enemy a flag of the Union improvised from a white shirt, a red flannel skirt and Colonel Abraham Swartout's blue cloak was raised over four captured British standards.

Although the site of the fort is now a residential quarter of the town, the members of the Chapter have secured four cannons and expect during the summer, to place them on gun-carriages and station them at the four corners to mark the bastions. Four bronze tablets with suitable inscriptions will also be given by the Daughters.

This Chapter has been actively engaged, instituting courses of lectures on patriotic subjects, the awarding of prizes for essays on historical subjects to the children attending the public schools and in Red Cross work during the war with Spain.

The Daughters of the American Revolution in Nantucket, Mass., on September 3, dedicated a granite fountain to the memory of Abiah Folger, mother of Benjamin Franklin, in their town. The local Chapter had the co-operation of the Old Colony Commission and the D. A. R. in this State and in Pennsylvania. The fountain is of Quincy granite, rough finished, and

rests upon a pedestal three feet high and three feet wide. Above the fountain proper, is a granite slab, four feet high, in which is set the bronze tablet presented by the State, with this inscription in raised Gothic characters: "This tablet is erected by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in commemoration of Abiah Folger Franklin, daughter of Peter Folger, wife of Joseph Franklin, and mother of Benjamin Franklin. She was born August 15, 1667, in a house which stood near this spot, and died in Boston in 1752."

On June 9th, a large number of members of the New York City Chapter, D. A. R., spent the day at the old Avery mansion near Tarrytown, N. Y., and erected a tablet there in memory of Captain and Mrs. John Avery, ancestors of Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, a former Regent of the Chapter.

Owing largely to the wise counsels and inspiring influence of Mrs. William Gerry Slade and the corps of matrons assisting her, the General Society of the Daughters of 1812 has prospered more this year, probably than in any previous year of its existence. Certificates have been given to representative women in a large number of States authorizing them to organize branch societies. Mrs. Charles A. Dyer, of Portland, Me., has organized one in Maine; Mrs. F. L. A. Grebe, of Cincinnati in Ohio; Mrs. Robert C. Barry, of Baltimore, in Maryland; Mrs. John A. Richardson, of New Orleans, in Louisiana; Mrs. E. Cass Ledyard Goddard, in Colorado, and Mrs. Oliver P. Dickinson, in Illinois. Mrs. Dyer has been appointed third vice-president of the general Society with a seat in the Executive Board, and the position of Historian-General has been offered to Mrs. Grebe. Mrs. Bertram Cecil Whitney, of Detroit, was delegated to represent the Society at the meeting of the patriotic societies to be held during the summer at the Paris Exposition.

LITERARY NOTES.

Among other notable additions to our New England Ancestral literature recently appearing or in course of preparation, are:—

Francis Olcott Allen's "History of Enfield, Conn.," volume 1, of which has just been published, to be followed shortly by volumes II and III; Frederick P. Wells's "History of Newbury, Vt.," than which perhaps no town in Vermont possesses more interesting records of warfare, settlement and family history; and John Montague Smith's "History of Sunderland, Mass.," which originally included the present towns of Montague and Everett.

Dr. Abiel Holmes, father of Oliver Wendell Holmes, was the pastor from 1785 to 1791, of the Old Midway Church, in Liberty County, Ga., which is still standing. When President Washington made his famous visit to Georgia, in 1790, Dr. Holmes was appointed by the congregation of the church to greet him. Among other distinguished men who were products of Old Midway Church is our Governor Theodore Roosevelt, deriving his connection with it through his mother, who was born in Liberty County and whose progenitors were prominent and influential members of this church.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The second annual meeting of the New York State Historical Society was held July 31, at the Fort William Henry Hotel, on Lake George. The house stands on historic ground, some of the earthworks of the old fort being still visible, and to the south and west are the plains where the battle of Lake George was fought 145 years ago.

Papers were read by James A. Holden, of Glens Falls, on "Colonel Ephraim Williams;" William L. Stone, of Mount Vernon, on "King Hendrick;" the Rev. William O. Stearns, of Glens Falls, on "Major-General Phineas Lyman;" Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, of Saratoga, on "Baron Dieskau," and State Historian Hugh Hastings, of Albany, on "General Sir William Johnson." At the afternoon session, President Roberts, of Buffalo, delivered the annual address, followed by an address on "A Century of Struggle for the Rights of Man," by Prof. John Bach McMaster, of the University of Pennsylvania, who in graphic and picturesque style, sketched the progress made in acquiring civil, religious and political freedom from the end of the colonial period to the present time.

At the business session the following trustees were elected: Elmer West, of Caldwell; Morris P. Ferris, of Dobbs Ferry; William L. Stone, of Mount Vernon; W. S. Ostrander, of Schuylerville; A. R. Wing, of Fort Edward; Grenville M. Ingalesbee, of Sandy Hill; Hugh Hastings, of Albany, and the Rev. Dr. G. R. Vanderwater, of New York.

Boys and Girls.

All letters for this department should be addressed to
Miss M. Winchester Adams, 125 Tribune Building, New York City.

ODE.

Sung at Christ's Church, New York, on the Fourth of July, 1795.
Published in *Weekly Monitor*, of Litchfield, Conn.,
July 20, 1796.

Nations rejoice, Jehovah reigns,
Tyrannic pow'r decays,
See manhood bursting slav'ry's chains,
And Freedom's banner raise.
The human race their rights avow,
All nations catch the sound;
See crowns and sceptres tumbling low,
And kings appear confound.

Columbia first the voice obey'd.
Of the celestial word,
Each haughty foe appear'd dismay'd
And drew the murderous sword:
Her vengeful foes their strength unite,
To blast the precious seed;
But He, who all creation rules,
Pronounced Our Country—Free'd.

The wand'ring nations saw her rise
To grandeur and renown,
And own'd the hand that made the skies
Had crush'd Oppression down.
Ye patriots, who your country's good
Through carnage did pursue,
Give glory to the power that brought
Your arms successful through.

Bright Liberty her influence spreads.
The nation's view her charms:
Each haughty tyrant sees and dreads
The power of her arms.
Dumb superstition flies apace,
And knowledge soon succeeds,
Man understands his natural rights
And for his Freedom bleeds.

Great Spirit, source of all our joys,
To Thee the appeal was made;
Thou didst uphold our feeble hand
While on Thine arm we stay'd;
Unite it firm, preserve our peace,
And hail Immanuel's reign.
And all our rights maintain,
Teach Man to love his fellow man,

WHO PATRIOTS ARE.

By CHARLES F. DOLE.

Who are the patriots in America? No doubt many would answer at once, "The patriots are the men who fight for their country: the men who stood with Warren on Bunker Hill, and with Sumter and Marion and Morgan in the Carolinas; the men who made Cornwallis surrender at Yorktown; the sailors who fought alongside of Paul Jones; the sailors on the good ship "Constitution;" the soldiers who followed Grant to Richmond; the men in Farragut's fleet.

"Yes," some would say, "the men who rode with Custer on the plains of the far West, Dewey and his men at Manila, Roosevelt and Hobson at Santiago—all these were patriots. They were the same kind of patriots as the famous Spartans who died ages ago at the pass of Thermopylae over in Greece, of whom the orators and poets have spoken and sung ever since."

There is something wrong in thinking that patriots must be soldiers and sailors. What shall we say of the women who do not fight? What shall we call Martha Washington, who had to stay at home while her husband was at Valley Forge? What shall we call thousands of women who sent their brothers and sons to help Washington and Grant? Were not these women as good patriots as their husbands and brothers? Indeed, the women often had the hardest time. They had to carry on the farms, while the men were away; they suffered from anxiety and loneliness. For many a brave woman it would have been easier to die herself, than to send her boy away to die with wounds or with fever. We must surely call all brave women patriots who love their country well enough to let their husbands and sons go to war for the sake of the flag.

We must not forget a multitude of men who, even in the War of the Revolution and in the great Civil War, were never soldiers or sailors, and yet were patriots. There was Benjamin

Franklin, for instance. He did not fight, but who loved America better than he? If it had not been for his services at the French King's Court, no one knows how many weary years the war of Independence might have lasted.

There was Samuel Adams—who ever heard of his fighting a battle? But he was as brave and sturdy a patriot as any soldier could be. There was Washington's friend, Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, who helped get money to pay the soldiers. Where, indeed, in the time of war would all the wheat and beef come from to feed the army, and the clothing to keep the men warm, if there were no patriots hard at work on their farms and in their shops? Who shall say that the men at home do not love their country as well as the men who fight in the field? Why is it not good patriotism to work for the country and pay taxes cheerfully for the needs of the government?

We must not forget another set of good patriots in the times of Bunker Hill and Valley Forge. They were the patriot children who were not yet old enough to fight for their country, but who were, nevertheless, perfectly willing to do so if they had been wanted. These patriot boys and girls, all the way from Portland to Savannah, rushed out, you may be sure, whenever a horseman came riding into the village bearing news of the war. They helped their mothers and sisters while their fathers were away. They were full of gladness, too, when at last the long war was over, and by and by they told to their children the stories that their fathers had told to them—about the troubles and dreadful years of the war, and the heavy cost that had purchased our liberties.

Were there no patriot boys and girls also on the side that was beaten in the Revolution? Were none of the men patriots who believed in their duty to go into exile rather than to fight against their own mother country? Was not Governor Hutchinson in Massachusetts a patriot as well as John Adams and Hancock? Suppose a man is mistaken or is on the losing side, cannot he still be a patriot, if he truly loves his country?

We are on the right track now to find out who patriots are. It was quite a mistake to suppose that patriots must be fighters, or that they must live in a time of war. Through all the history of our country, from the Declaration of Independence to the present, we have lived most of the time without war. Most of the time we have had only a few soldiers, and we have had very little for them to do. The fact is, we are not a fighting people. Why should any one want to go to war, and burn towns and kill men? That is what barbarous people do, but we in America mean to live like civilized men. We do not believe in fighting, unless duty compels us to fight. Who knows but that they are right who say that there is always a nobler way than to fight?

Do you think now that the millions of Americans who have lived in the times when there was no war, were not just as good patriots as ever lived or fought? To be a patriot is to love one's country; it is to be ready and willing, if need comes, to die for the country, as a good seaman would die to save his ship and his crew. We think that the seaman should be willing to die, but we do not wish him to die. We wish him to be skillful enough to keep clear of the dangerous ledges, and to live, and to bring his ship safely into port, voyage after voyage. So we do not wish the good citizens to die for their country, but to be just and fair and wise, and to treat the people of other nations as their friends, and so to live nobly for their country. We think that Washington and Grant were as true patriots when the country was at peace as when it was at war.

Yes! To love our country, to work so as to make it strong and rich, to support its government, to obey its laws, to pay fair taxes into its treasury, to treat our fellow-citizens as we like to be treated ourselves—this is to be good American patriots.

"Ah!" some one may say, "did not the men and women have to be braver in the war times than in time of peace?" Let us stamp that as false. What a terrible thing it would be to be brave, if bravery requires us to hint and kill! Is it not brave to try to save life? Thousands of brave men are risking their lives every day to help men and to save us all from harm. Brave doctors and nurses go where deadly disease is, and are not afraid to help the sick. Brave students are trying perilous experiments, so as to find out better knowledge for us all. Brave engineers on thousands of locomotives are not afraid of sudden death if they can save their passengers from harmful accidents. Brave sailors are always facing the sea and the storm. Brave firemen stand ready to die to bring little children safely out of burning buildings. Brave boys every summer risk their lives to save their comrades from drowning. Brave fellows hold in check maddened horses and prevent them from running away with women and children. Brave women risk their own lives daily for the sake of others.

Wherever we see a brave man, or woman, or child, there we look for a patriot. Whoever is brave to help others will be brave also for the sake of his country. Never forget it; it is better to be brave to help men than to be brave to harm them.

From *The Young Citizen*, D. C. HEATH & Co., Publisher.

TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

WANTED:—The parents of Artimus Potter, and of Eunice Hill, who were married and had Zephia Hill Potter, who was born May 27, 1820. She, Zilphua Hill Potter, married Richard Ferriss, November 3, 1839.

WANTED:—Parents of Gilbert J. Ferriss, who was born at New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn., May 17, 1779, who married Olive Griswold, March 3, 1800, at New Milford. She was born at Woodbury, New Haven Co., Conn. Their children were: (1), Maria Ferriss; (2), Edwin J. Ferriss; (3), First Richard Ferriss; (4), First Henrietta Ferriss; (5), Second Henrietta Ferriss; (6), Second Richard Ferriss; (7), Maryann; and (8), Esther Ferriss.

WANTED:—Parents and ancestors of Catherine Weaver, who married John Welty, March 10, 1789, and located at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

WANTED:—Ancestry of John Jacob Welty, who married Christian Braeff, March 28, 1757, and had (1), Anna Elizabeth; (2), John; (3), Christina; (4), John Henry; (5), Frederick; and (6), Margreate.

I also desire information in regard to the Radford's, who lived in Derbyshire, England, about and before 1760.

HOWARD VAN WERT WELTY.

1. **WOOD—SILSBY.** Wanted, the parents of Simon Wood, who married Mary Silsby, at Scotland, Windham Co., Conn., March 5, 1752, and the address of some descendant of this marriage.

2. **PALMER—SILSBY.** Wanted, the parents of Samuel Palmer who married Lidia Silsby, at Scotland, Windham Co., Conn., January 18, 1739, and the address of some descendant of this marriage.

3. **WEED—SILSBEE.** Wanted, the parents of Timothy Weed, who married Sarah Silsby, at Ridgefield, Fairfield Co., Conn., December 1, 1777, and the address of some descendant of this marriage.

4. **RANDALL—SILSBY.** Wanted, the parents of Abigail Randall, who married Jonathan Silsby, at Colchester, New London Co., Conn., April 26, 1733, and the address of some descendant of this marriage. Did this Jonathan belong to the Windham, Conn., family of Silsby?

5. **BENEDICT—SILSBY.** Wanted, the parents of Mary Benedict, who married Abijah Silsby, at Stamford, New Canaan, Fairfield Co., Conn., in summer of 1792, and the address of some descendant of this marriage was Abijah, one of the Windham, Conn., Silsby's.

6. **CADY—SILSBY.** Wanted, the address of some descendant of Emery Cady, of Woodstock, Conn., who married at Woodstock, 1st, January 1, 1843, Sophia Silsby; 2d, August 22, 1855, Emeline Silsby, sisters, by Sophia, he had one (1) son James, born at Woodstock, present residence unknown.

7. **STEVENS.** the address of some descendant of Silsby Stevens, son of Simon and Lydia (Silsby). Stevens of Acworth, N. H., and Springfield, Vt., who married Abigail Weatherbee, at Acworth, N. H., March 21, 1803, supposed to have settled in Southern Ohio, on the Ohio River.

8. **SILSBEE—TROWBRIDGE.** Information wanted about Joshua Silsbee, an actor and delineator of Yankee character, 1840 to 1855, and his wife Mrs. Trowbridge, an English actress, who after the death of Silsbee, December 22, 1855, married William A. Chapman. Want date and place of marriage, also give name and parents of Mrs. Trowbridge with dates of her birth and death.

9. **ALLEN—SILSBY.** Wanted, parents and also date and place of the birth of Lydia Allen, who married Jonathan Silsby, of Windham, Conn., March 1, 1715.

10. **SILSBY—SILSBEE.** Everyone of this name or any whose ancestors bore it are requested to correspond with George H. Silsby, Concord, N. H., who is collecting data for a Silsby—Silsbee Genealogy.

GEORGE H. SILSBY, Concord, N. H.

To which family of Lawrence did John Lawrence belong: who married Anna Hathaway, daughter of Mel'th Hathaway? He resided in or near New Bedford, Mass., previous to year 1789, later in Pen-Yan, New York. Address.

W. H. H. TAINTER, Kansas City, Mo.

CORRECTION.—Devotion: Edward Devotion, of Roxbury, had Mary, (and not Edward), "February 25, 1643, baptized four days old: the same day with his wife Mary." Mary, the daughter, married February 5, 1667, John Davis, born Oct. 1, 1643. He died March 16, 1705. She died February 15, 1683. Was the mother of at least three sons and two daughters. (See Gen. of Samuel Davis, of Oxford, page 5, and Brookline Historical Publication No. 14, page 36, which latter claims "eleven children.") I can give you more correcting Dinsmore Densmore, if you wish.

B. A. LEONARD, De Pere, Wisconsin.

WANTED:—Information regarding the ancestors of Jno. Vinton, of Lynn, Mass., and Ann, his wife. Jno. died at New Haven in 1663, his wife, one year later.

ALSO:—Information regarding the ancestors of Daniel Clyde and Esther Ranken, his wife. The former was born in Clydesdale, Scotland, 1683, and his wife in 1706, dying in Windham, New Hampshire, June 4th, 1753, and February 16th, 1779, respectively. They emigrated to this country about 1730. Cor-

O. B. SNELL, Toledo, Ohio.

May I inquire through your paper of the ancestors of a Southern family? In 1802, this family lived near Welden, N. C., Wm. Downs, father of daughter Jensey, born November 14th, 1778; daughter Sarah, born February 4th, 1781; son David, born February 22, 1783.

Richard Downs, grandson of William, born Weldon, N. C., May 8, 1800.

William, born August 12th, 1802.

The maiden name of the wife of William Downs, Sr., is wanted and name of his parents, also any information of David, his son, no revolutionary record known, though doubtless there is one. I read your paper with much interest but seldom see any communication from the South, or names of Southern families given, which, of course, would interest me especially.

Respectfully,

ANN SMITH, 220 N. Vine St., Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED:—Information as to the birth-place and ancestry of Abel Hill, who came to Maryland in 1669, on the "Nightingale," which sailed from Hull, England. He settled in Ann Arundell County, Md., and he or his immediate descendants married into the Gott and Goldsborough families. Address, Mrs. H. M. Hill, 8 Avenue Marceau, Paris, France.

Who were the parents of Philip Owen, mentioned as a Revolutionary soldier in July number of the SPIRIT OF '76? Was he any relation to Jesse Owen, born January, 1749, a private in Captain George Loomis' Company; Col. Henry Ludington's Regiment? Answer through SPIRIT OF '76.

M. A. TAYLOR, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Can you inform me how I can obtain the Eddy Family Tree—as I see it given in the Genealogical references in the July number of the SPIRIT OF '76? My husband's grandmother was Mary Eddy, who married Zalten Panie, of Smithfield, R. I., somewhere about 1785 or 90. I am anxious to find out if her father or grandfather served in the Revolutionary war. If you can direct me in any way, I shall be very grateful. At present I do not know her father's name. If I could find that out it might pave the way for more.

Respectfully,

Mrs. FREE L. PANIE, 1219 Story St., Boone, Iowa.

In 1685, MACLELLAN, of Barmagachan, Parish of Borgue, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, bought a plantation at Woodbridge, N. J., and returned to Scotland in 1689, leaving three children at Woodbridge. The deed to this plantation ran to ROBERT MACLELLAN, and he was known in Scotland and in New Jersey as LAIRD MACLELLAN. Information wanted as to full names and descendants of these three children.

About 1720, one ROBERT McCLELLAN, of MACLELLAN, born in 1698, married Elizabeth Ewing, at Hopewell Township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., and about 1727, moved to Chester Co., Pa., with James and Margaret Ewing, her parents. Wanted to know the relationship between ROBERT McCLELLAN, who settled in Woodbridge, in 1685, and returned to Scotland, in 1689, and this ROBERT MACLELLAN, who married ELIZABETH EWING, in 1720.

THOMAS S. McCLELLAND, 417 Superior St., Chicago.

Who were the parents of Joanna Colegrove, daughter of William. She married Stephen Fisk, of Scituate, R. I. She was born May, 1792; died March 20, 1838, resided in Scituate, R. I. Address.

SUSAN J. S. FISK, 14 Main St., Pawtucket, R. I.

Can any of the readers of the SPIRIT OF '76 give me any information in regard to the ancestors of "Job Fish," born July 9th, 1766, and "Rachel Lounsbury," born July 26, 1771. They were married probably at Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., as they later removed from there to Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y. Also the ancestors of "William Jones," who was born Sept. 11, 1783, probably in Oswego Co., N. Y. He had a brother Samuel and a sister who married a Cole. William married first Eva Failing, after her death, Elizabeth Fish, of Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y. Any information by mail, or through the pages of this paper, will be most gratefully read.

Mrs. J. S. THATCHER, 281 Lincoln Ave., Detroit, Mich.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Cincinnati, O., August 16, 1900.

SPIRIT OF '76.

My Dear Sir:—Enclosed check for \$2.00. You may mail me a photo of the group of the delegates to the Convention of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and ten copies of the June number SPIRIT OF '76, for distribution among friends.

At Detroit, I took a position not thinking I would come first on the picture, and made the same mistake in New York. There were other men more prominent and handsome that should have had that place.

The Congress was a success, and the New York Society is entitled to great credit. The speeches as a rule were very fine indeed. While our Ex-President General Murphy was very happy in his remarks, he mis-quoted the Declaration of Independence. That immortal document does not say that all men are created "free and equal" but that all men are "created equal," and endowed with certain inalienable rights—is indisputably and pre-eminently true, and should be accepted by every American and especially by Sons of the American Revolution whose fathers fought and struggled on many bloody battlefields, through long years, to perpetuate that inspiration.

With kind regards, I remain,

Yours truly,

JOHN W. HARPER.

Cardenas Barracks, Cuba, July 2, 1900.

Mr. LOUIS H. CORNISH,

My Dear Sir and Compatriot:—The flag sent by you from the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, arrived safely, and has been delivered to the Children's Asylum and will be flown for the first time July 4th, this year.

I assure you the manager of the Asylum fully appreciates your kindness and will, I trust, preserve it with kind recollections of the donors. I, myself, wish to thank you, and through you the Society, for their kindness. I think that these people do have some slight love for the Americans, certainly they should have, as there has been a great deal done for them, and this particular asylum brought from a pig pen up to an institution to be quite proud of.

Yours sincerely,

WM. PAULDING, U. S. A.

Oneonta, N. Y., April 11th, 1900.

Mr. L. H. CORNISH:—

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find \$1.00 for renewal of my subscription for one year. As long as the SPIRIT OF '76 is kept up to its present high standard, I shall be a subscriber, and believe that it should be taken and supported by every one who is a member of a Patriotic Society.

Your editorial in the March number as to the "Clique" I was glad to find, as heretofore I had heard only one side of the controversy.

Sincerely yours, ALLEN H. WATTLES.

New York, March 27, 1900.

Dear Mr. CORNISH:—

Enclosed is copy of letter sent by the Architectural League to Mr. Holohan. If this action has to-day, been endorsed by the Sculpture Society and notice to that effect sent him, I suppose you may make any use you choose of this letter, in the press or your own paper.

Very truly yours,

H. K. BUSH-BROWN, Sculptor,
107 East 27th St.

Detroit, September 7th, 1900.

L. H. CORNISH, Esq.

Dear Sir:—We enclose \$1.00 to insure a continuance of your paper. We trust the SPIRIT will continue to flourish, as it would certainly be a disgrace for the Association not to have an official organ.

Yours respectfully,

DUDLEY W. SMITH.

Springfield, Ohio, June 21, 1900.

Mr. LOUIS H. CORNISH,

Pardon me for not at once thanking you for the facts you so kindly sent me, the delay was unavoidable. I have received three other replies to my query of December, all from different parts of our Country, showing what an extensive circulation your valuable magazine has. Enclosed please find Postal Order for one dollar (1.00), my subscription for the following year, beginning with July, I believe. With thanks again, I am,

Yours truly,

Mrs. A. P. LOUIS COCHRAN.

The Pacific Coast Kimbells will hold their Fourth Annual Reunion, Saturday, October 6th, 1900, on the summit of Mt. Tamalpais, which is just across the Golden Gate from this city. These Reunions are very enjoyable affairs, and we hope this coming one will be the best yet. Mr. F. W. K. is taking an active interest in it; he and his brother, John Albion Kimball, attorneys, have only recently come from San Luis Obispo, to this city, they being of the Maine Kimball tribe, as my father, the late Charles Bradbury Kimball, (page 810, Kimball History), was also. Last year there were about 60 Kimball cousins at the Reunion. A gentleman here, Mr. F. G. Sanborn, whose wife is a Moore, says they intend going East the latter part of September, to be at the Moore Family Reunion, and that there were 4000 there last year. The "Spirit of '76" is being kept alive at these Reunions as well as in the various patriotic societies.

Very truly yours,

SARAH LOUISE KIMBALL.

Count de Lafayette, a lineal descendant of the General Marquis de Lafayette, was the guest of honor of the Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, at Albany, N. Y., July 17th. A dinner was given him at the Ten Eyck, the next day he was escorted around the city.

OLD ENGLISH RECORDS.

In 1896 and 1897, I obtained from Branton, England, 81 records of baptisms, weddings and burials of the Allens and Allins, recorded in that parish from 1538 to 1635. Among them is the marriage of "Richard Allen and Margaret Wyott, in 1583. The same records give the baptisms of five children of "Richard Allen and Margaret," which have heretofore all been claimed to have been the issue of this marriage. There is no question about the reliability of the Branton records. They are true as recorded, nevertheless, on explanation of the Allyn records that I have lately found, in three parishes near Branton, I am satisfied that Richard's children, baptized before 1591, are the issue of this Margaret (Wyott) Allen, but that all baptized after 1590, are not her children.

After considering all of these records and the will of this Richard, proved May 10th, 1652, it is my opinion that Richard's sons, Thomas, Richard, Matthew, and two children, not recorded in the Branton records, are the offspring of a later marriage of "Richard Allyn" with a second "Margaret."

This marriage and the baptisms of the two other children are recorded in another parish, with dates that do not conflict with the Branton records.

A bride was generally married in her home parish, but the bridegroom was very likely to be from another parish. This shows the importance of searching more parishes for the record of baptism of Richard Allyn, which would give his father's name and location.

I have connecting records of two parishes relating to the English wives and children of this Thomas Allyn. These valuable records have been collected in a search for the ancestry of Hon. Matthew Allyn, of Hartford, Conn., 1636, and of his brother Thomas, of Barnstable, Mass.

This outline of my investigations is given with the hope that some of their descendants will be sufficiently interested to help continue the search for the records and wills of Richard Allyn's ancestors, which are desired.

JEREMIAH ALLYN, Conneaut, Ohio.

A barn in Frederick township, near Pottsville, Pa., that was built in 1740, was recently struck by lightning. The farm on which it was located was owned by Colonel Frederick Antes, and General Washington had his headquarters there during the encampment at Pottsgrove.

Mrs. Caroline Catlin Hungerford, who died recently in Hartford, Conn., was the descendant of Captain Joseph Wadsworth, who concealed the Connecticut charter in the famous Charter Oak.

The annual meeting of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, was held July 4th, at the Metropolitan Club. A resolution was passed appropriating \$250 toward the erection of a monument over the graves of the prison ship martyrs. The monument is being erected under the auspices of the Prison Martyrs' Monument Association. The following officers were elected:—President, William Greene Ward; Vice-President, Nicholas Fish; Secretary, Talbot Olyphant; Treasurer, Charles Albert Hoyt; Assistant Treasurer, John Alexander Rutherford; Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Mancel Holmes Hutton; Surgeon, Thomas M. Christie; Standing Committee:—William Linn Keese, McDougall Hawkes and Daniel Winslow.

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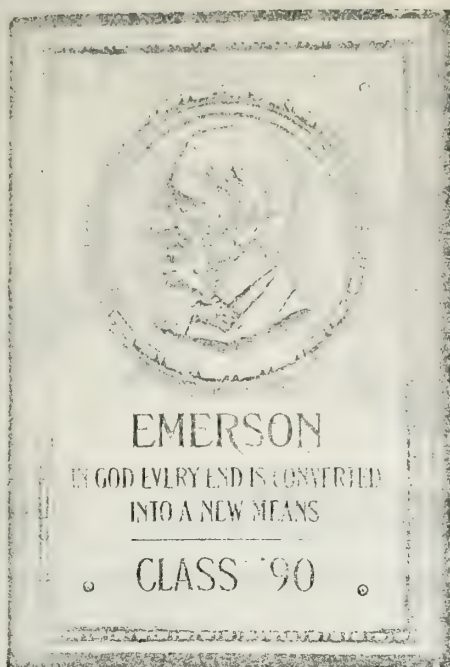
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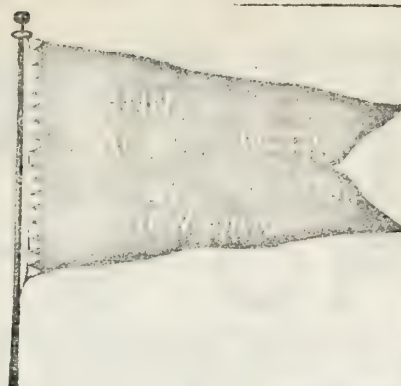
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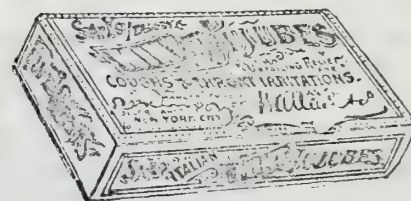
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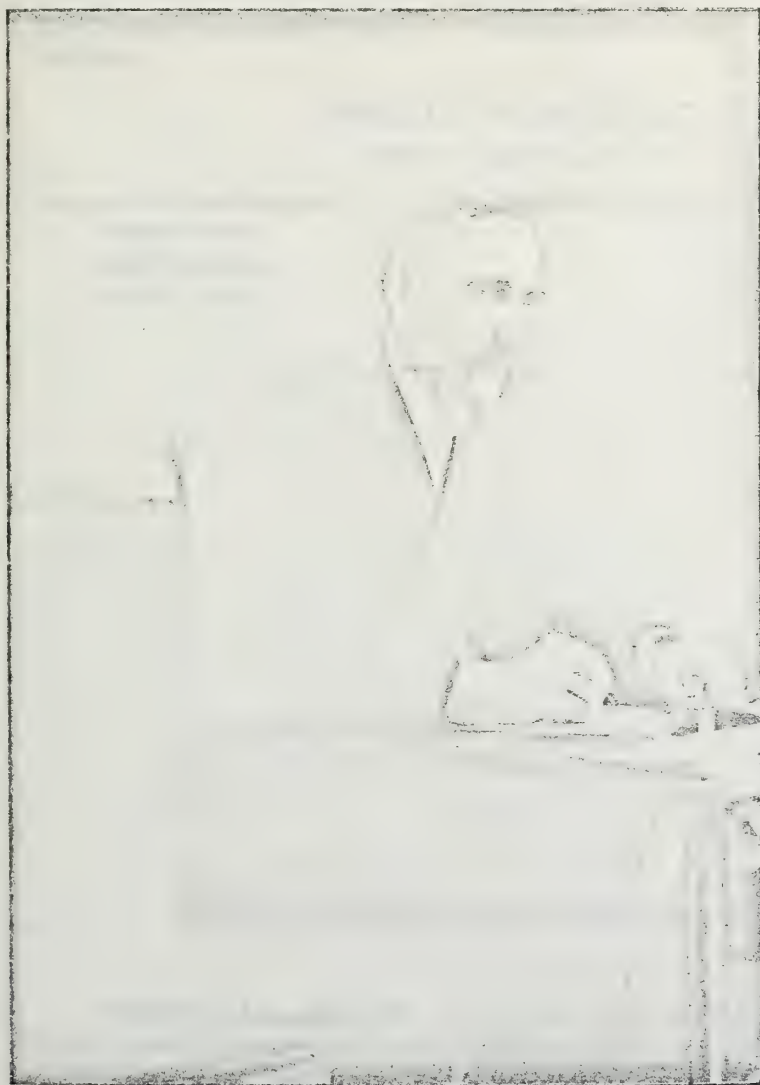
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Per Copy, 10 Cents



CORNELIUS A. PUGSLEY,

Treasurer General, National Society S. A. R.

Running for Congress.

CORNELIUS A. PUGSLEY, of Peekskill, was born on the homestead farm on Locust Avenue, near Peekskill, in the town of Cortland, on July 17th, 1850. He comes of a family that have resided in the county

since 1680, when two brothers, James and Matthew Pugsley, came from England and settled in the manor of Pelham. The great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and a son of that patriotic sire was an active participant in the war of 1812, and rose to the rank of Captain. He was the father of Gilbert T. Pugsley, who is the respected father of Cornelius A. Pugsley, who is the seventh in the line from the original settlers of two hundred and twenty odd years ago. The family is an honored one throughout Westchester county, and Cornelius A. Pugsley has added new honor and lustre to it, by his business ability, his rise from the lowest round in the ladder of business life to the top round as the President of one of the soundest financial institutions in the state of New York.

Mr. Pugsley received his early education in the public schools, and later enjoyed private instruction. In 1870 he entered the Westchester County National Bank, of Peekskill, in a clerical capacity. With that old and noted institution he has ever since been identified, devoted to its best energies, and for many years he has been its leading spirit. During his clerkship he was appointed to the position of teller of the bank; in 1879 he became its cashier, in the spring of 1897 its Vice-President, and in the fall of the same year was elected President of the institution that twenty-nine years before he had entered as a clerk.

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As a public speaker Mr. Pugsley enjoys a high reputation, which in the last few years especially has been steadily extending. His addresses delivered on commemorative and other important occasions are of the oratorical order—marked by wide information, strong sympathy and sensibility, and great felicity of expression and arrangement.

Mr. Pugsley is a member and Treasurer-General for the United States of the Sons of the American Revolution, and is also one of the leading members and officers of the Empire State Society of that organization.

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The original bell of the Alamo is now in the possession of Miss Adina De Zavalia, of San Antonio. President of the Texas Daughters of the Republic. It was discovered three months ago at Goliad when offered for sale as old iron by Moses Oppenheimer. Reports of the discovery appeared in the newspapers, and correspondence was at once opened with Mr. Oppenheimer by Miss De Zavalia. The result was that the bell was delivered to her. It is 18 inches high, 14 inches in diameter, and weighs about thirty-five pounds. The date "1772" is engraved on it, together with the words "San Antonio" and the Spanish coat-of-arms. The bell will be placed in the Alamo.

Mr. and Mrs. John Miller Horton have arrived home from Europe, and Mrs. Horton, who, in addition to being on the Executive Committee of the Pan-American Board of Women Managers, is chairman of the committee on entertainments and ceremonies, will very soon call her committee together to formulate plans for next year.

The general desire has been met in assigning the chairmanship of this important committee to Mrs. Horton, and no woman in New York State is better able to fulfill its duties through position, leisure and those charming qualities of heart and tact which go to make up the qualities of a leader, than is she.

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Vol. VII.

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THE Executive Committee of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, are apparently trying to rouse the apathy that has fallen over that organization.

The National Society has always been hampered by a lack of support from the State Societies and does not receive revenue enough to make any radical reform.

The publishing of a Decennial Register, by the National Society, would be a good thing, were it not that the State Societies had published books of a similar nature at great expense in many instances and were surfeited with this matter.

The Desecration of the flag is another subject that should be pushed after election is over. There are too many desecrated flags flying at this time to make legislation in favor of the flag popular.

General U. S. Grant, said: "There is no name so great that it should be placed upon the flag of our Country." But, then, General Grant is dead and behind the time anyhow.

THE State Societies believe very much in the Democratic doctrine of states' rights which prevailed before the Civil War and run their organizations as a separate government. This necessitates extra expenses that, if turned into a central body, could be materially reduced and results obtained from a National body that the separate action of the states could not hope for.

That there is more interest taken in the National Society is shown from the attendance at the last two Congresses at Detroit and New York—there were 80 outside delegates at Detroit. The SPIRIT OF '76 told such glowing tales of the treatment received there, that when the Convention was called in New York City, one hundred and sixty were present.

If the states would only take an interest in the National body and send their best men to deliberate with Compatriots from all sections of our country, results would obtain that would make us proud of our membership.

THERE is another thing that has been suggested by resignations from the State Societies, as many a good man in his zeal to keep things moving in his Society has given offence or been offended and severs his connection with the Society.

If there was an arrangement made by which he could retain a membership in the National Society, he could be saved to the cause and the National Society would be benefited by his dues.

ANOTHER thing that the National Society are agitating, is the Insignia; there is very little demand for it, and the price asked for it is at least ten dollars more than it is worth. This extra ten dollars goes for the name of the manufacturer, and there is no reason why it should, there are other firms as reliable, who can do as good work and, if a change in design is made they should have a chance to figure on the making of it.

There is a demand for a less conspicuous decoration than that we now have and many have suggested the small ones that were first used, but cannot now be purchased.

It is hoped that the societies will take some action on this matter at the next Congress, to be held in Pittsburgh, April 30 and May 1st, next.

THE November issue of the SPIRIT OF '76, will contain the speech made by Rufus Choate, before the New England Society in New York City, on the Pilgrim Fathers, and that was so eloquent, that it made Daniel Webster weep, and other interesting articles on the early Thanksgiving day with appropriate illustrations will make this a specially interesting number.

DECEMBER will bring out No. 76, of the SPIRIT OF '76, and it is hoped that our friends who have so long had it in mind to do something to help it along, will take advantage of the fact, that it is Christmas and send in their donations. They may come in as checks, money, produce, railroad passes, Advertising Contracts, subscriptions, or any way that you may think proper to assist the dissemination of patriotic literature.

There have been enormous political funds to which you have contributed.

There has been a constant call for funds to do missionary work among the heathen both of which you have responded to nobly.

There is a chance for you to respond to this quiet hint, that patriotism and Americanism should be fostered at home.

THE lecture "Colonial Life Among the Puritans" will be given in Hartford, Conn., December 12th, at 4 P. M., before the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in aid of the Groton Memorial.

TO FOSTER PATRIOTISM.

From *Journal and Courier*, Little Falls, N. Y.

Allusion has frequently been made to the fact, that chiefest among the objects of the two kindred organizations of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution, are the fostering of a spirit of patriotism in the rising generation—the marking of too long neglected historic spots—and the celebration of anniversaries of the important events in our national history. If it be true that the future welfare of our beloved land rests upon the boys and girls of to-day, if it be true that the lessons learned in childhood, in filial obedience, unswerving integrity, and courteous behavior, are those which growing with his growth, develop the boy into the truest type of manhood—if the girl carry with her the early taught belief that her example should ever stand for all that is highest and best, developing into the noblest type of womanhood,—does it not follow that daily lessons from the first school days, in the highest principles of patriotism, would be so impressed upon the minds of the rising generation, that with its maturity would come the realization of the great truth, that "Pure Citizenship is not made by grandiloquent orators,—neither is true patriotism manufactured by martial music,—but they are founded upon the eternal principles of right."

In the forceful words of Gen. A. D. Shaw, if: "In the opening exercises of our schools a proper recognition of loyalty to the Stars and Stripes and fealty to the Union be daily given," thus fostering patriotism by increasing reverence for that flag which stand for country, ready obedience to that country's laws, and respect for its highest representatives, and with the examples of truest patriots daily given as incentive to highest action, would not this indeed aid in developing that "pure citizenship," in whose hands the future of this great republic might safely rest?

In the interests of a Chapter of the D. A. R., the impetus to the organization of which was first given by the lamented Mrs. Frank A. Willard, the schools of this city were visited for the purpose of introducing patriotic exercises, and the courteous reception and interest manifested by those then in charge are pleasantly recalled. This was several years ago, and it is believed had the matter been again brought to notice, the patriotism and courtesy of those now in charge might have aided in bringing about most gratifying results. Such indeed would be the case if the beautiful flag salute was now a part of the daily exercise, and if there was allusion to the historic event of which each day is an anniversary; for by study of the historic calendar, one finds there is hardly a day which might not be commemorated in memory of some event worthy of record in that great and terrible struggle of our ancestors for justice and liberty. Washington's birthday, his inauguration as first President of the United States, his farewell to the army, to his officers in Fraunces Tavern, N. Y. City, the battle of Lexington, Bunker Hill, Yorktown, beautiful Flag Day, might all be made the occasion of short but most inspiring exercises, while to the scenes of historic interest in this famous and picturesque Mohawk Valley, there might be made at fitting time by teachers and scholars, "patriotic pilgrimages," as they are called, and which are often conducted under guidance of the societies mentioned, resulting in great and lasting benefit. Few valleys are as beautiful as the Mohawk, and few can boast of an Oriskany and a Herkimer.

The first church service ever held in Little Falls, on Washington's Birthday, was that in Emmanuel church, in 1897, and services were also held in this

church on July 4th, '97 and '98, with eloquent sermons by the rector, Rev. C. E. S. Rasay, these services under the auspices of Astenrogen Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Seems it not very fitting that such services should, from year to year, be held in the different churches of this city, with appropriate sermons by the rectors whose courtesy and co-operation is ever ready to aid in all that tends to elevate, strengthen and enlighten, and these days thus patriotically observed, would they not benefit the youthful and adult public? These gatherings might be made of such interest they could not fail to attract, and young America, as illustrated by the nine year old boy's, forcibly if not very elegantly expressed approbation of the same, who when questioned as to his opinion of the service promptly and emphatically responded, "It was boss," and when further interrogated as to his presence at a similar service the following year, answered with equal promptitude and increasing ardor, "But you just bet I'd come!"

The patriotic societies have certainly endeavored to be faithful to their trust. The offering of prizes for best historical essays in the schools, the putting on file for the past two years in the school library of the two official organs of the D. A. R. and S. A. R., viz., the "American Monthly Magazine" and "The Spirit of '76," the presentation of Washington's picture by a representative of the Sons to the city schools,—all these are attempts to interest, and exemplify the true principles for which these great organizations stand.

The flag, our beloved "Old Glory," floats now from school buildings, an inspiration to every beholder, and in passing, might it not be suggested that these flags be fashioned of material impervious to nature's tearful mood, so that the stars continue undimmed, the stripes unfading,—and with the inspiring "salute to the flag," each scholar daily pledging thereto "loyalty and life," the strains of our national anthems ringing and swelling through class-rooms and corridors, at beginning and close of school, would not all this, it may be repeated, serve "to promote the growth of patriotism, and America through her noble type of citizenship thus become indeed the true leader among the great nations of the earth?"

C. L. H. RAWDON.

WHO MAY BEAR A COAT-OF-ARMS IN AMERICA.

This question has been already answered by the Heraldry Committee of the N. E. H. G. Society: "No one." Now, a member of that committee has an article in the *Mayflower Descendant* saying that "none of the Mayflower passengers were arms-bearers. As there are two sides to this question, as well as to others, and as a committee of this voluntary society can have no earthly authority to decide the matter, I may be pardoned for taking the opposite stand and saying: "Every-one." And, since people all over this country, whose means and tastes permit them to have fine private carriages, emblazon them and the harnesses with arms or crests, it may interest some to learn what there is to be said on that side.

In support of my assertion, I must first call attention to the fact that heraldry, the world over, had its rise in arms of assumption. Not for a long time did the crown attempt to control or regulate such matters in certain nations or in certain parts of such nations. Since then, a system has grown up under the officers to whom the monarch delegated authority, which some enthusiasts have denominated the "Science of Heraldry." As the rules adopted in the several countries radically

differ from each other in very essential things and are frequently revised, this code of expressing by symbols certain alliances and descents, should hardly be dignified by classification with the sciences. In England, which our Anglo-maniac friends are constantly quoting as the only guide, to the body of heralds, known as the College of Arms, was given the charge of these matters. Their jurisdiction was limited to England alone. In Scotland, the Lyon king of arms was the authority and his power never reached beyond the Scotch boundaries. In Ireland, there was Ulster King of arms, with like powers to those of Lyon, but limited to Ireland alone. Never was a herald given jurisdiction in the American Colonies, nor was any attempt ever made by the Crown to regulate the bearing of arms here. A great deal has been said and written about grants of arms to certain colonists in the eighteenth century, the period when arms-bearing first assumed noticeable proportions on this side of the ocean, but nearly all of these statements are pure fiction. It was beyond the power of any herald to make a grant to an American colonist, as such, and only upon the evidence or representation of his descent from a family of England, Ireland or Scotland, was it possible to stretch the authority of these officers to the point of treating such applications as within the scope of their respective districts. It is safe to assert that the number of such was exceedingly small. In France, a series of "visitations" were made by the heralds, and arms were by them recorded where satisfactory evidence was given of use extending back for a period of years. In the latest visitation use in a family for one hundred years was sufficient proof. The heralds did not demand to know who first assumed the arms. England followed the example of France, and the visitations were made at intervals—the later ones after the settlement of the colonies, and any arms-bearers here were, therefore, debarred from any opportunity to show their evidences. In England, the rule was not unlike that of France, and use for about three generations was wholly sufficient in most cases. Since the discontinuance of the visitations a man in England has found no difficulty at any time in obtaining a grant of arms from the college, upon payment of the fees exacted for such grant. If the possession of arms (as many claim for England) is evidence of a petty nobility, it is now a very simple and inexpensive matter to rise above the common herd.

This theory is very much encouraged by the heralds and their followers, but it has very little to rest upon. The crown does not create peers fast enough to satisfy the great mass of prosperous ones there, so this theory finds ready acquiescence in certain quarters. The possession, however, of landed estates, with or without coat-armor, will be still found to give a man a standing in England as a "gentleman" which the arms without property can never confer. There are great land-owners there who look with contempt upon arms, who will not display them nor seek from the college any grant. An authority there whose defense of the college as the only source of authentic arms, won for him an honorary degree from Oxford University, Joseph Foster, assures us not only that there are landed gentry without arms, but knights and baronets and peers of the realm. In England, the descent of arms is to all sons of a bearer and to all male line branches forever. This is not questioned by any, yet the college refuses to certify to any man's right, no matter how perfect the evidences of his descent, unless fees have been paid to enter that descent in the records of the college. For three generations they will accept (upon payment of the fees) a man's statement on oath, i. e. himself, his father and grand-

father, but if he neglects to pay the fee, even though his own father was an arms-bearer by their own records and though as his son he has inherited his landed property, the heralds refuse to certify. The right to bear arms exists in thousands and thousands of cases, but as fees were never paid to record the descent with the heralds, no certificate will issue of such right, and, therefore, in the technical sense in which the term is employed in heraldry such arms are not "authorized" to be borne. In 1891, the N. E. H. G. Society permitted a man to gratify his vanity by printing in its magazine what he calls the "Authorized Arms of New England," naming his own and twenty-eight other families as the aristocracy of the first century here. Not content with the implied claim to aristocracy through arms-bearing, made in the magazine, he adds in the pamphlet reprint this claim in explicit terms. By the very evidence he there cites more than three-fourths of the twenty-nine, including his own family, who are not authorized. This man is not ignorant of the laws of the English heralds whom he never tires of quoting as the true source of authority and he knows his emigrant ancestor never "established his right in the college of arms." Does he presume upon the ignorance of his readers to force his claim to exclusive heraldic distinction. He knows as well as I do that no man in the American Colonies was "authorized" to bear arms unless his individual name was entered in the heralds' records. Anyone here may satisfy himself that he has found evidence that his own and certain other families could be authentically traced back to some one whom the heralds had recognized. That is precisely what the compiler of this list has done, but the evidence has satisfied no one but himself, and least of all the heralds. If his ancestor ever made a pretence to armorial rights or to be better than his neighbors, no evidence of either now remains. The only marks to be found of heraldic pretensions in the family before the Revolution are upon the tombstone of one of the third American generation, in Ipswich, who died in 1725, and the arms thereon are not the arms he now claims for his ancestors! Is it not possible this man of the first quarter of the eighteenth century knew as much of the subject as his industrious descendant? It is no evidence of fraud in the earlier bearings that the like arms are now assigned by some one to a family with a slightly dissimilar name—surnames in centuries undergo many modifications in different locations. It is doubtful if the majority of those emigrants in his roll ever heard of the arms he has attributed to them. This list is a libel upon the heraldry of America. The assumption of arms in colonial times, in the absence of any restriction or regulation by the Crown, was a right, and so understood by those here and by them very freely availed of, as it had been by the people of England at an earlier period. Arms thus assumed, are found upon old gravestones in our ancient cemeteries, are borne by descendants to-day and constitute in an important degree the real heraldry of America, resting upon as firm a basis as that of other lands.

The heir-looms of Colonial days, the emblazoned silverware, the arms carved upon furniture, engraved in book-plates and seals, wrought in needle-work or painted by the artist of long ago, are precious evidences of this heraldry. In Virginia, a record of all such relics has been compiled and the arms of the several families printed in one of the historical magazines there. Here, in New England, we are treated to the extraordinary spectacle of an antiquarian society devoting all its energies to discrediting the antiquities of the very section it claims as its special field. Had it seen fit to

follow the example of Virginia, we should have had a worthy chronicle of our New England heraldry, longer by far, than that of all the other original colonies combined. Many of the families first settling in Virginia, and those in New England, bear the same surnames. In some instances, the founders of Virginia and Massachusetts are known to have been of the same family. *

* Lineage of George Ruggles, a member of the Virginia Company. William and Mary College Historical Magazine, vol. 3.

The rulings of the N. E. H. G. Society, touching heraldry, contain so much that is untrue, or that is only half the truth, that they are here given, that their errors and mis-statements may be more clearly pointed out:

"As there is no person and no institution in the United States with authority to regulate the use of the coat-of-arms, your committee discourages their display in any way or form.

"Prior to the Revolution, as subjects of a government recognizing heraldry, certain of the inhabitants were entitled to bear coats-of-arms, but only such as were grantees of arms, or who could prove descent in the male line from an ancestor to whom arms were granted or confirmed by the heralds.

"Females did not regularly bear arms, but the daughter of an arms-bearing father could use the paternal coat in a lozenge. When she married such arms did not descend to her children (except by special authority), unless she was an heiress marrying an armiger, and then only as quarterings of her husband's arms.

"The mere fact that an individual possessed a painting of a coat-of-arms, used it upon plate or as a book-plate or seal or had it put upon his gravestone, is not proof that he had a right to it.

"Proof of right must either be found in the heralds' records or be established by authentic pedigree direct from an armiger.

"A coat-of-arms did not belong with a family name but only to the particular family bearing the name to whose progenitor it had been granted or confirmed, and it was as purely individual a piece of property as a homestead. Hence, it was as ridiculous to assume arms without being able to prove the right as it would now be to make use of a representation of the Washington mansion at Mt. Vernon and claim it as having been the original property of one's family, unless bearing the name of Washington, and being of the line of those who owned it."

The first paragraph states that there is no person and no institution in this country to regulate the use of arms, which is very true, and that being the case, it seems entirely absurd for the members of this committee to presume to do so by "discouraging their display in any form."

In the second paragraph, we are told that certain subjects were entitled to bear arms, but only such as were grantees or "who could prove descent" from a grantee. Now, as there was then "no person and no institution with authority to regulate the use of arms" in these colonies, the Crown never having exercised any control here, these restrictions had no application whatever. As a matter of fact, there were no such regulations in England either. A man "who could prove descent" from a grantee was never entitled to bear arms in the ruling of the heralds. He must have that descent entered in the records of the college, and have paid the fees to place it there to be an authorized bearer of arms.

The third paragraph says that "females" did not bear arms, but could "use" paternal arms in a lozenge, but they did not descend to children unless she was an "heiress." This is simply the modern English heralds' ruling for England. It has no application in the colonies. In Scotland, an entirely different rule obtains, where all arms through females descend as quarterings, and such is the rule in most continental countries. The latter is the only rational system—that of England is narrow, unjust and unworthy imitation. Why our local society quotes England in these matters to the exclusion of all other places is not apparent, except on the theory that New England was exclusively settled by Englishmen, which is very far from true. In the Suffolk files, in Massachusetts, is the will of Michael Martin, bearing his arms upon its seal, and this will is of the seventeenth century. Can there be a doubt in any fair-minded person that Michael was an American gentleman and his ancestors of the gentry of Ireland? A great deal has been said first and last by amateur heralds here regarding the bearing of arms by women and as to arms inherited through females and mostly in the strain of that quoted above. The fact is, that, in this, as in all else, there are no laws that can regulate the custom in America. It is true that many prominent people, north and south, before the Revolution, adopted as their own the arms of a mother's family or those of an earlier female ancestor. Old book-plates still preserved in collections, show this to have been a common practice. These precedents are sufficient to warrant the bearing of such arms by any who so prefer. There are no fixed laws as to heraldry of universal application. Each nation or section makes such as are desirable for local uses. (And this rubbish is called a "science" by its votaries!) In the absence of any laws, now, as before the day when royalty first assumed supervision anywhere, each one may elect as to the plan he will adopt. I know the Anglo-maniacs will scoff at this, but it is not at all unprecedented. The duplication of arms in England in different families, which heralds in modern days have been at great pains to change by making slight distinguishing alterations of charges or tinctures, had its origin largely from the use of maternal arms. In old times, the sale of a coat-of-arms to a man of different family name was permissible and legal and was duly recorded. In war a victor seized and bore the crest of his vanquished and renounced his own. The bearing of crests is confined to men it is said, always excepting the reigning queen. As the American woman is a queen in her own right she may do the same; and notwithstanding all that is said of the impropriety of a woman's displaying a crest and the sneer that only "ignorant Americans" do this, the fact remains that women of noble birth in England and on the continent defy the authority of the heralds in this matter and crests very often appear upon their book-plates. The usual custom there, however, is as follows: (and I will try to be exact, for all I have ever seen printed on this point has been at fault in some particular, and more confusion exists as to the practice regarding woman's arms than on any other branch of heraldry): A married woman during the lifetime of her husband bears his arms upon a shield. If she has inherited arms she impales them on the same shield with those of her husband. Should she become a widow, she bears the same, but, upon a lozenge. If she again marries, she renounces all right to the arms of her former husband. A maiden bears on a lozenge the arms of her father. However European heralds may rule, these are the regulations of custom there.

The fourth paragraph warns us that arms painted,

graven on plate, etc., among our heir-looms are not proof. I rather think they are. Such evidences were acceptable to the heralds in the visitations in those countries where visitations were made, they will be accepted by the Ulster King of Arms in Ireland to this day. If such evidences were good enough for the heralds of France and England and Scotland, in former days, if they still are good enough for title to an ancient family arms for an Irish gentleman, they are good also for the authenticity of the arms of an American citizen here. In much higher esteem should we hold these precious relics than the certificate of any herald as to a record eight or ten generations ago paid for by some ancestor, lineal or otherwise.

The fifth paragraph recites that, "either" proof it must be found in their records. If our local society is ticated pedigree." Either will not do! The heralds say, must be found in their records. If our local society is to adopt the heralds' rules, let it be honestly done. This is the key to this whole subject. Arms-bearers in England two hundred years ago, were quite numerous and in the usual increase of families the number of descendants justly entitled to arms is legion. The heralds know this as well as anyone. Very few lines are recorded beyond one or two generations and we all know that younger branches, though as lawfully arms-bearers as their more fortunate kinsmen, are prone to descend in the social scale through adversity which is apt to be their lot, so that the "lineal male descendants" of gentry and nobility and of royalty, too, are found after a time among the peasants and the slums. *

* "A poor ditcher by the roadside may carry in "his veins as good blood as the Lord of the Manor. "Who shall deny that the beggar at his door may not "descend from kings."—The Story of the British Race, —Munro.

Paragraph sixth wisely enlightens us with the information that a coat-of-arms is "as purely individual a piece of property as a homestead."

IS IT? Let us see. With all the efforts of the heralds to correct the duplication of arms in their own section, never has any attempt been made to avoid the repetition in other countries, and numberless cases exist where the same arms are borne in several countries by families having no connection whatever. In at least two nations of Europe any citizen is allowed to assume a coat-of-arms at will, and, if he files a proper description of it, it will be recorded and thereafter be regarded as hereditary.

Think of that! And our self-appointed heralds of New England would deny to American citizens the privileges accorded by the emperors of Germany and Austria to their citizens! Arms-bearing in those lands very plainly implies no petty nobility. It is not the arms that stamp the nobleman there—it is the coronet above the shield, just as the coronet over the arms of the Englishman distinguishes the real nobleman from the arms-bearing commoner. We know the safeguards that protect the title deeds and possession of a homestead. Let us compare them with those that English law throws around the devices of heraldry. Any man to-day, in England, without any record with the heralds, upon the payment of the "Inland Revenue License" tax of two pounds and two shillings, can obtain the right for one year of displaying arms in the usual ways including his private carriages. He is not required to make any statement of his title to the arms he will use and he may and very often does, display the very arms that the

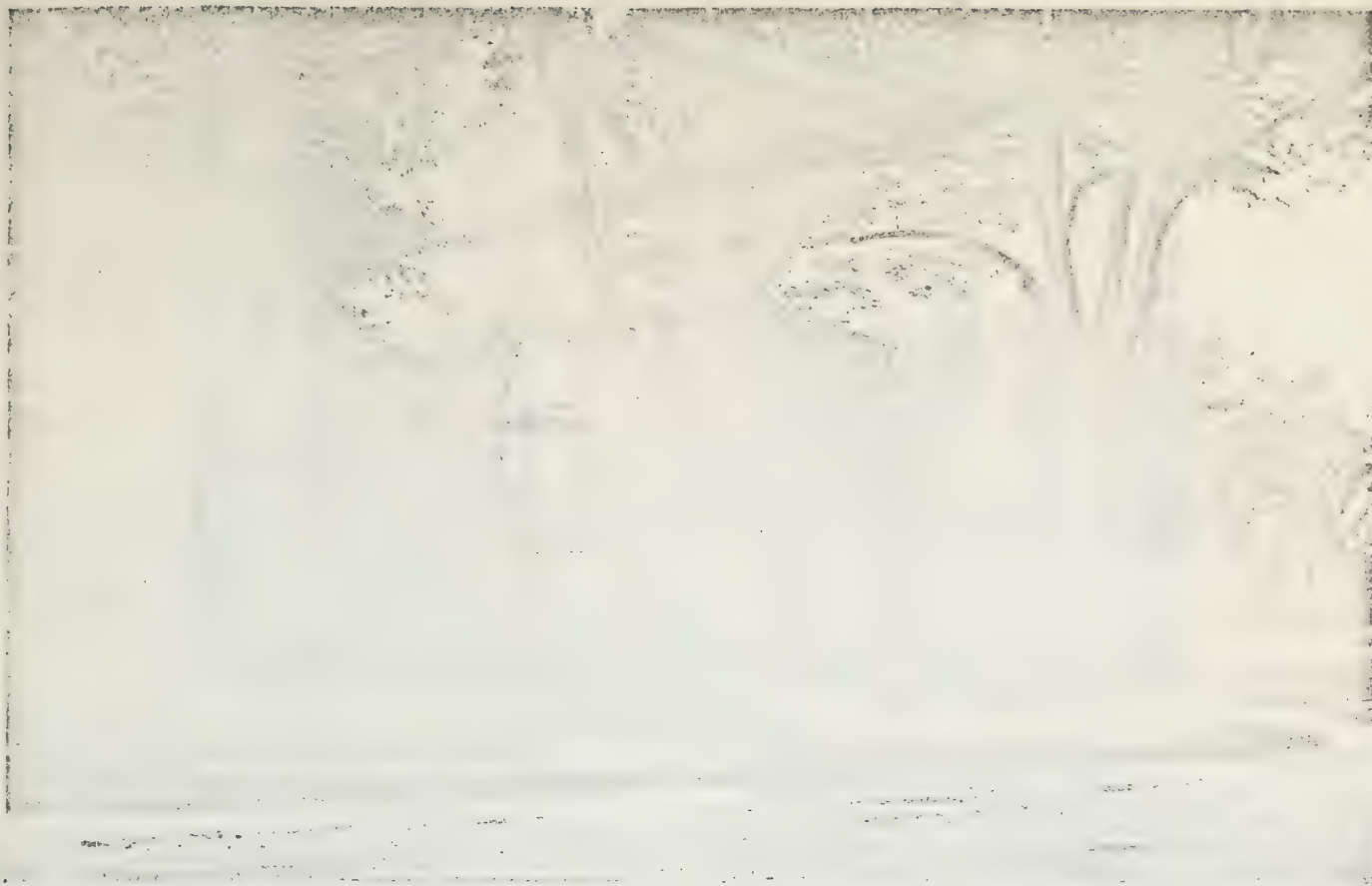
heralds have recorded as the "individual piece of property" of another man, and all their power cannot prevent him from using these same arms year after year. On the other hand, no grant of arms or confirmation by the heralds can confer the right to display them. Their "authorized" bearers must pay the same yearly license as the others for that privilege.

At a time when heraldry is but lightly esteemed in Europe, a few Anglo-maniacs in Boston are striving to impress the uninformed with its deep importance. It is in our time a harmless vanity or sentiment on y and in this country never marked social distinction in any way. Our immigrants whose lines were from cadets of the proudest houses were often mechanics, servants or farmers, while the newly fledged gentleman among them made up what he lacked in lineage in the amount of his earthly possessions. He usually had no arms but he figured, as the well-to-do always did in the custom of the times, as a "gentleman" or "esquire" in the records, deeds and other papers of the day. The use of arms in the first century of colonial life, even with those who had brought seals and other evidences with them, was very limited or absent entirely. In the second century when accumulation of property had come to the fortunate ones, a leisure class was developed and in touch with the impetus of European interest in heraldry in that period arms came into common use. Those whose ancestors had borne them at home revived those bearings in the different colonies and those who had them not, north and south alike, assumed them at pleasure, as they had a perfect right to do. All were assumptions in the heralds' sense of the term since no records of the descent of American branches were made in Europe. The arms of Washington and Adams and Franklin and Hancock and Paul Revere and all the rest were arms of assumption. Those of Revere bore the bend sinister, which our amateur heralds declare is never used in legitimate arms, showing that they err in many ways in treating of heraldry. The arms of John Adams, second President of the United States, were arms wholly of his own creation and bear not the remotest resemblance to any European bearings. His book-plate is in Boston's old State House. Can anyone ask for a better precedent, and can anyone doubt that from the day of the settlement of Jamestown, to the present hour a man has had a perfect, legal and moral right here to assume and bear arms, whether inherited or not?

DEMOCRAT.

Mrs. S. D. Whaley, Riverhead, N. Y., is preparing to publish a complete Whaley History, dating back to William the Conqueror.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, organized in 1825, is the most important society of the kind in the United States. Its centre building was formerly the palatial residence of Gen. Robert Patterson, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars. To the east, two fire-proof buildings have been added, the Gilpin Library and Jordan Annex, in which are located the valuable collection of early imprints, manuscripts, portraits and relics. On the west is the large Assembly room, its walls decorated with the portraits of Colonial Governors, Admiral Penn, father of the Founder of Pennsylvania, John and Richard Penn, his grandsons, Gustavus, Adolphus and Queen Christina, of Sweden, Pennsylvania's Generals of the Revolution, Rittenhouse Dickinson, and thus equally well known. It was in this attractive Hall a picture of which appeared in the August issue, that the joint meeting of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the American Revolution and the Historical Society was held. From the cases were suspended the flags and banners of the Society.

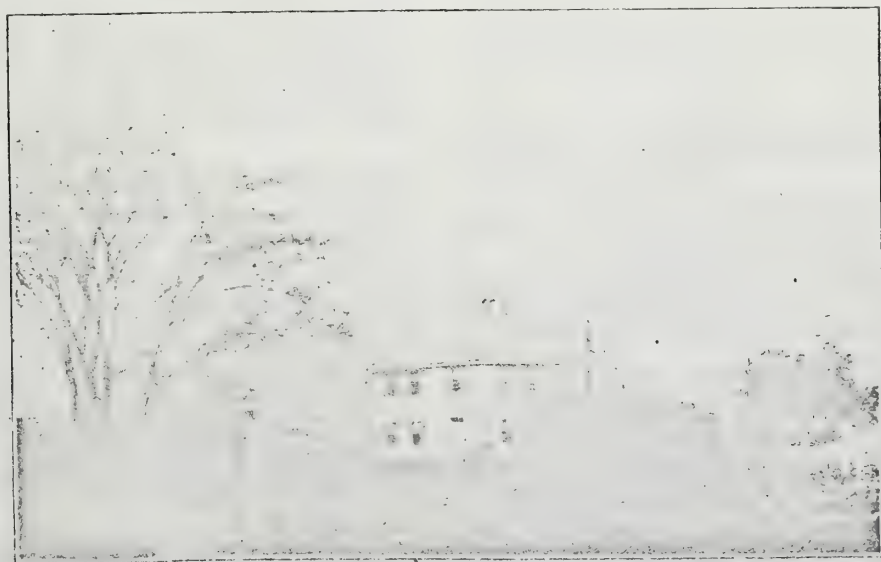


OLD MONUMENT ON GREEN, LEXINGTON, MASS.

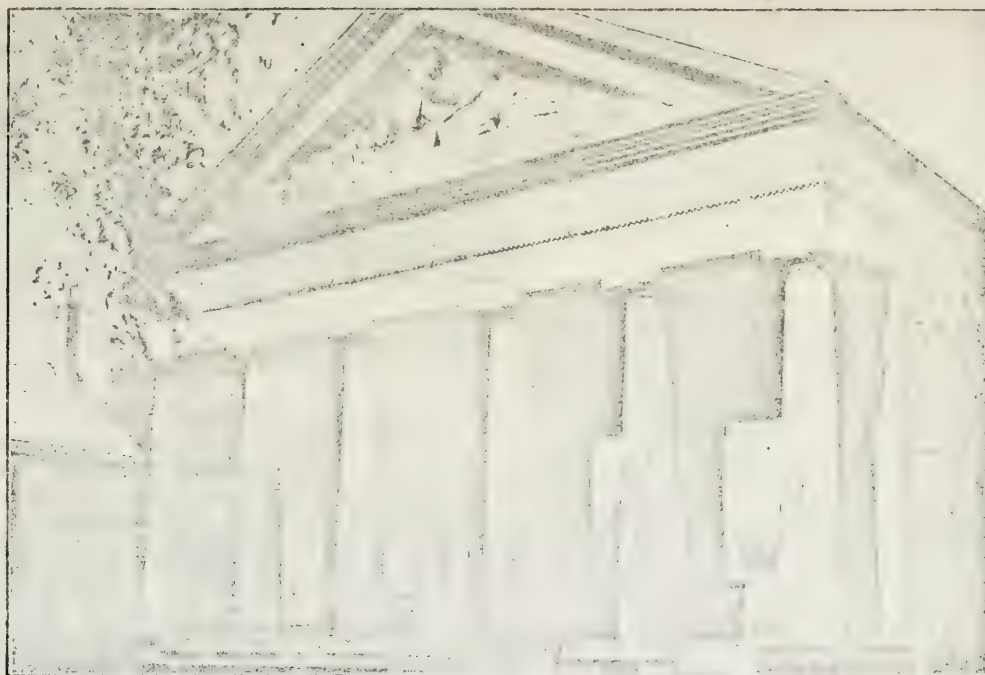
In spite of our stormy day, the family gathering of our "Bowmans" was a most delightful occasion, the home of the old Hancock house, in which Rev. Jonathan Bowman and Elizabeth Hancock were married about 1725, were well filled, some of the lineal descendants of the couple were present. Rev. Jonathan Bowman was Pastor of the First Church in Dorchester, 44 years. Elizabeth Hancock was daughter of Rev. John (or Bishop as he was usually called) Hancock, the grandiather of Gov. Hancock, of Revolutionary fame. After words of welcome a board of officers was elected, consisting of President, Hon. Charles C. Bowman, Pittston, Pa.; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Selwyn Z. Bowman, Somerville, Mass.; Mr. Henry Words, Mt. Vernon St., Boston; Mrs. Sarah Bowman Van Ness, "Fieldstone," East

Lexington, Mass.; Mr. John A. Bowman, Sharon, Mass.; Mrs. Ella Bowman Lord, Brookline, Mass.; Treasurer, William Francis Bowman, 45 Mt. Vernon St., Boston; Secretary, Rev. J. Barinard Thrall, Pepperell, Mass.

A committee was appointed to prepare a Genealogy of the family for publication; also a committee was chosen to raise funds for a "Bowman" Memorial. After an appetizing luncheon a drive was taken to the old Bowman homestead, and a call was made at "Fieldstone," the home of Sarah Bowman Van Ness built on the site of the home of Captain Thaddeus Bowman, Chairman of the committee of Correspondence in the Revolution, and his five sons gave efficient service during the war.



OLD BOWMAN HOMESTEAD.



From "The Century Book of the American Colonies."

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PILGRIM HALL, PLYMOUTH.

THE MAYFLOWER CONGRESS.

Descendants Celebrated Two Hundredth and Eightieth Anniversary of Her Sailing.

The triennial Congress of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants was the largest in the history of the organization. Held at Plymouth, Mass., on September 15, the headquarters of the New York Society were at the Samoset House. The committee in charge of the Congress were Richard Henry Greene, William Milne Grinnell and James Le Baron Willard.

The Board of Assistants of the General Society met at the office in this city of Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, on August 15, and a charter was granted to the Society formed in New Jersey and was represented at the General Congress by the Rev. Dr. Daniel F. Warren, Charles Arthur Greene and Mrs. James Henry Oglesby.

The Congress ordered proceedings published in the *Mayflower Descendant*, and sent to every member. The Congress elected for three years:—Hon. Henry E. Howland, Gov. Gen.; Deputy-Governor Generals, Chas. Dudley Warner, Conn.; Winslow Warren, Mass.; Francis O. Allen, Penna.; Josiah L. Lombard, Ills.; Wm. L. Marsh, D. C.; Herbert Jenney, Ohio, and Rev. D. F. Warren, D.D., N. J.; Richard Henry Greene, Secretary-General; (Historian-General hold over), J. M. Rhodes, Treasurer-General; Myles Standish, Captain-General; Dr. Orlando Brown, Surgeon-General; Rev. E. Z. Clark, Mass., Elder-General. Assistants:—Howland Davis and Rev. Roderick Terry, D.D., N. Y.; Wm. Waldo Hyde, Conn.; Geo. E. Bowman, Mass.; J. Granville Leach, Penn.; Prof. Victor C. Alderson, Ills.; and Harry W. Van Dyke, D. C.

A new committee on year book was chosen and the former committee discharged. Meetings hereafter on 6th September.

The trips were to Winslow cemetery, Marshfield, on the 14th, to Alden and Standish cemetery and houses Duxbury, 18th. There was a service in Samoset, Sunday p. m., and service in evening, at Church of Pilgrimage, sermon by Rev. Jas. Gibson Johnson, Conn.; Dr. Warren and the Rev. Mr. James, took part in the service, and Secretary-General made an address. Mayflower song written and composed for the occasion was rendered at this service, also in the afternoon, and at dedication of the Bradford monument, Kingston, 17th, when Wm. T. Davis made presentation speech, and R. H. Greene, N. Y., received. The reception at Samoset, Saturday evening was a grand success, and the progressive euchre Monday evening, ditto. In other words, every moment was occupied and every one had a good time.

Yours,

R. H. GREENE.

The Sixth Annual Dinner of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York, will be held at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, New York City.

on Wednesday evening, November 21st, after the regular annual meeting, which takes place at 7.30 o'clock.

The price of tickets will be five dollars each. The tables will seat eight each, and members desiring to secure an entire table, or wishing to be seated together, will please so state in their application. It is urgently requested that prompt replies be given, to facilitate the work of the committee and that the names may be printed in the list. Members may secure tickets for themselves and their guests, whose names they will please give, by personal or written application to

JAMES LE BARON WILLARD, Chairman.

43 Leonard St., New York City.

Committee on Entertainment:—James Le Baron Willard, Mrs. William Allen Butler, Jr., Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Mrs. Stephen Van Culen White, Samuel Dwight Brewster.

William White, one of the little "handful of God's own wheat," an "old comer" and "the Desideratum of the Old Colony Stock" (son of Bishop John White) and of the Mayflower, 1620, died March 14, 1621, was married by Rev. John Robinson, July 1st, 1612, at Leyden, Holland, Ann Fuller, (called Susanna), the sister of Dr. Samuel Fuller, "she was our foremother, whom it is meet we should rise up and call blessed." One of the original Puritan Company that signed the compact on board the Mayflower, 1620, before the landing at Plymouth, Mass.

Their son Resolved, came in the Mayflower, born 1614, at Leyden, was "one of the original twenty-six purchasers of the first precinct of Middleboro, Mass., March, 1662, from the Indian chief, Wampatuck."

His wife Judith (Vassal) "rebuked the persecutors of the Quakers and had much influence with her husband's half-brother Gov. Josiah Winslow, and the Court."

Their son Peregrine, born December 19, 1620, (see the old Puritan Bible), on board the "Mayflower," 1620 the name signifies "a Pilgrim in a strange land." He was Ensign, Lieutenant, Captain, Representative to General Court, and died July 20, 1704.

His wife Sarah (Bassett) came in the "Fortune," 1621, with her parents, Wm. and Elizabeth (Oldham) Bassett, and settled at Duxbury, Mass.

Mrs. Susanna White (widow of Wm. White), married May 12, 1621, Gov. Edward Winslow, an "old Comer," of the Mayflower, 1620, (see Winslow Genealogy).

Their son Josiah Winslow, born 1629, at Marshfield, was Gov. of Plymouth Colony, 1673 to 1689. Salary 50 pounds sterling, per annum. "He died December 12, 1680, at Marshfield, and the General Court conducted the funeral with official ceremony, as a testimony of the Colony's endeared love and affection for him, and among the mourners were Peregrine

(White) the Colony's first born, and Resolved (White) the boy in the "Mayflower," and John Alden with Priscilla on his arm."

He was "Commander-in-chief of the forces in the King Philip" Indian war, involving their existence, "a man of great courage and conduct."

Mrs. Susanna died October, 1680, and was buried in the Winslow burial grounds, at Marshfield, Mass., where was the family estate called "Careswell."

Her son Peregrine White, died 1704, "having even at three score years been most attentive and loving to his mother." From the foregoing I find "Susanna" was the first mother, the first widow, the first bride, and the mother of Governor Josiah Winslow, the first native born Governor of Plymouth Colony and of a North American commonwealth.

Truly yours,

H. H. H. CRAPO SMITH, Detroit, Mich.

GRANT REUNION. FIRST MEETING OF THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY BRANCH.

About 150 of the descendants of Matthew Grant assembled on the shores of the beautiful little lake at Compounce Sept. 12, and enjoyed what was advertised as a picnic but proved a banquet. The invitation read: "Bring enough in your baskets for your family and one more." Evidently everyone understood it enough for one more family, for there was an over abundance of good things on the long tables arranged under the efficient direction of Mrs. Roswell Grant and Mrs. E. G. Clark.

The feast of material things was more than equaled by the post-prandial feast. Judge Ralph M. Grant of Hartford presided and in a particularly felicitous vein introduced as the first speaker the Rev. Arthur H. Grant, of Montclair, N. J., who is recorder of the Grant Family Association and author of the Grant genealogy. He held the mirror up to the family and showed them what manner of men they were, reviewing the history of the family for its three hundred years in this country, its strongly marked characteristics and its influence in the state and nation.

He incidentally called upon the venerable Deacon J. A. Collins, of Wapping, who gave an interesting bit of history of a family relic in his possession.

The next speaker F. E. Grant, the wit of the family and an active member of the Metropolitan Branch of the G. F. A., aided the digestion by a pleasant characterization of the family in a lighter vein, and hoped that at the final and great reunion every Grant "would find his halo a satisfactory fit."

Dr. Roland Grant, who was to speak, was taken suddenly ill and unable to do so. F. E. Grant was followed by Roswell Grant, of East Windsor Hill, who assured his hearers he couldn't make a speech and disproved his statement by making a very bright one. Frank Grant, the secretary-treasurer of the association, closed the speech-making, reporting the association in healthy and prosperous condition.

After dinner everybody enjoyed a sail or row upon the lake, about which there is a tradition not familiar to all. Compounce, an Indian chief of the Tunxis Tribe, received a present of a copper tea kettle from a neighboring tribe. On reaching the lake, in an attempt to swim across to his wigwam, the kettle which was tied about his neck, filled, dragging him to the bottom. The legend is that on the anniversary of his drowning, his spirit comes to the top and sails about in a birchen canoe. Yesterday was the anniversary of the occasion, and that the bold warrior and beautiful canoe were seen speeding across the lake was vouched for by George D. Clark, a member of the committee on entertainment.

Every person present registered, and a committee of five was appointed to arrange for a meeting of the local branch next year which, however, may be omitted at its discretion, in view of the fact that the biennial gathering of the national association comes in October of next year, which is the three-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Matthew Grant. As the exact date falls on Sunday, it is proposed to extend the celebration over three days, Saturday, Sunday and Monday. This will give opportunity for visiting local points of interest to a larger degree than was found feasible at the one-day celebration last fall. The names of next year's committee for the local branch are: Frank Grant of Rockville, S. E. Hurlbut of Manchester, Mrs. A. C. Bill of Hartford, Mrs. Watkins of South Manchester and Mrs. Ernest Grant of Hartford.

The first reunion in its American history of the Pike family was held at Salisbury, Mass., September 12 and 13, with the view among other things, to commemorate the life and deeds of the "Great English Commoner, Major Robert Pike, of Salisbury.

This family has been settled in New England for nearly three hundred years, and has given to the country such prominent characters as General Z. M. Pike the discoverer of Pike's Peak in Colorado, who was killed while commanding the assault on York (Toronto), Canada, and Albert Pike, American lawyer and poet, who commanded a squadron of Arkansas volunteer cavalry during the Mexican War. A permanent association will be formed during the reunion to give assistance in the work of compiling the genealogy of the family began some time since by Dr. C. L. Pike, of Saco, Me.

IN MEMORIAM.

Miss Fannie B. Fry was stricken with a fatal disease. She entered into rest, August 11th, 1900, in early womanhood, in hopes for the future. She was a native of Jacksonville, Ill., where her exemplary Christian life had, and it is confidently hoped will continue to have, its influence.

She was the youngest daughter of the late D. C. Fry, who faithfully served the people of his vicinity in various paths of honor. The Fry ancestors came early to America from England, were very patriotic, and in Colonial and Revolutionary times they took an active part in favor of freedom and the Independence of this country. Their descendants have been prominent in the civil or military history of their particular localities. Fryburg, Maine, was founded by Major-General Joseph Fry who served through the French and Indian war, he also served in the Revolutionary war. Colonel James Fry and some others of this family served with distinction in both of those contests.

WHEREAS, We, the members of the James Caldwell Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, desiring to give expression to our sorrow, in the loss of a beloved charter member, and our first treasurer, who served twice on the Board of Managers. The memory of her many sterling qualities of mind and heart will be fondly cherished by all who knew her. The remaining members feel that our personal loss is mitigated by a symmetrical life and character. Capability, fidelity, genuineness and sincerity were her's by inheritance and were emphasized by her daily life:

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved sister, brother or other relatives and friends, our heartfelt sympathy, in this sad event:

Resolved, That a copy of this tribute be sent the sister and brother of the deceased; entered upon the records of the Chapter and published in the *American Monthly Magazine*, also in *THE SPIRIT OF '76*.

Mrs. S. E. F. BARNES,
Mrs. FRANK DOON,

Committee.

Mrs. Hannah Phillips Eaches, died in Phoenixville, Pa., March 17, 1900, being within a few days of her ninety-eighth birthday anniversary. She was born in Chester County, Pa., April 6, 1802. Her paternal grandfather was Joseph Billings who came South Wales, in 1755, and settled in the vicinity of West Chester. Her maternal grandfather was Rev. Owen Thomas, himself also of Welsh stock, and first pastor at Vincent for about fifty years. Among her surviving children is Rev. Owen Phillips Eaches, D. D., pastor of the church at Hightstown, N. J. Mrs. Eaches was the oldest member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, being connected with the Chester County Chapter; and for this distinction she received an elaborately engraved token from the National Chapter.

Lewis G. Morris died September 19 at his home on the old Morris estate on Fordham Heights, aged ninety-three years. He was a descendant of Richard Morris, one of Cromwell's officers, who came to New York about 1650, and purchased from the Indians a tract of three thousand acres, upon a part of which the town of Morrisania has been built. Mr. Morris was one of the few remaining links uniting the old New York of half a century ago to its great offspring of to-day, in which the older mother city would have difficulty in recognizing any of her own features. He retained to the last the manners and dress of that now remote past, was well read in colonial history and familiar with the social history of New York for three-quarters of a century. The old homestead was full of relics of the Morris family, among them the portrait of the Dutch ancestress of the Morris, and one of Gouverneur Morris, under which was placed the sword which he broke when he swore allegiance to Great Britain, and cast in his lot with the new Republic. Mr. Morris married a Miss Lorillard, daughter of Jacob Lorillard, who lived in the old mansion in Bronx Park.



Supplement to The Spirit of '76.

Vol VII. No. 74. Oct., 1900.

THE PILGRIMS AND THEIR NEIGHBORS.

THE PILGRIM'S FIRST INDIAN. SAMOSET'S VISIT.

No. 2.

From Life.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

President-General
General J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.

Vice-Presidents General,
General Thos. M. Anderson, U. S. A.
Hon. James H. Gilbert,
Of Illinois.

General Francis H. Appleton,
Of Massachusetts.

Hon. Howard De Haven Ross,
Of Delaware.

General E. S. Greeley,
Of Connecticut.

Secretary-General
Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross,
604 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.



Treasurer-General
Mr. Cornelius Amory Pugsley,
12 W. 122nd St., New York City.

Registrar-General,
Mr. A. Howard Clark,
Smithsonian Institution, Washington,
D. C.

Historian-General,
Gen. Theodore S. Peck,
Burlington, Vt.

Chaplain-General
Rev. Ethelbert D. Warfield, D. D.
Easton, Pa.
Chicago, June 28, 1900.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Held at Oakdale, near Baltimore, Maryland, September 26, 1900.

A meeting of the National Board of Managers and Executive Committee of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, was held at Oakdale, near Baltimore, Maryland, the country home of Hon. Edwin Warfield, President of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, and a member of the National Executive Committee of the S. A. R. The meeting was called to order at 10 A. M., September 26, 1900, with President General Breckinridge in the chair and Vice-President General Ross, of Delaware, acting as Secretary. The members of the Executive Committee present were Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.; Gen. Edwin S. Greeley, of Conn.; Hon. Howard De Haven Ross, of Delaware; Hon. Edwin Warfield, of Maryland and Dr. J. W. Bayne, of Washington, D. C. The members of the National Board of Managers present were: Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., President-General; Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., Vice-President; Hon. Howard De Haven Ross, Vice-President General; Gen. E. S. Greeley, Vice-President General; Mr. Cornelius Amory Pugsley, Treasurer-General; Col. Wm. Ridgely Griffith, President Maryland Society; Hon. Ira H. Evans, President Texas Society; Capt. Charles U. Williams, President Virginia Society; Col. Albert J. Logan, Acting President of the Pennsylvania Society.

The Resolutions adopted at the meeting of the National Board of Managers and Executive Committee held at Chicago, August 27th, 1900, was taken up in the order adopted at the Chicago meeting, and amended as follows:

(Resolution 1.) RESOLVED: That the Treasurer-General is authorized and directed to deposit two hundred and fifty dollars of the funds of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to the credit of that Society in the Metropolitan Savings Bank of New York City, at four per cent interest, in place of the Seaman's Bank of Savings of New York City, as ordered at the meeting of the General Board of Managers and Executive Committee of the National Society, held in Chicago, August 27, 1900, the aforesaid sum to be a part of the permanent fund of the National Society provided for by action of the National Board of Managers and Executive Committee, at Wilmington, Delaware, on June 14, 1900.

On motion of Gen. Greeley, the Treasurer-General was instructed to deposit the funds of the Lafayette Memorial contributed by the State Societies, at four per cent interest in the Metropolitan Savings Bank of New York City, under a separate account from the permanent fund, until the State Societies should direct otherwise.

(Resolution 2.) Approved as originally adopted.

On motion of Hon. Ira H. Evans, the Treasurer-General was instructed to request Hon. Jas. M. Richardson, who has in hand the purchasing of the National Banner for the National Society, to confer with Col. Harper, of the Empire State Society, at the request of the Executive Committee and Board of Managers assembled.

Capt. Charles U. Williams was directed to prepare resolutions to be engrossed in the Log Book of our Host, Mr. Warfield, to be reported later in the meeting.

(Resolution 3.) On motion of Col. Griffith, Resolution 3 was amended by striking out the words "favoring this movement," so as to read as follows:

RESOLVED: That we commend the consideration of the State Societies the establishment of National Parks on the battlefields of Yorktown, Va., and such other Revolutionary battlefields as may hereafter seem advisable, as memorials to the Revolutionary Forefathers; and, to promote the purposes of this Resolution that a National Committee on National Parks be appointed with Vice-President General Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., as its Chairman; and that the State Societies each appoint a local committee to aid in promoting it, and also that each State Society furnish a name to the Secretary-General of a Compatriot to serve on the National Committee.

(Resolution 4.) Approved as originally adopted.

(Resolution 5.) Approved as originally adopted.

(Resolution 6.) On motion of Col. Logan Resolution 6 was amended by striking out the words "favoring this movement," so as to read as follows:

RESOLVED: That a National Committee on National Register Publication be appointed, with Vice-President General Howard De Haven Ross as Chairman, to take under advisement the desirability and practicability of publishing a Decennial Register of all the members of the Sons of the American Revolution, together with short mention of the Revolutionary services of the ancestors, and that each State Society send to the Secretary-General the name of a Compatriot to serve on the National Committee for this purpose, and that such Committee report as soon as practicable to the Executive Committee.

(Resolution 7.) The following resolution was offered by Col. Griffith as a substitute:

RESOLVED: That a Committee on Revolutionary Monuments be appointed with Vice-President General Edwin S. Greeley, of Connecticut, Chairman, for the purpose of considering the erection in the City of Washington and elsewhere of suitable monuments, in commemoration of the services of the Revolutionary Forefathers, and to suggest plans for the promotion of such projects, should they seem practicable and advisable; and, that each State Society send to the Secretary-General the name of a Compatriot to serve on the National Committee for this purpose, and that such committee report as soon as practicable to the executive committee; and that we recommend to each State Society the appointment of a local committee on Revolutionary Monuments, and that the local committees report to the National Committee as soon as expedient.

(Resolution 8.) Approved as originally adopted.

Dr. Bayne moved the adoption of the following Resolution prepared by Gen. Vincent, of the District of Columbia Society:

RESOLVED: That the respective State Societies adopt specific measures for receiving accessions to their membership. To promote the object of this Resolution it is suggested that, for each State Society satisfactory results may be reached through a Recruiting and Lookout Committee of large membership, each member thereof to strive to secure at least one desirable new member annually. At the same time every member should exert his best efforts to gain the best accessions. It is requested that the Chairman of these Committees report monthly to the National Committee and aid in keeping the work of the whole National Society in close touch and good accord.

On second of Hon. Edwin Warfield the motion was carried.

On motion of Dr. Bayne, the following Resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED: That the question of the best form for the Certificate of Membership of the National Society, S. A. R., so as to give the name of the Revolutionary Ancestors from whom eligibility was gained, and the change in the present certificate

necessary for this, be referred to the Committee on National Register Publication, with full power to take such action as they may deem proper; and this change is hereby authorized and directed and the sum necessary to effect it, not to exceed fifty dollars, is hereby appropriated for this purpose.

On motion of Dr. Bayne, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED: That the Secretary-General is authorized and directed to request the Secretaries of the State Societies to inform their members who have not received the June number of the *SPIRIT OF '76*, containing the proceedings of the New York Congress of the National Society, that a copy will be mailed to them by the Publisher, Mr. Louis H. Cornish, Morse Building, New York City, upon application.

On motion of Col. Griffith, the following Resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED: That the National Committee on Revolutionary Monuments shall first take in consideration the monument of the Maryland Society, the National Society being pledged to such action.

Captain Charles U. Williams presented the following resolutions to be engrossed in the Log Book of our Host, Mr. Warfield:

Oakdale, Howard Co., Md., Sept. 26th, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Management and Executive Committee of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution held at the home of the Hon. Edwin Warfield, at Oakdale, Howard County, Md., a committee of three, consisting of Gen. T. M. Anderson, Col. Wm. R. Griffith and Capt. Chas. U. Williams, was appointed by the President-General to draft a suitable acknowledgment on behalf of the Board of Management and Executive Committee to the Hon. Edwin Warfield, for his courtesy in entertaining them, whereupon the Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED: That the thanks of this meeting are cordially extended to the Hon. Edwin Warfield, for his genial hospitality graciously conferred upon its members. It is eminently appropriate that this meeting of our patriotic society should be held at the home of a Revolutionary Patriot—an ancestor of our host—from whom descended the beautiful estate which is the scene of this meeting:

RESOLVED, further, That the Board of Management and Executive Committee acknowledge with pleasure the courteous reception which they have received at the hands of the ladies of the household of our host, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of this meeting as an enduring testimonial of our appreciation.

(Sgd.) J. C. Breckinridge, President-General.
Thomas M. Anderson, Vice-President General,
E. S. Greeley, Vice-President General,
Howard De Haven Ross, Vice-President General,
Cornelius Amory Pugsley, Treasurer-General,
Wm. Rigley Griffith, President Maryland Society.
Ira H. Evans, President Texas Society,
Charles U. Williams, President Virginia Society,
J. W. Bayne, Member of Executive Committee.
Albert J. Logan, Actg. President Pennsylvania Society.

Unanimously adopted amid cheers for our Host and Hostess and a recess taken to permit the members present to sign the Resolution in the Log Book. During the recess the members were entertained most hospitably by Mr. Warfield.

Following the recess, on motion of Col. Logan and second of Capt. Williams, the Treasurer-General was instructed to send monthly statements to the State Societies to cover any indebtedness from certificates or back dues.

Dr. Bayne read a letter from Registrar-General Clark, and presented the following resolution covering the subject:

RESOLVED: That a Committee of three, of which Mr. A. Howard Clark, Registrar-General, shall be Chairman, be appointed by the President General, for the purpose of submitting an appropriate design of a solid silver or gilt badge, with a report on cost and the form for necessary action before our Congress, for consideration at the next meeting of the National Board of Managers or Executive Committee of the Society, to be recommended if approved to the National Society to replace, or in addition to, the present insignia.

On motion, the Resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Gen. Greeley, seconded by Col. Logan, the resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee at Wilmington, Delaware, June 14, 1900, and at Washington, D. C., July 4, 1900, were approved and referred to their respective Committees.

Col. Logan extended an invitation from the Pennsylvania State Society to hold the next Congress of the National Society in Pittsburg.

On motion of General Anderson, and second of Col. Griffith,

it was unanimously voted that the invitation be accepted and the hour set for meeting of the next Congress at 10 A. M., April 30, 1901.

On motion of Capt. Williams and second by Col. Logan, it was decided that all Compatriots not having the list of ancestors on their Certificate of Membership might have them inserted on their old Certificate on presentation of same to the Registrar-General of the National Society, and that hereafter, all Certificates of Membership shall contain the names of the ancestors through whom the Compatriot claims descent.

On motion of Col. Griffith, the Board of Managers and Executive Committee adjourned to meet at Boston, Mass., Oct. 19th next, after the signing of the Log Book of our Host as an official act of the Board of Managers and Executive Committee of the National Society.

(Signed:) HOWARD DE HAVEN ROSS,
Acting Secretary.

War Department, Washington, D. C., Sept. 27, 1900.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

In compliance with a resolution, introduced at the National Society, held at Detroit, Michigan, May 1st, 1899: authorizing that medals should be struck from the metal of a Spanish ship or gun, and presented to those of our order, who served in the war with Spain.

Our Society assembled at Rauscher's, Wednesday evening, March 21st, at 8 P. M., for this purpose. The President, Gen. Vincent, in the chair. After the routine business had been transacted, the orator of the occasion, Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Society, Sons of the American Revolution was introduced, and spoke as follows:

"The war with Spain, which this celebration commemorated, was a brief but momentous struggle. It might have come later, it perhaps ought to have come earlier, but it came in 1898. It was a just and necessary war; just, because of the interests of humanity involved; necessary, because in no other way was it possible to put an end to Spanish dominion in this hemisphere. Charles Sumner said thirty years ago that Spanish colonial dominion in America was a hideous anachronism. It was more hideous the longer it lasted.

"As I conceive it," said Senator Lodge, "we give these medals to mark the approval of this Society of the conduct of the men who went into this war. These men represented in 1898, the spirit of those who carried this country to independence in 1776. It is well to mark our approval by something as enduring as bronze."

He said war is a quick solvent, but, great as are the triumphs of war, we must not allow them to overshadow our sense of the triumphs of peace.

Senator Lodge said he had often thought that Washington, on that September afternoon in 1787, when he meditated on the convention whose work he had brought to a conclusion, and later when he signed the Jay treaty, in the midst of unpopularity, was a greater figure than on that December night when he crossed at Trenton. Without that the work of the Revolution would have gone for naught.

"We must continue the work which follows the Spanish war. We must take up the new responsibilities and meet them. Great were our victories, but we will be prouder still if we draw out of the war the greater results which are possible.

"The year 1898 and the events which followed are epoch making. It means the departure of the United States from its old position. (Applause.) We have passed out into a new sphere. Some people think it is for woe. I think it is for weal. (Loud applause.)

"We have done a great work on our own continent. I think we can do it on another continent, and we can take the part in the affairs of mankind which I believe in my soul has been assigned to us by an overruling Providence."

Upon the conclusion of Senator Lodge's address, he presented the medals and certificates from the National Society.

The list of those entitled to medals was as follows: Francis J. Adams, Harry R. Anderson, John B. Babcock, Albert S. Baker, John W. Bayne, Frank M. Bennett, Henry V. Boynton, Joseph C. Breckinridge, Wm. C. Brown, Bernard A. Byrne, Charles Byrne, Constantine Chase, Colby M. Chester, Calvin D. Cowles, Cleland Davis, Francis W. Dickens, Arthur I. Flagg, Jas. M. Flint, Adolphus W. Greeley, Chas. R. Greenleaf, John C. Gresham, John P. Hains, Philip Hichborn, Walter Howe, Alfred E. Hunt, Lyman W. V. Kennon, Loren B. Johnson, Theo. F. Jewell, Lewis A. Kimberly, Oscar F. Long, Robert A. Marmion, John H. Moore, Warren P. Newcomb, Oskaloosa N. Smith, David S. Stanley, Jr., Edgar Z. Steever, Geo. M. Sternberg, Wm. K. Van Reypen, Joseph Wheeler and Arthur W. Yates.

When Gen. Joe Wheeler advanced to get his, the audience broke into cheers and a storm of applause greeted the valorous

Alabamian. The names of two medalists, now deceased, Arthur L. Flagg and Alfred E. Hunt, were read, the audience standing as a mark of respect.

On motion of General Wheeler, Senator Lodge was given a vote of thanks.

The certificate presented to Gen. Wheeler, read as follows:

"The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, hereby presents a medal of honor, to Compatriot Joseph Wheeler, in recognition of his patriotic services, during the war with Spain, in 1898. By resolution of the Annual Congress of the Society, at Detroit, Michigan, May 1st, 1899."

FRANKLIN MURPHY, President-General
SAMUEL EBERLY GROSS, Secretary-General.

Mr. Henry W. Samson introduced the following resolution:

RESOLVED: "That the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and the members of State Societies, Sons of the American Revolution, now resident in Washington, be made associate members of the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution." Which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. C. E. Meyers then rendered a vocal selection.

Then Gen. Vincent called upon Gen. Wheeler for a speech. Gen. Wheeler said it was cruel to ask a person who has no pretensions to oratory to speak after a man who is, as all agree, the most accomplished orator and scholar in the Senate. (He said that Senator Lodge had apologized for his unpreparedness. But a life of study and research made him always prepared, as he had shown in his speech. So with our country. For the past hundred years there had been here the best kind of preparation for war. For a century we have been building up a martial spirit among the people. The patriotic training of the children is the preparation which makes a nation great and will make it always victorious in war.

"I was glad to hear Senator Lodge say that the blessings of liberty we enjoy can be carried under the flag of our country to another hemisphere," said Gen. Wheeler in conclusion.

Gen. A. W. Greeley, in response to a call from Gen. Vincent spoke briefly of the work of the signal corps of the army. He said it had been the task of the corps to bring the south coast of Cuba within five minutes of the White House. It was the signal corps of the army which gave the news of the entrance of Cervera's fleet at Santiago. He said he thought everyone would admit that the Santiago campaign had shortened the war.

"At no time was Gen. Shafter's army in the trenches more than twenty minutes from the President of the United States," said Gen. Greeley.

He told of the work of the signal corps in the Philippines, and said the proportionate mortality of the corps was greater than in the line of the army. He said the corps was handling 160,000 military messages a month.

Capt. Jewell, of the Navy, was next called upon for a speech. He said his part in the war was very inconspicuous. He had commanded one of the fast cruisers, which was supposed to be a lookout ship, but, owing to the work of Gen. Greeley's cables, he had very little independent action.

"All my movements were directed from Washington," said Capt. Jewell, "and, consequently, I accomplished but little." (Laughter.)

Lieut. Breckinridge, who was with Gen. Lawton in the Philippines, was called upon, and made a few brief, but happy remarks.

His father, Gen. Breckinridge, followed, and took occasion to pay a glowing tribute to Gen. Lawton, and upheld the policy of this government with respect to the Philippines.

Rear Admirals Hichborn and Barker were called upon for speeches, but begged to be excused.

Surgeon-General Sternberg gave statistical data in reference to the mortality in the Philippines, quoting from the report of Colonel A. A. Woodhull, Chief Surgeon Department of the Pacific.

"From July 1st, 1898, to December 3, 1899, (18 months). The total number of officers killed in action or who died of wounds, was 36; other deaths by violence 6; died of disease 16; total 58. The total number of enlisted men killed in action or died of wounds was 439; other deaths by violence, 131; died of disease 693, total 1263. The number of wounded without fatal results, 1767; one officer died of disease to 43 enlisted men."

"When we consider the number of troops in the Philippines, and the hardships connected with the service required of them, it is evident that the mortality due to climatic influences has been remarkably small.

"Finally, I would call attention to the fact that although we have an army of 60,000 men in the Philippines, the total number of deaths during the period of eighteen months, is not greater than such an army would be likely to suffer in a single battle,

it called upon to face an enemy with which it was fairly matched, by reason of numbers or defensive position."

Col. H. V. Boynton then spoke, after which the members partook of a collation.

The following are a list of the new officers, delegates and alternates to the National Society, New York, and members of committees for the ensuing year.

President, Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, U. S. A.; Vice-Presidents, Mr. William J. Rhees, Mr. Wm. Hamilton Bayly, Gen. Geo. M. Sternberg; Recording Secretary, Mr. Wallace Donald McLean; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Wm. H. Pearce; Treasurer, Mr. H. P. R. Holt; Registrar, Dr. Ira W. Dennison; Ass't. Registrar, Dr. Albert C. Peale; Historian, Prof. John W. Chickering; Chaplain, Rev. Thomas S. Childs, D.D.

Board of Management: consisting of the officers, ex-officio and the following compatriots:

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Mr. Albert D. Spangler, Mr. Wm. Wheeler Hubbell, Mr. John B. Thompson, Col. Chas. W. Coombs, Mr. Wm. L. Marsh, Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, Mr. Francis E. Grice, Hon. John B. Wight, Dr. John W. Bayne, Hon. Noble D. Larnier, Mr. John Paul Earnest, Mr. Bearnard R. Green, Mr. Wm. A. DeCaindry, Mr. Francis H. Parsons.

OHIO SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Cleveland, Ohio, October 6th, 1900.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, Esq.,

My Dear Sir:—Your circular letter announcing your entertainment and lecture on "Colonial Life Among the Puritans," has been received, and I have forwarded the same to Hon. J. G. W. Cowles, President of the Western Reserve Society, for his attention.

I have no doubt, the entertainment is very interesting and instructive, and I should be very glad if the Western Reserve Society should make some arrangement for utilizing the matter this Winter in northern Ohio.

I take this opportunity of enclosing you the amount of my subscription for THE SPIRIT OF '76. It seems impossible for a Son of the American Revolution to keep in touch with the Society at large, without some such medium as your valuable and interesting magazine.

I have noticed in its columns the discussion regarding a general Register of the National Society, proposed by General Breckenridge, to be issued during this closing year of the nineteenth century. I am not hopeful that the State Societies will subscribe for such a Register to the extent that will make it possible for the National Society to publish it. I wish the movement would meet with readier response. I believe a more feasible plan would be to secure the co-operation of the State Board of Managers in making a special per capita assessment of the State Societies for defraying the expense of publishing the Register, and issuing a copy to every member in good standing, and supplying the Historical Associations and other Libraries of the country.

By whatsoever plan, I should be glad to see a Register published under the auspices of the National Society. It might lead to a more favorable consideration by the State Societies, of the matter of increasing the per capita tax, which has always been too small to provide for more than the bare existence of the National Society.

Very truly yours,

JAMES M. RICHARDSON.

CALIFORNIA SOCIETY.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

San Francisco, September 10, 1900.

Compatriot: At a recent meeting of the Board of Managers a committee was appointed for the purpose of preparing, compiling and publishing a register showing the genealogy of all the members of our Society, giving the history of its institution and a record of its past proceedings, together with such other historical matter, cuts and data as will be of interest not only to us all but to our children.

In accordance with their instructions, the committee has obtained figures and a sample copy of the proposed book. The book will contain about three hundred and fifty pages; will be printed upon *decolle* paper of the finest quality and handsomely bound with a leather back. It will, in all respects, be a book so artistic in appearance as to form an ornament for the parlor table, and can be put in the hands of the numbers at \$3.50 per volume. This sum will hardly repay the entire cost of the necessary four hundred volumes, but as some of them will be needed as exchanges to be forwarded to other state societies, who have sent us complimentary copies of their own books, the additional cost can be taken from the society's treasury.

Each copy will contain a certificate of membership of the

subscribing compatriot, showing the date of his admission, also his state and national number. It will also contain an historical sketch of his Revolutionary sire and service he rendered for his country during our struggle for independence.

As the society is destined to survive many generations, the publication will become a heirloom and valuable historical relic. Every member should deem it an honor to have his name appear therein, for the benefit of his children's children.

In the course of a few days Col. A. S. Hubbard, Registrar of the Society, will communicate with you for the purpose of obtaining your subscription to the book. These subscriptions will not be called for until the book is delivered which will not be for some six months to come.

Trusting that you will encourage the management by affording them your subscription to this important work, believe me to be

Yours fraternally,

WM. H. JORDAN, Senior Vice-Pres.

Edwin Bonnell, Secretary.

A local Chapter, S. A. R., was established April 5th, at New Castle, Pa., to be called "The New Castle Chapter." There is also a Chapter at Erie, beside the State Society in Pittsburg.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

A THIRD ADDRESS TO THE WESTERN CHAPTERS.

It is to be hoped that the *SPIRIT* of '76 and its readers are not yet tired of "Addresses to Western Chapters." The first was published in the *SPIRIT* of '76, for November, 1899, the second in the *SPIRIT* of '76, for August, 1900. But the subjects therein treated are so tremendous, so far-reaching, so certain to grow upon the mind, the heart and the conscience, that they cannot be exhausted in a second address any more than they could in a first.

Those who have read the two addresses mentioned above, are ready to concede that our Colonial and Revolutionary history includes the whole North American Continent; and that it is the duty of the American people to accept this fact, and act accordingly. At least, I shall assume that they do, in order that I may feel able to proceed in an intelligent manner.

It is quite safe to say that we understand some parts of our Revolutionary history; while there are other parts that we do not fully understand. This statement applies quite as well to Eastern people as Western.

For instance:—We know that Maine is not included in the list of Original States. We know that it was at one time part of North Virginia, and was afterwards claimed by Massachusetts. And we know, also, that Maine has a genuine Revolutionary history, inasmuch as through Maine extended the route of Arnold's expedition into Canada. Furthermore, we know that Vermont is not considered an Original State, being at the time of the Revolutionary War a strip of disputed territory between New York and New Hampshire. Yet, Vermont has a Revolutionary record in the exploits of the Green Mountain Boys.

But, do we ever think of making similar statements in regard to Florida, or any state west of the Allegheny mountain-chain? Persons living in Pittsburg have been heard to declare that they had no Revolutionary localities, evidently knowing nothing whatever of General McIntosh.

Again:—We are all familiar with the Massacre of Wyoming, and its attendant horrors. We are well aware that it was the work of Indians, aided by Tories, and instigated by the British. We all know that it is recognized as an event of the Revolutionary War. But how many of us think in the same way of any Indian massacre in Ohio or Kentucky?

The fact is, the British Government knew that English supremacy on the whole Continent was threatened; and, as a measure of precaution, or a means of defence, sent agents to Canada and Florida, to enlist all the Indians east of the Mississippi. It is fashion now-a-days to sympathize with the Indians. Our forefathers had an opinion quite different from ours. And those of us who have come across old documents describing the Indian atrocities of that early period, cannot blame our brave ancestors for believing as they did. It is easy to say what might have been, one hundred and twenty-three years after something else actually happened; it is not so easy to say what ought to be, when a tomahawk is held over your child's head, and when your home is a smoking ruin. Our forefathers believed that exterminating the Indians of the frontier, was defeating the British and defending their own country. And the results have proved that it was.

I should like to lay before our readers the following extracts:—

"Expedition of Captain Willing, Pittsburg, was made the

headquarters of a western military department, and with it communication had been opened with New Orleans. From that city, with the countenance, if not the aid of the Spanish Governor, Captain Willing, commanding the post of Pittsburg, had obtained a supply of arms and ammunition. While in the Southwest, he had invited the English settlers in West Florida, to join the American Union, but without success; and when, early in 1778, he descended the Ohio and Mississippi for another supply of arms and munitions, obtaining crews to row his boats back to Pittsburg, he remained behind with his followers, seized an English vessel on the river, and proceeding to Baton Rouge and Natchez, burned the houses and abducted the slaves of English planters. He was captured by a British force sent from Pensacola, who built forts at Manchac, Baton Rouge and Natchez." From Harper's *Cyclopedia of United States History*, Harper and Brothers, New York, 1893. See vol. I, page 491.

"Expedition of George Rogers Clarke (1778). It was ascertained in the spring of 1778, that the English governor of Detroit (Hamilton) was inciting the Western Indians to make war on the American frontiers. Under the authority of the State of Virginia, and with some aid from it in money and supplies, George Rogers Clarke, a pioneer, enlisted two hundred men for three months, with whom he embarked at Pittsburg, and descended to the site of Louisville, where thirteen families following in his train, seated themselves on an island in the Ohio (June, 1778). There Clarke was joined by some Kentuckians, and descending the river some distance further, hid his boats and marched to attack Kaskaskia (now in Illinois), one of the old French settlements near the Mississippi. The expeditionists were nearly starved when they reached the town. Taken entirely by surprise, the inhabitants submitted (July 4, 1778) without resistance. Cahokia and two other posts near, also submitted. In the possession of the commandant of Kaskaskia, were found letters directing him to stimulate the Indians to hostilities. Clarke established friendly relations with the Spanish commander at St. Louis, across the Mississippi. The French inhabitants in that region, being told of the alliance between France and the United States, became friendly to the Americans. The Kaskaskians, and also those of Vincennes, on the Wabash, took an oath of allegiance to Virginia, and Clarke built a fort at the Falls of the Ohio, the germ of Louisville. The Virginia Assembly erected the conquered country, embracing all the territory north of the Ohio claimed as within their limits, into the country of Illinois, and ordered five hundred men to be raised for its defense." See same volume and page.

"Commissioned a Colonel, he successfully labored for the pacification of the Indian tribes. Learning that Governor Hamilton, of Detroit, had captured Vincennes, he led an expedition against him, (February, 1779,) and re-captured it (February 29). He also intercepted a convoy of goods worth ten thousand dollars, and afterwards built Fort Jenson on the west side of the Mississippi. The Indians from north of the Ohio, with some British, raided in Kentucky, in June, 1780, when Clarke led a force against the Shawnoese on the Grand Miami, and defeated them with heavy loss at Pickaway. He served in Virginia during its invasion by Arnold and Cornwallis, and in 1782, he led one thousand mounted riflemen from the mouth of the Licking, and invaded the Scioto Valley, burning five Indian villages and laying waste their plantations. The savages were so awed that no formidable war party ever afterwards appeared in Kentucky. His great services to his country, in making the frontier a safe dwelling place, were overlooked by his countrymen, and he died in poverty and obscurity." Same volume and page 254.

"Spain Secretly Gives Aid to the Americans. Under the wise administration of Grimaldi, Spain trod cautiously in the footsteps of France, and gave money to the American insurgents but only on condition that the act should be kept a most profound secret." See vol. II, page 1326.

"Spanish Conquests in West Florida (1779). Galvez, the Spanish Governor of New Orleans, promptly took measures to establish the claim of Spain to the territory east of the Mississippi. He invaded West Florida with fourteen hundred men, Spanish regulars, American volunteers, and colored people. He took Fort Bute, at Pass Manchac, (September, 1779), and then he went against Baton Rouge, where the British had four hundred regulars and one hundred militia. The post speedily surrendered, as did also Fort Panmure, recently built at Natchez. A few months later, he captured Mobile, leaving Pensacola the only port of West Florida in possession of the British." Same volume, page 1327.

"He (Brigadier-General Lachlin McIntosh) now applied through his friend, Colonel Laurens, for a place in the Continental Army, and with his staff, was invited to join the Commander-in-chief. He arrived at the camp soon after the battle

of Brandywine, and was for a considerable time employed in watching the motions of General Howe, in Philadelphia.

"While the army was in winter quarters at Valley Forge, the attention of the Government was frequently called to the exposed condition of the western frontier, upon which the British were constantly exciting the Indians to the most terrible atrocities; and though a single company could be spared with difficulty from the army, for such a purpose, it was determined to send an expedition against the tribes on the Ohio, and Washington selected General McIntosh to command it. In a letter to the President of Congress, dated the 12th day of May, 1778, he remarks: 'I part with this gentleman, with much reluctance, as I esteem him an officer of great worth and merit, and know his services here are, and will be materially wanted. His firm disposition and equal justice, his assiduity and good understanding, added to his being a stranger, to all parties in that quarter, pointed him out as a proper person; and I trust extensive advantages, will be derived from his command, which I wish were more agreeable.' General McIntosh marched with re-inforcement of five hundred men to Fort Pitt, of which he assumed the command, and in a short time he succeeded in giving repose to all western Pennsylvania and Virginia. In the Spring of 1779, he completed arrangements for an expedition against Detroit, but in April he was recalled by Washington to take part in operations proposed for the south, where his knowledge of the country, added to his other good qualities, promised to make him eminently useful." From "Washington and the Generals of the American Revolution," J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1866. See volume 1, page 302.

The above extracts were copied somewhat at random. But sufficient material has been quoted to show that there are numerous Revolutionary localities in states not generally considered parts of the Original Thirteen. And I believe it to be the positive duty of persons living in or near those localities, both Daughters of the American Revolution and others, to mark their own historic spots, and gather up all records relating to these spots, in preference to giving all their time, thought, money and effort to places at a distance.

Following is a list of States containing genuine Revolutionary localities. Not all are Western States. Although these articles were addressed primarily to Western Daughters, it is hoped that these same articles may interest all true Americans.

Florida. The northern part was claimed by the English as a part of Virginia. During the Revolutionary war, British and Tories made expeditions from Florida into Georgia. The old Spanish fort at St. Augustine was used by the British to confine their southern prisoners. Florida was invaded by the Americans under Screven, Elbert, Howe, Baker and others. The Americans captured Fort Tonyn, near the St. Mary's River. Galvez, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, sympathized with the Colonists, and captured Tampa.

Alabama. Northern part belonged to Georgia during the Revolutionary period; southern, to West Florida. Old fort at Mobile, captured by Galvez, assisted by Americans.

Mississippi. Part of Georgia and Florida. Natchez, attacked by Captain Willing, afterwards captured by Galvez.

Louisiana. Baton Rouge, attacked by Captain Willing, captured by Galvez.

New Orleans. Base of supplies for Americans at Pittsburgh; seat of the friendly governor, Galvez. (I am unable to locate Fort Bute, or Manshac.)

Arkansas. Bounded on the east by the Mississippi River, part of the route of Captain Willing. Somewhere on the river, he captured the English vessel.

Tennessee. The scene of numerous battles between the Americans and the Indians. Among these engagements may be mentioned that of Fort Watauga, in 1776, and Nashville in 1779. Famous for exploits of Sevier and others.

Missouri. In 1780, St. Louis was attacked by the British from Canada, but it was saved from capture by Gen. George Rogers Clarke. In Missouri some stirring events occurred, for the Spanish took the part of the Americans, and drove out the English. Gen. Clarke built Fort Jefferson on the west side of the Mississippi.

Kentucky. Scene of numerous battles, among them those at Boonesboro, Bryan's Station and Blue Licks. Famous for the exploits of Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, George Rogers Clarke and others. Louisville was founded by Gen. Clarke.

West Virginia. During the Revolutionary period, it was uncertain whether this belonged to Pennsylvania or Virginia. Several forts were erected along the Ohio by the Pennsylvania militia. The best known of these is Fort Henry, near what is now Wheeling. Here encamped Col. Archibald Lochry, from Westmoreland Co., Pa., August 8 and 9, 1781. He also encamped at the mouth of the Little Kanawha River, and several

intermediate points. For account of Col. Lochry's ill-fated expedition against the Indians, see Pennsylvania Archives, 2d Series, vol. XIV, page 681. Some of the exploits of Gen. Clarke, also extended into what is now West Virginia.

Ohio. This State is literally dotted with Revolutionary localities. It is the scene of the brave deeds of Clarke, Boone, Kenton, McIntosh, Crawford, Williamson and others, who interposed themselves as a living wall of defense between Canada and the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia. The valleys of the Muskingum, Scioto, Miami and Sandusky Rivers are all historic. Some of the best-known spots are Pickaway, Chillicothe and Upper Sandusky. At the Shawnee town, the brave Col. Crawford, of Pennsylvania, and his son and son-in-law, were tortured and burned to death, June 11, 1782. For an account of Crawford's Expedition against Sandusky, see Penn. Archives, 2d Series, vol. XIV, page 699. For account of Williamson's Expedition, see same volume, page 753. These, and Lochry's Expedition, constituted part of the Revolutionary history of Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania militia. The exploits of General McIntosh, properly belong to the history of the Continental Line.

Indiana. Scene of the exploits of General Clarke. Vincennes and the Valley of the Wabash, are among the Revolutionary localities. Col. Lochry, of the Pennsylvania Militia, was killed by the Indians near Joseph Brandt, near the present town of Aurora, Dearborn Co., August 24, 1781. The expedition had landed at the mouth of what has since been called Lochry's Creek.

Illinois. Scene of numerous exploits of General Clarke. Principal Revolutionary localities, Kaskaskia and Cahokia.

Michigan. Detroit was the residence of the British Governor, Hamilton, who continually excited the Indians to hostilities against the Americans, during the whole Revolutionary period. It was also the base of supplies furnished from Canada to the Indians and Tories of the frontiers. The survivors of Crawford's and Lochry's Expeditions, captured as prisoners, were taken to Detroit. Several expeditions against the place were planned by McIntosh and others, but never carried out. Detroit was one of the towns surrendered by the British, in 1783.

If we ever annex Canada, we shall find that it contains some genuine Revolutionary localities, in Montreal, Quebec, the Lawrence, Richelieu and Chandiere Rivers. And, if we ever annex the West Indies, we shall find that some of these islands were friendly to the American cause.

When we consider that there were no railroads nor telegraphs in those days, and means of communications and transportation were slow and difficult, it is astonishing that the Revolutionary upheaval extended over so vast an area as it actually did. We have never fully realized it. And we could not believe it now, were it not for the fact that we are able to cite names and dates.

Galvez, the Spanish Governor, ruled over the whole of Louisiana territory, the same that was afterwards explored by Merriwether Lewis and William Clarke. General George Rogers Clarke actually crossed the Mississippi and so did the British. These facts bring the territory west of the Mississippi into the Revolutionary area. The chances are that Captain Willing also landed somewhere on the westside of the river. We already know that it was not many years before the pioneers began to carry the American flag westward. Daniel Boone himself, the founder of Kentucky, and one of the bravest warriors in the Ohio region, pushed into Missouri, and settled on Osage Woman's River. He died at Charette, Mo., in 1820, aged 85. His remains were removed to Frankfort, Ky. He was a native of Berks Co., Pa., and in early life he had lived in North Carolina and Virginia.

Since writing my last "Address," I have received a copy of a booklet entitled, "Wonderland," published by the Northern Pacific Railway, Minneapolis, Minn., 1900. In this little volume the route of the Lewis and Clarke Expedition is minutely traced. This should interest all Daughters of the American Revolution living within the limits of the Louisiana Purchase. (Every stopping-place is recorded and many names and dates are given. Mention is made of a larger work, entitled, "Cones' History of the Lewis and Clarke Expedition," Francis P. Harper, New York, 1893.

Supposing all this to be true—that our Colonial and Revolutionary area is much larger than generally believed—what follows? It follows that there is a corresponding duty laid upon the Daughters of the American Revolution and their friends. By "Daughters," I do not mean only those who belong to Western Chapters, but also the National Society at large. The National Society must not expect the distant Chapters to come to them always; the National Society must go out to the distant Chapters.

If the Chapters remote from Washington, D. C., take up the work of gathering their own records and marking their own historic spots, the National Society ought to aid them with advice and encouragement, and in any other way possible. And thus will the National Society become even a greater power in the land than it is already. Speed the day!

MARGARET B. HARVEY,
1712 N. 52d St., West Philadelphia, Pa.

**SARAH BRADLEE FULTON CHAPTER, D. A. R.,
MEDFORD, MASS.**

During the past year the Chapter has held regular meetings each month, at which topics of historical interest have been taken up the members having been assigned parts previously. Few original papers have been presented, the subject matter being taken from standard works. As usual, arrangements were made for a public observance of Washington's birthday, but the extremely rainy weather was the cause of a very small audience being present. The Chapter was represented in the National Congress by its delegate Mrs. Annie M. Page, and donated five dollars to the Continental Hall building fund.

Its greatest work has been the erection of a tablet to the memory of Sarah Bradlee Fulton. This took place in the Salem Street burying ground, which is located in the centre of the city, on May 26, and was an occasion of great public interest. Members of D. A. R. Chapters, of the Medford Historical Society, descendants of Mrs. Fulton and citizens of the place present, and listened with great interest to the various numbers of the program. After the singing of the hymn, "Great God of Nations," and an invocation by Rev. Henry C. De Long, Pastor of the First Parish Church (Unitarian,) of which church Mrs. Fulton was a member, the Regent, Mrs. Mary B. Loomis, made an address. Miss Sara W. Daggett, the State Regent, followed with an address in which she vividly recounted the acts in Mrs. Fulton's life, which to-day make it fitting to honor her memory by the erection of the tablet. Remarks touching upon family history were made by William Cushing Wait, one of the many descendants of Mrs. Fulton present at the exercises, which were closed by the singing of "America," and a benediction pro-

nounced by Rev. Millard F. Johnson. Pastor of the First Baptist Church. The guests then assembled in the rooms of the Historical Society where a social hour was passed and light refreshments were served.

In anticipation of Memorial day, the graves of the Revolutionary patriots in three burying grounds in the city were decorated with laurel wreath and flags. This has been the Chapters custom since its formation.

Meetings were resumed in October. The last of the month a whist party will be given at the house of one of the members. ELIZA M. GILL, Historian.

Medford, Mass., October, 1900.

LINCOLN CHAPTER, D. A. R.

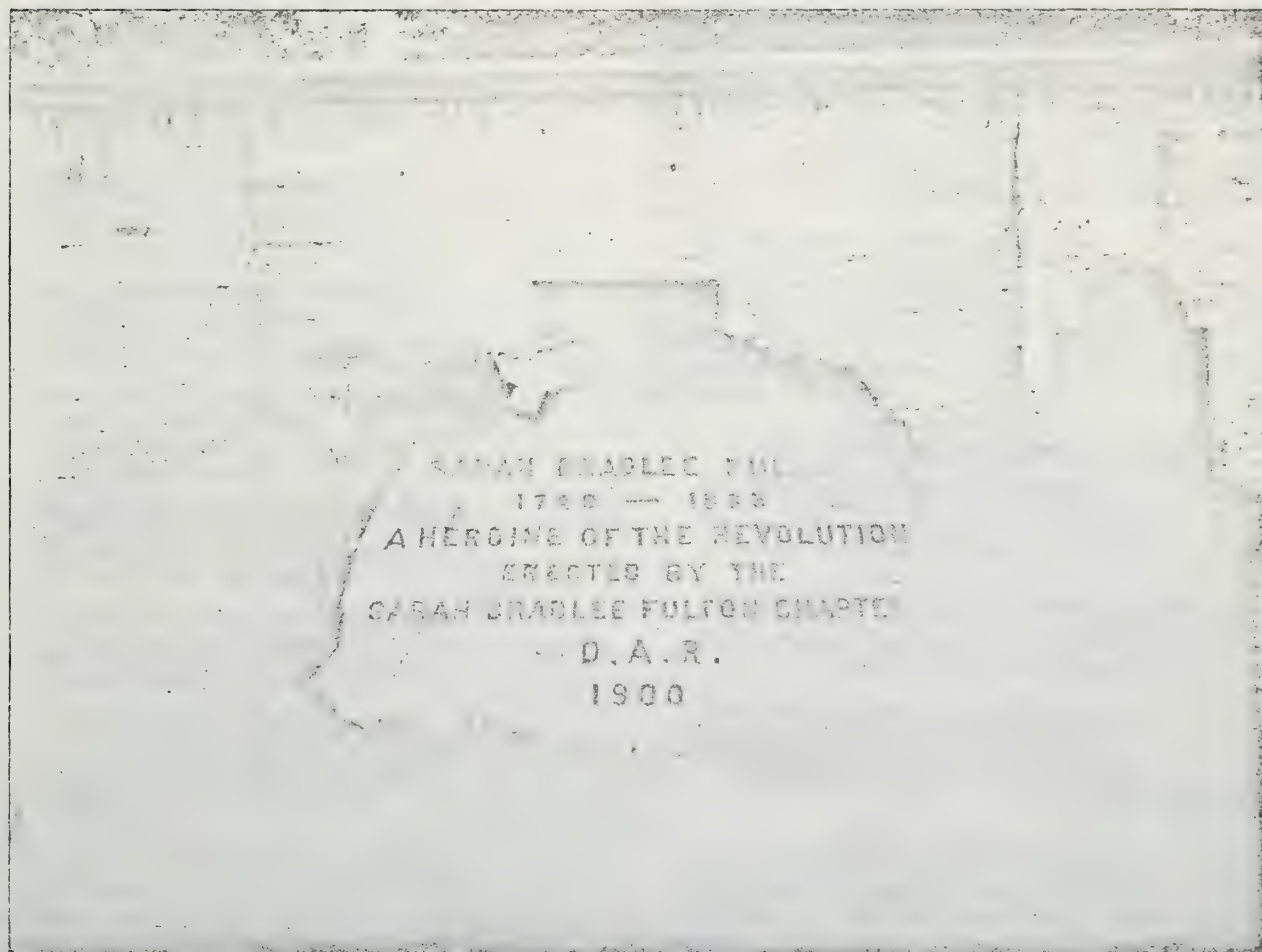
It has twenty-five members and one life member. Regular monthly meetings are held from October to July of each year. The special days have been appropriately celebrated, and many social meetings have been held. The practical work has not been left undone. The Chapter, sent \$87.00 to the Hospital work during the Spanish war; \$25.00 to the Lafayette Fund; \$25.00 to the Continental Hall, and \$25.00 to be applied towards a special fund to be used in furnishing a room in the new Hospital in our town. Lastly, the Chapter has so interested the public, that a Logan County Historical Society has been organized. With best wishes for your excellent paper. I am very truly,

Mrs. DAVID GILLESPIE, Historian D. A. R.

A CORRECTION.

In the report of the Conference given in the last issue of THE SPIRIT OF '76, of the Daughters of American Revolution of the Empire State, held in Brooklyn in April, it was erroneously stated that Mrs. Verplanck, State Regent, gave the response to the address of welcome, Mrs. W. B. Sylvester Regent of Monroe Chapter, Brockport, N. Y., had the honor of representing the State in this address. Western New York and especially our local Chapter would be glad to see the correction made.

HARRIET A. METCALF,
Corr. Secy. Monroe Chapter.



TABLET IN MEMORY OF SARAH BRADLEE FULTON, MEDFORD, MASS.

Boys and Girls.

All letters for this department should be addressed to
Miss M. Winchester Adams, Rooms 27 & 28 Morse Building, New York City.

THE STORMING OF STONY POINT,

By Mad. ANTHONY WAYNE.

July 15th, A. D., 1779.

The sunset saw the British flag
Wave o'er the fortress high,
Where rugged steep, and and jutting crag,
Stood clear against the sky.

Anon the British sentries kept
Watch o'er six hundred men,
Who, heedless of the Rebels, slept
Within the Lion's den.

The silent stars smiled on our band
Of Patriots true and tried,
As, from the sheltered wooded land,
We waded through the tide.

The causeway crossed, the sentry gagged,
And all was silent still;
With empty guns, and bayonets fixed,
We scrambled up the hill.

At midnight came a clash of arms,
A flash, a startled cry,
That filled the fortress with alarms,
And wakened men to die.

The cannon roared; the lonely spot
Was lighted up with flame;
And, like the hail, the crashing shot,
And showers of bullets came.

But swift our silent columns pressed
On toward each blazing gun,
Through both stockades, up to the crest,
On, 'till the walls were won.

'Twas then our gallant leader fell;
"But bear me on!" he said,
"And let me die inside the fort,
"Still at the column's head!"

Still gallant Fleury led the way,
On through the leaden showers,
And Posey, on the rampart, cried
"Come on! the fort is ours!"

And then the shout of triumph rose
From every manly breast:
And o'er the walls, and through our foes,
The Patriot bayonets pressed.

There, 'mid the darkness blows were dealt
Until the Briton's broke;
But, ere then, many a Briton felt
The bayonet's deadly stroke.

And then they yielded, then they begged
For quarter at our hands;
We spared them, those who had spared not
Pulaski's men, or Bland's.

Well had the daring work been done!
Wayne kept his promise well,
The promise made to Washington,
That he "would carry Hell!"

At morning light, O glorious sight!
The British flag was gone;
And on the height our banners bright
Waved o'er the fort we won.

Henry H. Harrison.

AN OLD DUTCH FARM HOUSE.

By EMMA ALVA BLIVEN, aged 13 years.

Many years ago, near that broad part of the Hudson now known as the Tappan Zee, stood an old Dutch farm house. This long stone dwelling consisted of one story with an attic. Its steep roof sloped down and projected over the house. On

the top was perched a weathercock. Extending from the back was the kitchen built of brick from the neighboring kiln. In the front of the house were two massive doors, only one being used by the family. The other was larger, and consisted of two halves, the upper having two bulls-eye panes of glass, which let the light into the front hall. On the lower half was a large knocker in the shape of a lion's head. This was polished daily, for it was the pride of the Dutch housewife to keep it bright. In the house were many windows filled in with small panes of glass. The shutters were fastened by heavy iron hinges. Extending around the dwelling was a wide piazza, where many a night the family gathered. In the front yard was a large flower garden, consisting of many of those lovely old-fashioned flowers some of which are fast fading out of existence.

Let us imagine ourselves standing on the edge of the porch underneath the shade of a large elm. As far as your eye can reach we see fields of corn and buckwheat. (What thoughts these would bring to Ichabod!) Towards the south are the barns, and as Longfellow expresses it, they seem to be "bursting with hay." There are the dove cots and the bird houses. The turkey gallantly strutting up and down, the chickens and hens walking wildly about, and the loud crowing of the cock, and the splashing of the ducks in the pond nearby. Then looking towards the West, we see the golden sun going down behind the Palisades, leaving the sky tinted with purple and gold. On the Hudson we can imagine a row boat managed by Dutch oarsmen.

Leaving all this, we step inside of the door into the hall or living room. Not inside of the big door though, for if we did the little housewife would be very much surprised. In one corner of the hall is a large open fire-place, fourteen feet in diameter. Around it are blue and white tiles representing scripture scenes. Up above, on the mantle-piece, are shells and two painted Dutch family portraits. In another corner is a spinning wheel and a musical instrument. Then there is a large dining table, whose leaves fold down. In the front of the room is a dresser, containing many pieces of shining pewter, and in another corner is a cupboard. A door leads into the kitchen, and as we hurriedly glance in we see the pans and other utensils hanging around on the walls; and the old-fashioned fire-place. Off of the hall is another door leading into the parlor, this room is sacred, being used only on important occasions. The floor is covered with sand and marked into various designs. The furniture is of highly polished mahogany, consisting of claw-footed chairs and round tables. In the front of the room is the big fire-place and around the walls are strung colored eggs. Another door leads from the hall into a bed-room. Here was a big four-posted bed, with a canopy over the top. A chintz cover decorated with painted flowers was spread over the bed. There were also several old-fashioned chairs, and a table in the room.

This old house no longer stands to-day. It has gone out of existence with many others. Probably rotted away by the weather, or perhaps chopped down by some later inhabitant. But although they cannot be seen, the memory of them will never be lost, from the fact that if it was not for the Dutch, New York State might not now be what it is. Ah! how little do some people appreciate these old relics. But these people are not true Americans.

HYMN TO OUR COUNTRY'S MAKERS.

To thee, brave fathers of heroic days,
And noble mothers full of noble deeds,
To thee, thy children send a song of praise
Attuned to love and loyalty its speeds.

Thy blood 't was, oh fathers strong in hope,
Thy sacrifice, oh mothers strong in love,
Which bought for us that gift of grandest scope,
A country blest all other lands above.

With grateful hearts we take the noble gift,
We hold it as a sacred trust until
Our children shall in turn their land uplift
To heights more lofty, yet securer still.

—Alice Crosette Hall.

READING FOR OCTOBER.

"In the Hands of the Red Coats," by Everett T. Tomlinson.

"Children of the Revolution," by Mabel and Maud Humphrey.

"A Prisoner in Buff," by Everett T. Tomlinson.

Memorize:—"Discovery Day," by Hezekiah Butterworth.

Founders and Patriots of America.

Respectfully dedicated to the Connecticut Society of Founders and Patriots of America.

Ye patriots sons of ancient line,
With hearts that beat as one,
Rejoice! the stars of Freedom shine,
Dark oppression storms are done.
Thy Patriot sires did'st fight
The nation for to save,
For freedom's holy light,
The stars and stripes to wave.

Their life blood watered our land,
The home of sweet Liberty,
All hail that noble land,
Who welcomed death, or victory.
When tyrants oppressed they were firm
With sword they scorned the decree.
With blood they nourished Liberty's germ,
And proclaimed the nation free.

They took the sword but not for fame,
Heroes, now passed from earth.
For God and Country in freedom's name,
The Nation shall honor their birth.
Independence is yours, Freedom sons,
It is echoed from sea to sea.
May rapture thrill thy heart and tongue,
As ye honor those heroes of Liberty.

—Caroline Hitchcock Lupton.

The Society of Founders and Patriots of Connecticut, held their mid-summer meeting on Thursday, September 20th, at the Connecticut Colonial Building, at West Haven.

Many of the members from all over the State with friends were in attendance and after dinner at the Colonial Inn, the company went back to the Connecticut Building where speeches were made by several of the distinguished members of the Society. Col. Edward Everett Sill, of this city, deputy-governor of the Society, read an able paper entitled "A Forgotten Patriot of the Revolution—Rev. Samuel Johnson, of Lyme," which was listened to with the closest attention. Aside from the marked literary value of the paper it showed deep research into Revolutionary history, and a special conversance on the part of the writer with the facts of those days.

Following this, Senator Joseph R. Hawley spoke very entertainingly on historical matters.

Eight new members were added to the Society who were:

Capt. George Emerson Albee, of New Haven, Frank Woodruff Skiff, of West Haven. James Borden Estee, of Milwaukie, Frederick Burton Street, of East Haven, William Edward Halligan, of Bridgeport, Charles Lewis Nichols Camp, of New Haven, Henry Whiting Lupton, of Stratford, and Henry Russell Hovey of Hartford. Of these, Mr. Lupton and Mr. Camp were the only ones present.

These meetings each Summer prove most delightful to the members of the society and their friends, and the one of Sept. 20, was greatly enjoyed by all those who attended.

TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

Editor SPIRIT OF '76.

I would like to obtain information regarding the ancestry of Richard Dusenbury, born 1758, married March 8, 1800 and died 1830; and Fannie Dusenbury, died 1825.

Yours,

C. F. CLARK, Geneva, Ill.

Wanted to know where and when Christopher Axline, who came from Prussia prior to 1800, landed. How many children he had and who they married, also date of death and where buried. Or any word pertaining to his descendants.

C. BURNS AXLINE, West Carlisle, Ohio.

Can anyone tell me what military service Lieut. Abiel Frye, (son of Capt. Abiel Frye), of the French and Indian War rendered in the Revolution? He was born in Andover, Mass., and in 1763 came to the then Province of Pennsylvania, and married Abigail Farnam Owen, in Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., daughter of Capt. Eliab Farnam. (called Capt. Eliab Farnum in Miner's History of Wyoming). She was the young widow of Eleazer Owen, who fell in the Minisink battle, July, 1779, account of which is found in Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution.

In 1759, Samuel McClellan inherited the family bible of his parents. Robert and Elizabeth (Ewing) McClellan, of Chester Co., Pa. Robert McClellan, married Elizabeth Ewing, about 1727, at Hopewell Township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., in which year they and James and Margaret Ewing, the parents of Elizabeth, settled in Chester Co., Pa. Who owns that old bible?

What relation was this Robert McClellan, who died in 1741, to Robert McClellan, 5th Laird of Barnmagachan, Scotland, exiled to Woodbridge, N. J., in 1685, for his participation in Covenanter, Mass., and who returned to Scotland, where he died in 1703? Who were parents of Robert McClellan, who died in 1741?

INEZ MCCLELLAN, 417 Superior St., Chicago.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, Publisher SPIRIT OF '76, New York City.

Dear Sir:—I think I sent you \$1.00 to renew my subscription to your esteemed Magazine, but I have been and am at present suffering from "hay fever," (I am glad to say it is in no way connected with the administration Hay), and I may have neglected it. Anyway, I enclose one dollar in currency to apply upon my subscription, be it for the current or next year.

Looking over the report of the S. A. R. Congress, it seems to me that the descent of the greater portion of the delegates from their Revolutionary Fathers was with such momentum as to jar the SPIRIT OF '76 out of them. It seems pitiable that there was so little sympathy expressed for the struggling patriots of other lands. My recollection is that you did not drop so hard.

T. G. C.

In the Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America, published in the October number of your paper, under the name of "Conant," you state that Christopher Conant, of Plymouth, 1623, was the Governor of Cape Ann Colony, in 1625, etc., etc. You are in error in stating the given name as Christopher. It should be Roger. Christopher was a brother of Roger, but was not the Governor. On page 32, of the same issue of THE SPIRIT, you will observe that the Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors gives Roger Conant, Governor of the Dorchester Colony at Cape, as the first Governor in Massachusetts. If consistent, please investigate and correct the published record in your next issue.

I have the honor to be seventh in descent from Governor Roger Conant and naturally have some pride in having due credit given him. The error was perhaps a clerical and in copying from the records.

ORLANDO POWERS BLOCH.



AS THE MAYFLOWER WOULD HAVE APPEARED, HAD EVERYTHING THAT IS AUTHENTIC BEEN BROUGHT OVER IN HER.

The Genealogical Guide to the early settlers of America will not be published as a part of the "Spirit of '76" hereafter, but if enough subscriptions are received to warrant its publication as a quarterly of fifty pages it will be continued until finished. The price, including "The Spirit of '76," will be two dollars a year until completed.

Any one sending five dollars will receive the balance of the work as published.

Address THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Rooms 27 and 28 Morse Building,

No. 140 Nassau St., New York City.

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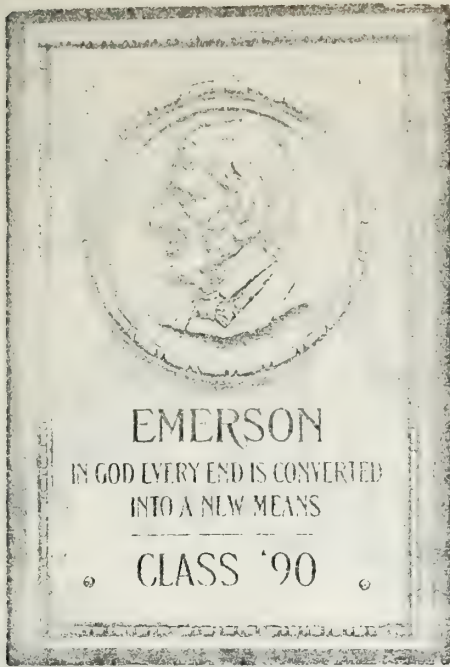
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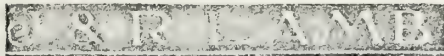


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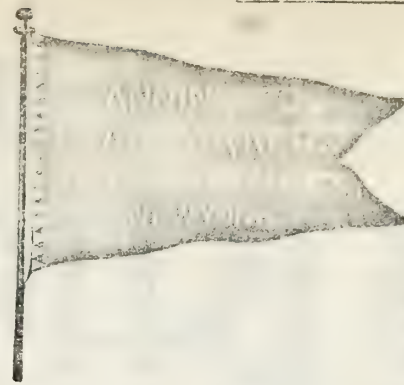
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A tour through the East in November and December, and through the West in January and February is contemplated. Address the Editor of The Spirit of '76, Rooms 27 & 28 Morse Building, 140 Nassau Street, New York City.

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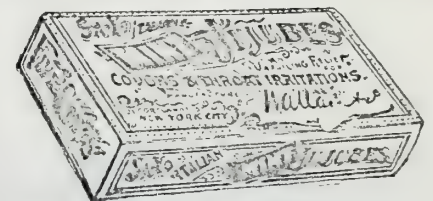
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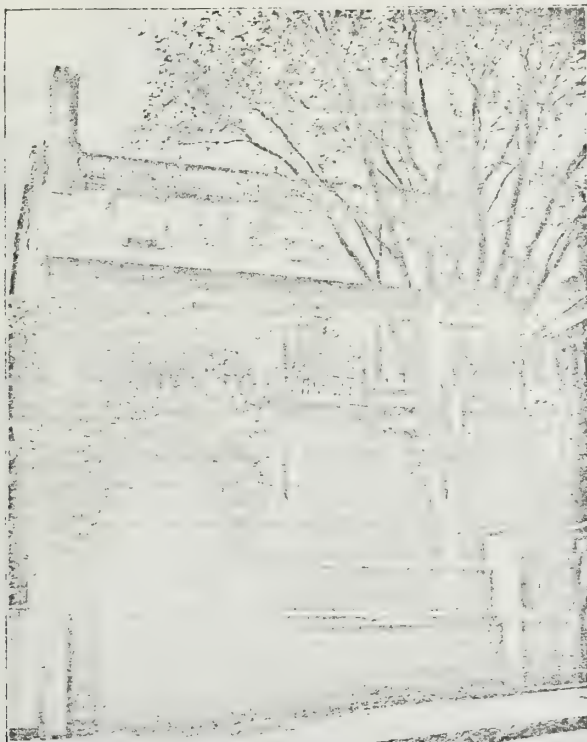
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From "The Century Book of the American Colonies."
JOHN HANCOCK'S MANSION.

WHAT BOSTON LOST.

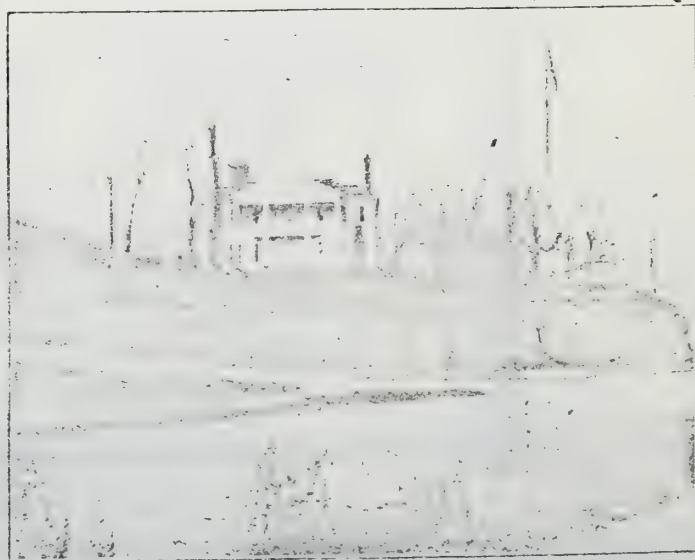
A SHORT time ago the writer was conversing with a member of the Society of Colonial Dames, who is interested in Old houses standing to-day that are over one hundred and fifty years old. And among other things mention was made of the Morris House on Washington Heights, New York and also of the John Hancock house of Boston.

She said that when a child her father took her to where they were tearing down the Hancock house and said to her, "These vandals will live to regret the day that they destroyed this historic spot," and they have. Boston would give to-day her gilded domed state house and her sacred codfish for the John Hancock house.

WHAT NEW YORK HAS SAVED.

NEW YORK has a similar relic that the SPIRIT OF '76 has preserved to the generations yet to come. The people at large whether imbued with patriotism or not are too busy to trouble themselves about these things and they are gone, and then regret.

After the city has acquired this property for a park, the house will be decorated in Colonial style and furnished as in olden times. It is hoped that ultimately a fireproof building will be erected on the grounds back of the house in which the members of the Patriotic and Hereditary Societies may loan their colonial keepsakes or present them to the city for exhibition in this Historical Museum.



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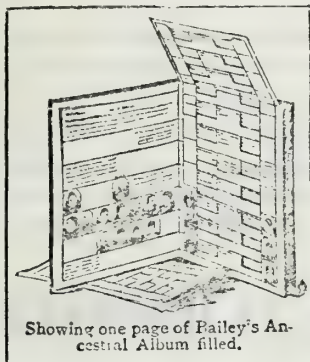
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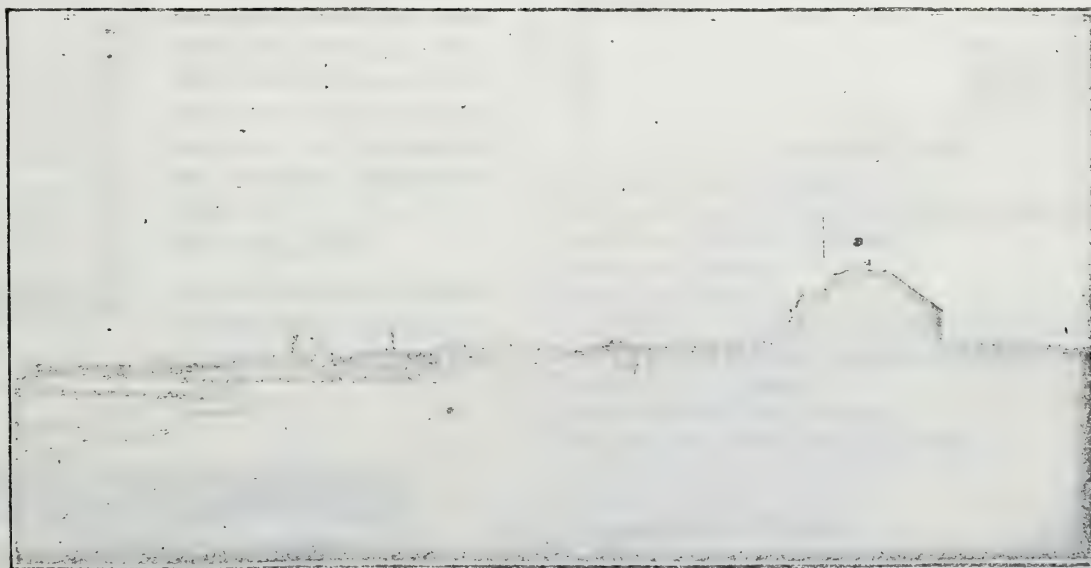
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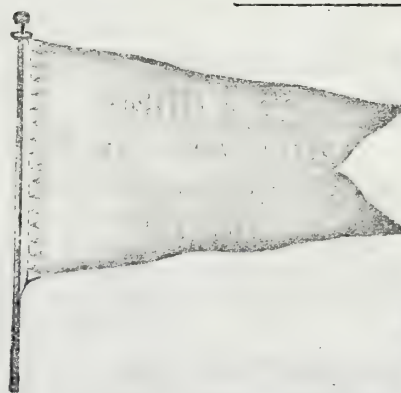
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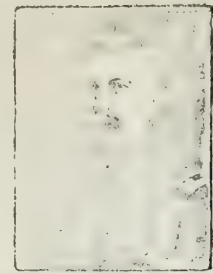
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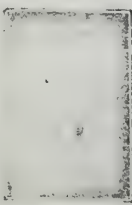
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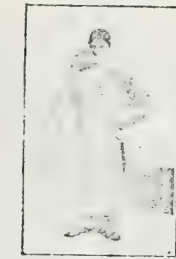
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RUSSIA OF TO-DAY, by HENRY NORMAN, M.P.

This notable and timely series of articles, begun in October, will be continued. They are the result of a journey and investigations made especially on behalf of *Scribner's*, and Mr. Norman's comments on present conditions in Russia and her probable future are made in the light of the latest events. The many illustrations from the author's photographs and other sources are a noteworthy feature of the articles.



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EVENTS IN CHINA AND THE EAST will be covered in articles by special correspondents.

J. M. BARRIE'S NEW STORY. The magazine will later in the year make an important announcement concerning a new story by J. M. Barrie.

THE SOUTHERN MOUNTAINEER, by JOHN FOX, Jr. Several articles in the early part of 1901 will portray this romantic and fast-diminishing type of American character. Mr. Fox knows his subject by experience and special observation, and illustrates his articles from photographs.



J. M. Barrie

NEW YORK LIFE AND SCENES. The studies of New York, which have proved so attractive in the magazine, are to be resumed at intervals during the year.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS will contribute several articles and stories, the first, to appear during the winter, being a travel sketch in a new field to him and one of the best of his vivid narratives.



R. H. Davis

ART FEATURES will include, beside the notable illustrations for "The Regular Army" and other pictorial plans of special importance.

noteworthy papers on art subjects by John La Farge, W. C. Brownell, and other distinguished writers, while the Field of Art will continue to be the most important critical department of its kind, edited by Mr. Russell Sturgis, and contributed to by leading authorities in art matters.

A list of the illustrators for next year includes Walter Appleton Clark, F. C. Yohn, H. C. Christy, Maxfield Parrish, Henry McCarter, A. I. Keller, A. B. Frost, E. C. Peixotto, W. Glackens, Henry Hutt, and many others. There will be

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Supplement to The Spirit of '76.

THE PILGRIMS AND THEIR NEIGHBORS

Vol. VII. No. 75. Nov., 1900.

THE FIRST THANKSGIVING DAY.

No. 3.

From Life.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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Vol. VII.

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PERSISTENCY, thou art a jewel," or some such quotation as that has been a factor in saving the Morris House from the vandal hand of modern improvement and left intact this relic of the Colonial Era for future generations to venerate.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 takes the credit of seeing this movement consummated. It thanks the many friends who endorsed the motive presented them, and by their presence and written requests, gave strength to the arguments presented to the Board of Public Improvements.

Many times has it been brought before this Board and put off for future action, many times the SPIRIT was willing, but the mortal was weak enough to want to wash his hands of the whole affair, but the tenacity that has kept alive the SPIRIT through adverse times, impelled the mortal to keep up the fight.

November 14th, at 2 o'clock, the resolution to condemn the property for Park purposes was brought up and defeated, this was unexpected and discouraging, but after interviewing some of the Commissioners who did not seem to know what they had voted on, it was agreed that it would be reconsidered at the meeting of November 28th, when it passed and the Persistency strain had won.

This is one thing that THE SPIRIT OF '76 has done, is it worth your dollar for a year?

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President,
Board of Public Improvements,
21 Park Row, City.

Dear Sir:—I am directed by President Clausen, Park Commissioner for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, to acknowledge and reply to your favor of August 6th, and other communications supplemental thereto, in reference to the purchase by the city of the Jumel Mansion and grounds.

The matter has received careful attention from President Clausen; and has been reported upon by the Landscape Architect and the Landscape Gardener of this Department. Upon their reports, and the results of his own observation, the President heartily approves and endorses the project to acquire the property for the City and place it under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks.

The report of the Landscape Gardener, Borough of Manhattan, Mr. N. Jonsson Rose, was as follows:—

"The property is located directly west of High Bridge Park and Edgecombe Road, on a high bluff over-looking the Harlem River. It appears to be a desirable piece of property aside from its value as an historical site."

The Landscape Architect of this Department for the City of New York, Mr. John DeWolf, reported as follows:—

"I have to say in answer to your request to examine and report upon the advisability of the City's acquiring the Jumel property, that I have carefully done so, and most strongly advise that it be acquired by the City.

"While it is to be regretted that no more of the land remains in a condition to be restored as in Colonial times, enough remains to make it the most interesting historical site in the City.

"The changes that have been made in the house have not materially altered its character, and it can be restored to its original condition and appearance, both inside and out, at a most reasonable outlay.

"New York is so lacking in objects that inspire patriotism or awaken enthusiasm for things American, that I think this historic spot should be cherished to counteract as much as possible the un-American tendency of the age.

"It will also be an object of great interest to people visiting the City from other parts of the country and add to the attractions of our City as a resort for travellers.

"The grounds should be restored in conformity with the style prevailing when the house was built and planted in the fashion of those days.

"The preservation by the City of this historical relic will undoubtedly meet with popular approval and be appreciated by the people as long as it exists."

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIS HOLLY, Secretary, Park Board.

This issue will be widely distributed throughout the New England Societies, and we expect that those who receive this sample copy will see a dollar's worth in getting twelve monthly copies for the coming year.

The Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers will be published as a quarterly, as soon as one hundred subscriptions have been secured. There seems to be a lack of interest in the subject by our readers and an expression from them would help the publisher in his conduct of the paper. Do you prefer the paper as it is with its illustrations, or would you rather that the Guide be published as heretofore?

If you want an entertainment of any kind to raise funds for your Society, consult the amusement Bureau of THE SPIRIT OF '76, care this office.

THE AGE OF THE PILGRIMS THE HEROIC PERIOD OF OUR HISTORY:

An Address Delivered in New York before the New
England Association, December, 1843.

By RUFUS CHOATE.

We meet again, the children of the Pilgrims, to remember our fathers. Away from the scenes with which the American portions of their history are associated forever, and in all men's minds,—scenes so unadorned, yet clothed to the moral eye with a charm above the sphere of taste: the uncrumbled rock, the hill from whose side those "delicate springs" are still gushing, the wide, brown, low woods, the sheltered harbor, the little island that welcomed them in their frozen garments from the sea, and witnessed the rest and worship of that Sabbath-day before their landing,—away from all those scenes,—without the limits of the fond old colony that keeps their graves, without the limits of the New England which is their wider burial place and fitter monument,—in the heart of this chief city of the nation into which the feeble land has grown,—we meet again, to repeat their names one by one, to retrace the lines of their character, to recall the lineaments and forms over which the grave has no power, to appreciate their virtues, to recount the course of their life full of heroic deeds, varied by sharpest trials, crowned by transcendent consequences, to assert the directness of our descent from such an ancestry of goodness and greatness, to erect, refresh and touch our spirits by coming for an hour into their more immediate presence, such as they were in the days of their human "agony of glory." The two centuries which interpose to hide them from our eye, centuries so brilliant with progress, so crowded by incidents, so fertile in accumulations, dissolve away for the moment as a curtain of clouds, and we are once more by their side. The grand and pathetic series of their story unrolls itself around us, vivid as if with the life of yesterday. All the stages, all the agents, of the process by which they and the extraordinary class they belonged to were slowly formed from the general mind and character of England; the influence of the age of the Reformation, with which the whole Christian world was astir to its profoundest depths and outermost limits, but which was poured out unbounded and peculiar on them, its children, its impersonation; that various persecution prolonged through two hundred years and twelve reigns, from the time of the preaching of Wickliffe, to the accession of James I., from which they gathered sadly so many precious fruits,—a large measure of tenderness of conscience, the sense of duty, force of will, trust in God, the love of truth, and the spirit of liberty; the successive development and growth of opinions and traits and determinations and fortunes by which they were advanced from Protestants to Republicans, from Englishmen to Pilgrims, from Pilgrims to the founders of a free Church, and the fathers of a free people in a new world; the retirement to Holland; the resolution to seek the sphere of their duties and the asylum of their rights beyond the sea; the embarkation at Delft Haven,—that scene of interest unrivalled, on which a pencil of your own has just enabled us to look back with tears, praise and sympathy, and the fond pride of children; that scene of few and simple incidents, just the setting out of a handful of not then very famous persons on a voyage,—quite the commonest of occurrences,—but which dilates as you

gaze on it, and speaks to you as with the voices of an immortal song; which becomes idealized into the auspicious going forth of a colony, whose planting has changed the history of the world,—a noble colony of devout Christians, educated and firm men, valiant soldiers, and honorable women; a colony on the commencement of whose heroic enterprise the selected influences of religion seemed to be descending visibly and beyond whose perilous path are hung the rainbow and the westward star of empire; the voyage of The Mayflower; the landing; the slow winter's night of disease and famine in which so many, the good, the beautiful, the brave, sunk down and died, giving place at last to the spring-dawn of health and plenty; the meeting with the old red race on the hill beyond the brook; the treaty of peace unbroken for half a century; the organization of a republican government in The Mayflower cabin; the planting of these kindred and coeval and auxiliary institutions without which such a government can no more live than the uprooted tree can put forth leaf or flower,—institutions to diffuse pure religion; good learning; austere morality; the practical arts of administration; labor, patience, obedience; "plain living and high-thinking;" the securities of conservatism; the germs of progress; the laying deep and sure, far down on the rock of ages, of the foundation stones of the imperial structure, whose dome now swells towards heaven; the timely death at last, one after another, of the first generation of the original Pilgrims, not unvisited, as the final hour drew nigh, by visions of the more visible glory of a latter day,—all these high, holy and beautiful things come thronging fresh on all our memories, beneath the influence of the hour. Such as we heard them from our mothers' lips, such as we read them in the histories of kings, of religions, and of liberty, they gather themselves about us; familiar, certainly, but of an interest that can never die,—an interest intrinsic in themselves, yet heightened inexpressibly by their relations to that eventful future into which they have expanded, and through whose lights they show.

And yet, with all this procession of events and persons moving before us, and solicited this way and that by the innumerable trains of speculation and of feeling which such a sight inspires, we can think of nothing and of nobody, here and now, but the Pilgrims themselves. I cannot, and do not, wish for a moment to forget that it is their festival we have come to keep. It is their tabernacles we have come to build. It is not the Reformation, it is not colonization, it is not ourselves, our present or our future, it is not political economy or political philosophy of which to-day you would have me say a word. We have a specific and single duty to perform. We would speak of certain valiant, good, and peculiar men, our fathers. We would wipe the dust from a few old, plain, noble urns. We would shun husky disquisitions, irrelevant novelties, and small display; and would recall rather and merely the forms and lineaments of the heroic dead,—forms and features which the grave has not changed, over which the grave has no power.

The Pilgrims, then, of the first generation, just as they landed on the rock, are the topic of the hour. And in order to insure some degree of unity, and of definiteness of aim, and of impression, let me still more precisely propound as the subject of our thoughts, the Pilgrims, their age and their acts, as constituting a real and a true heroic period; one heroic period in the history of this Republic.

I regard it as a great thing for a nation to be able, as it passes through one sign after another of its zodiac pathway, in prosperity, in adversity, and at all times,—to be able to look to an authentic race of founders, and a historical principle of institution, in which it may rationally admire the realized idea of true heroism. Whether it looks back in the morning or evening of its day; whether it looks back as now we do, in the emulous fervor of its youth, or in the full strength of manhood, its breasts full of milk, its bones moistened with marrow; or in dotage and faintness, the silver cord of union loosened, the golden bowl of fame and power broken at the fountain; from the era of Pericles or the era of Plutarch,—it is a great and precious thing to be able to ascend to, and to repose its strenuous or its wearied virtue upon, a heroic age and a heroic race, which it may not falsely call its own. I mean by a heroic age and race, not exclusively or necessarily the earliest national age and race, but one, the course of whose history and the traits of whose character, and the extent and permanence of whose influences, are of a kind and power not merely to be recognized in after time as respectable or useful, but of a kind and a power to kindle and feed the moral imagination, move the capacious heart, and justify the intelligent wonder of the world. I mean by a nation's heroic age a time distinguished above others, not by chronological relation alone, but by a concurrence of grand and impressive agencies with large results,—by some splendid and remarkable triumph of man over some great enemy, some great evil, some great labor, some great danger,—by uncommon examples of the rarer virtues and qualities, tried by an exigency that occurs only at the beginning of new epochs, the ascension of new dynasties of dominion or liberty, when the great bell of time sounds out another hour. I mean an age when extraordinary traits are seen, an age performing memorable deeds whereby a whole people, whole generations, are made different and made better. I mean an age and race to which the arts may go back, and find real historical forms and groups, wearing the port and grace, and going on the errand of demi-gods,—an age far off, on whose moral landscape the poet's eye may light, and reproduce a grandeur and beauty stately and eternal, transcending that of ocean in storm or at peace, or of mountains, staying as with a charm the morning star in his steep course, or the twilight of a summer's day, or voice of solemn bird,—an age "doctrinal and exemplary," from whose personages, and from whose actions the orator may bring away an incident or a thought that shall kindle a fire in ten thousand hearts, as on altars to their country's glory; and to which the discouraged teachers of patriotism and morality to corrupted and expiring States may resort for examples how to live and how to die.

You see, then, that certain peculiar conditions and elements must meet to make a heroic period and a heroic race. You might call, without violence, the men who brought on and went through the war of Independence, or fell on the high places of its fields,—you might call them and their times heroic. But you would not so describe the half-dozen years from the peace to the Constitution, nor the wise men who framed that writing, nor the particular generation that had the sagacity and the tone to adopt it. Yet was this a grander achievement than many a Yorktown, many a Saratoga, many a Eutaw Springs; and this, too, in some just sense was the beginning of a national experience. To justify the application of this epithet, there must be in it somewhat in the general character of a

period, and the character and fortunes of its actors, to warm the imagination and to touch the heart. There must, therefore, be some of the impressive forms of danger there; there must be the reality of suffering, borne with the dignity of an unvanquished soul; there must be pity and terror in the epic, as in the tragic volume; there must be a great cause, acting on a conspicuous stage, or swelling towards an imperial consummation; some great interest of humanity must be pleading there on fields of battle, or in the desert, or on the sea!

When these constituents, or such as these, concur, there is a heroic time and race. Other things are of small account. It may be an age of rude manners. Prominent men may cook their own suppers, like Achilles, yet how many millions of imaginations, besides Alexander's, have trembled at his anger, shuddered at his revenge, sorrowed with his griefs, kindled with his passion of glory, melted as he turns gently and kindly from the tears of Priam, childless, or bereaved of his dearest and bravest by his unmatched arm!—divine faces, like that of Rose Standish in the picture, may look out, as hers there does, not from the worst possible head-dress; men may have worn steeple-crowned hats, and long, peculiar beards; they may have been austere, formal, intolerant; they may have themselves possessed not one ray of fancy, not one emotion of taste, not one susceptibility to the grace and sublimity that there are in nature and genius; yet may their own lives and deaths have been a whole Iliad in action, grander, sweeter, of more mournful pathos, of more purifying influences, than anything yet sung by old or modern bard, in hall or bower. See, then, if we can find any of the constituents of such a period in the character, time, and fortunes of the Pilgrims.

"Plantations," says Lord Bacon, "are amongst ancient, primitive, and heroical works." But he is thinking of plantations as they are the king's works, like parks or palaces, or solemn temples, or steadfast pyramids, as they show forth the royal mind, and heighten the royal glory. We are to seek the heroical ingredient in the planter himself, in the ends for which he set forth, the difficulties with which he contended, the triumphs which he won, the teeming harvest sprung from seed sown with his tears. And we shall find it there.

It would be interesting, if it were possible, which it is not, to pause for a moment first, and survey the old English Puritan character, of which the Pilgrims were a variety. Turn to the class of which they were part, and consider it well for a minute in all its aspects. I see in it an extraordinary mental and moral phenomenon. Many more graceful and more winning forms of the human nature there have been, and are, and shall be. Many men, many races, there are, have been, and shall be, of more genial dispositions, more tasteful accomplishment, a quicker eye for the beautiful of art and nature; less disagreeably absorbed, less gloomily careful and troubled about the mighty interests of the spiritual being or of the commonwealth; wearing a more decorated armor in battle; contributing more wit, more song, and heartier potations to the garland feast of life. But where, in the long series of ages that furnish the matter of history, was there ever one—where *one*—better fitted by the possession of the highest traits of man to do the noblest work of man,—better fitted to consummate and establish the Reformation, save the English constitution at its last gasp from the fate of all other European constitutions, and prepare, on the

granite and iced mountain-summits of the New World, a still safer rest, for a still better liberty?

I can still less pause to trace the history of these men as a body, or even to enumerate the succession of influences—the spirit of the Reformation within, two hundred years of civil and spiritual tyranny without—which, between the preaching of Wickliffe and the accession of James I., had elaborated them out of the general mind of England; had attracted to their ranks so much of what was wisest and best of their nation and time; had cut and burned, as it were, into their natures the iron quality of the higher heroism,—and so accomplished them for their great work there and here. The whole story of the cause and the effect is told in one of their own illustrations a little expanded: "Puritanism was planted in the region of storms, and there it grew. Swayed this way and that by a whirlwind of blasts all adverse, it sent down its roots below frost, or drought, or the bed of the avalanche; its trunk went up, erect, gnarled, seamed, not riven by the bolt; the evergreen enfolded its branches; its blossom was like to that 'ensanguined flower inscribed with woe.'"

One influence there was, however, I would mark, whose permanent and various agency on the doctrines, the character, and the destinies of Puritanism, is among the most striking things in the whole history of opinion. I mean its contact with the republican reformers of the continent, and particularly with those of Geneva.

In all its stages, certainly down to the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, all the disciples of the Reformation, wherever they lived, were in some sense a single brotherhood, whom diversity of speech, hostility of governments, and remoteness of place, could not wholly keep apart. Local persecutions drew the tie closer: In the reign of Mary, from 1553 to 1558, a thousand learned Englishmen fled from the stake at home, to the happier states of continental Protestantism. Of these, great numbers (I know not how many) came to Geneva. There they awaited the death of the Queen; and then, sooner or later, but in the time of Elizabeth, went back to England.

I ascribe to that five years in Geneva an influence which has changed the history of the world. I seem to myself to trace to it, as an influence on the English race, a new theology; new politics; another tone of character; the opening of another era of time and of liberty. I seem to myself to trace to it the great civil war of England; the Republican Constitution framed in the cabin of *The Mayflower*; the divinity of Jonathan Edwards; the battle of Bunker Hill; the Independence of America. In that brief season, English Puritanism was changed fundamentally, and forever. Why should we think this extraordinary? There are times when whole years pass over the head of a man, and work no change of mind at all. There are others again, when, in an hour, old things pass away, and all things become new! A verse of the Bible; a glorious line of some old poet, dead a thousand years before; the new-made grave of a child; a friend killed by a thunder-bolt; some single, more intolerable pang of despised love; some more intolerable act of "the oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely;" a gleam of rarer beauty on a lake, or in the sky; something slighter than the fall of a leaf, or a bird's song on the shore,—transforms him as in the twinkling of an eye. When, before or since, in the history of the world, was the human character subjected to an accumulation of agents so fitted to create it all anew as those which encompassed the English exiles at Geneva?

I do not make much account in this of the material grandeur and beauty which burst on their astonished senses there, as around the solitude of Patmos,—although I cannot say that I know, or that anybody knows, that these mountain summits, ascending, "from their silent sea of pines," higher than the thunder cloud, reposing among their encircling stars, while the storm sweeps by below, before which navies, forests, the cathedral tombs of kings, go down, all on fire with the rising and descending glory of the sun, wearing his rays as a crown, unchanged, unscathed; the contrasted lake; the arrowy Rhone and all his kindred torrents; the embosomed city,—I cannot say that these things have no power to touch and fashion the nature of man. I cannot say that in the leisure of exile a cultivated and pious mind, opened, softened, tinged with a long sorrow, haunted by a brooding apprehension, perplexed by mysterious providences, waiting for the unravelling of the awful drama in England,—a mind, if such there were, like Luther's, like Milton's, like Zwingle's,—might not find itself stayed and soothed, and carried upward, at some evening hour, by these great symbols of a duration without an end, and a throne above the sky. I cannot say that such an impression might not be deepened by a renewed view, until the outward glory reproduced itself in the inward strength; or until

"The dilating soul, enwrapt, transfused,
Into the mighty vision passing there,
As in her natural form, swelled vast to heaven."

Nobody can say that.

It is of the moral agents of change that I would speak. I pass over the theology which they learned there, to remark on the politics which they learned. The asylum into which they had been admitted, the city which had opened its arms to pious, learned men, banished by the tyranny of an English throne and an English hierarchy, was a republic. In the giant hand of guardian mountains, on the banks of a lake lovelier than a dream of the Fairy Land, in a valley which might seem hollowed out to enclose the last home of liberty, there smiled an independent, peaceful, law-abiding, well-governed, and prosperous commonwealth. There was a state without king or nobles; there was a church without a bishop; there was a people governed by grave magistrates which it had selected, and equal laws which it had framed. And to the eye of these exiles, bruised and pierced through by the accumulated oppressions of a civil and spiritual tyranny, to whom there came tidings every day from England that another victim had been struck down, on whose still dear home in the sea every day a gloomier shadow seemed to fall from the frowning heights of power, was not that republic the brightest image in the whole transcendent scene? Do you doubt that they turned from Alpine beauty and Alpine grandeur, to look with a loftier emotion, for the first time in their lives, on the serene, unveiled statue of classical Liberty? Do you not think that this spectacle, in these circumstances, prompted in such minds pregnant doubts, daring hopes, new ideas, thoughts, that wake to perish never, doubts, hopes, ideas, thoughts of which a new age is born? Was it not then and there that the dream of republican liberty—a dream to be realized somewhere, perhaps in England, perhaps in some region of the Western sun—first mingled itself with the general impulses, the garnered hopes, of the Reformation? Was that dream ever let go, down to the morning of that day when the Pilgrims

met in the cabin of their shattered bark, and there, as she rose full on the stern New England sea, and the voices of the November forest rang through her torn topmast rigging, subscribed the first republican constitution of the New World? I confess myself of the opinion of those who trace to this spot and that time the Republicanism of the Puritans. I do not suppose, of course, that they went back with the formal design to change the government of England. The contests and the progress of seventy years more were required to mature and realize so vast a conception as that. I do not suppose, either, that learned men—students of antiquity, the readers of Aristotle and Thucydides and Cicero, the contemporaries of Buchanan, the friends of his friend, John Knox—needed to go to Geneva to acquire the idea of a commonwealth. But there they saw the problem solved. Popular government was possible. The ancient prudence and the modern, the noble and free genius of the old Paganism and the Christianity of the Reformation, law and liberty, might be harmoniously blended in living systems. This experience they never forgot.

I confess, too, that I love to trace the pedigree of our transatlantic liberty, thus backwards through Switzerland, to its native land of Greece. I think this the true line of succession, down which it has been transmitted. There was a liberty which the Puritans found, kept, and improved in England. They would have changed it, and were not able. But that was a kind which admitted and demanded an inequality of many; a subordination of ranks; a favored eldest son; the ascending orders of a hierarchy; the vast and constant pressure of a superincumbent crown. It was the liberty of feudalism. It was the liberty of a limited monarchy, overhung and shaded by the imposing architecture of great antagonistic elements of the state. Such was not the form of liberty which our fathers brought with them. Allowing, of course, for that anomalous tie which connected them with the English crown three thousand miles off, it was republican freedom, as perfect the moment they stepped on the rock as it is to-day. It had not been all born in the woods of Germany; by the Elbe or Eyder; or the plains of Runnymede. It was the child of other climes and days. It sprang to life in Greece. It gilded next the early and the middle age of Italy. It then reposed in the halcyon breast of the Alps. It descended at length on the iron-bound coast of New England, and set the stars of glory there. At every stage of its course, at every reappearance, it was guarded by some new security; it was embodied in some new element of order; it was fertile in some larger good; it glowed with a more exceeding beauty. Speed its way; perfect its nature!

"Take, Freedom! take thy radiant round,
When dimmed revive, when lost return,
Till not a shrine through earth be found
On which thy glories shall not burn."

Thus were laid the foundations of the mind and character of Puritanism. Thus, slowly, by the breath of the spirit of the age, by the influence of undefiled religion, by freedom of the soul, by much tribulation, by a wider survey of man, nature, and human life, it was trained to its work of securing and improving the liberty of England, and giving to America a better liberty of her own. Its day over and its duty done, it was resolved into its elements, and disappeared among the common forms of humanity, apart from which it had acted and suffered, above which it had to move, out of which by a long process it had been elaborated. Of this stock

were the Pilgrim Fathers. They came of heroic companionship. Were their works heroic?

The planting of a colony in a new world, which may grow, and which does grow, to a great nation, where there was none before, is intrinsically, and in the judgment of the world, of the largest order of human achievement. Of the chief of men are the *conditores imperiorum*. To found a state upon a waste earth, wherein great numbers of human beings may live together and in successive generations, socially and in peace, knit to one another by the innumerable ties, light as air, stronger than links of iron, which compose the national existence,—wherein they may help each other, and be helped in bearing the various lot of life,—wherein they may enjoy and improve, and impart and heighten enjoyment and improvement,—wherein they may together perform the great social labors, may reclaim and decorate the earth, may disinter the treasures that grow beneath its surface, may invent and polish the arts of usefulness and beauty, may perfect the loftier arts of virtue and empire, open and work the richer mines of the universal youthful heart and intellect, and spread out a dwelling for the Muse on the glittering summits of Freedom,—to found such a state is first of heroic labors and heroic glories. To build a pyramid or a harbor, to write an epic poem, to construct a system of the universe, to take a city, are great, or may be, but far less than this.

He, then, who sets a colony on foot, designs a great work. He designs all the good, and all the glory, of which, in the series of ages, it may be the means; and he shall be judged more by the lofty ultimate aim and result than by the actual instant motive. You may well admire, therefore, the solemn and adorned plausibilities of the colonizing of Rome from Troy, in the *Aeneid*; though the leader had been burned out of house and home, and could not choose but go. You may find in the flight of the female founder of the gloomy greatness of Carthage a certain epic interest; yet was she running from the madness of her husband, to save her life. Emigrations from our stocked communities of undeified men and women,—emigrations for conquest, for gold, for very restlessness of spirit,—if they grow towards an imperial issue, have all thus a prescriptive and recognized ingredient of heroism. But when the immediate motive is as grand as the ultimate hope was lofty, and the ultimate success splendid, then, to use an expression of Bacon's, "the music is fuller."

I distinguish, then, this enterprise of our fathers, in the first place, by the character of the immediate motive.

And that was, first, a sense of religious duty. They had adopted opinions in religion which they fully believed they ought to profess, and a mode of public worship and ordinances which they fully believed they ought to observe. They could not do so in England; and they went forth—man, woman, the infant at the breast—across an ocean in winter, to find a wilderness where they could. To the extent of this motive, therefore, they went forth to glorify God, and by obeying his written will, and his will unwritten, but uttered in the voice of conscience concerning the chief end of man.

It was next a thirst for freedom from unnecessary restraint, which is tyranny,—freedom of the soul, freedom of thought, a larger measure of freedom of life,—a thirst which two centuries had been kindling, a thirst which must be slaked, though but from the mountain torrent, though but from drops falling from the thunder cloud, though but from fountains lone and far, and guarded as the diamond of the desert.

These were the motives,—the sense of duty, and the spirit of liberty. Great sentiments, great in man, in nations, "pregnant with celestial fire!"—wherewithal could you fashion a people for the contentions and honors and uses of the imperial state so well as by exactly these? To what, rather than these, would you wish to trace up the first beatings of the nation's heart? If, from the whole field of occasion and motive, you could have selected the very passion, the very chance, which should begin your history, the very texture and pattern and hue of the glory which should rest on its first days, could you have chosen so well? The sense of duty, the spirit of liberty, not prompting to vanity or luxury or dishonest fame, to glare or clamor or hollow circumstance of being, silent, intense, earnest, of force to walk through the furnace of fire, yea, the valley of the shadow of death, to open a path amid the sea, to make the wilderness to bud and blossom as the rose, to turn back half a world in arms, to fill the amplest measure of a nation's praise!

I am glad, then, that one of our own poets could truly say,—

"Nor lure of conquest's meteor beam,
Nor dazzling mines of fancy's dream,
Nor wild adventure's love to roam,
Brought from their fathers' ancient home,
O'er the wide sea, the Pilgrim host!

I should be glad of it, if I were looking back to the past of our history merely for the moral picturesque,—if I were looking back merely to find splendid moral scenery, mountain elevations, falls of water watched by the rainbow of sunlight and moonlight, colossal forms, memorable deeds, renown and grace that could not die,—if I were looking merely to find materials for sculpture, for picture, for romance,—subjects for the ballad by which childhood shall be sung to sleep, subjects for the higher minstrelsy that may fill the eye of beauty and swell the bosom of manhood,—if I were looking back for these alone, I should be glad that the praise is true. Even to such an eye, the embarkation of the Pilgrims and the lone path of The Mayflower upon the "astonished sea" were a grander sight than navies of mightiest admirals seen beneath the lifted clouds of battle; grander than the serried ranks of armed men moving by tens of thousands to the music of an unjust glory. If you take to pieces and carefully inspect all the efforts, all the situations, of that moral sublime which gleams forth, here and there, in the true or the feigned narrative of human things,—deaths of martyrs, or martyred patriots, or heroes in the hour of victory, revolutions, reformations, self-sacrifices, fields lost or won,—you will find nothing nobler at their source, than the motives and the hopes of that ever-memorable voyage. These motives and these hopes—the sacred sentiments of duty, obedience to the will of God, religious trust, and the spirit of liberty—have inspired, indeed, all the beautiful and all the grand in the history of man. The rest is commonplace. "The rest is vanity; the rest is crime."

I distinguished this enterprise of our fathers, next, by certain peculiarities of trial which it encountered and vanquished on the shores of the New World. You have seen the noble spring of character and motive from which the current of our national fortunes has issued forth. You can look around you to-day, and see into how broad and deep a stream that current has expanded; what beams of the sun, still climbing the eastern sky, play on its surface;

what accumulations of costly and beautiful things it bears along; through what valley of happiness and rest it rolls towards some mightier sea. But turn for a moment to its earlier course.

The first generation of the Pilgrims arrived in 1620. I suppose that within fifty years more that generation had wholly passed away. Certainly its term of active labor and responsible care had been accomplished. Looking to its actual achievements, our first, perhaps our final, impulse is, not to pity, but to congratulate, these ancient dead on the felicity and the glory of their lot on earth. In that brief time, not the full age of man,—in the years of nations, in the larger cycles of the race, less than a moment,—the New England which to-day we love, to which our hearts untravelled go back, even from this throne of the American commercial world,—that New England, in her groundwork and essential nature, was established for ever between her giant mountains and her espoused sea. There already—ay, in The Mayflower's cabin, before they set foot on shore—was representative republican government. There were the congenial institutions and sentiments from which such government imbibes its power of life. There already, side by side, were the securities of conservatism and the germs of progress. There already were the congregational church and the free school; the trial by jury; the statutes of distributions; just so much of the written and unwritten reason of England as might fitly compose the jurisprudence of liberty. By a happy accident, or instinct, there already was the legalized and organized town, that seminary and central point, and exemplification of elementary democracy. Silently adopted, everywhere and in all things assumed, penetrating and tingeing every thing,—the church, the government, law, education, the very structure of the mind itself,—was the grand doctrine, that all men are born equal and born free, that they are born to the same inheritance exactly of chances and of hopes; that every child, on every bosom, of right ought to be, equally with every other, invited and stimulated, by every social and every political influence, to strive for the happiest life, the largest future, the most conspicuous virtue, the fullest mind, the brightest wreath.

There already were all, or the chief and higher influences, by which comes the heart of a nation. There was reverence of law,—“Our guardian angel, and our avenging friend.” There was the councils of the still venerated age. There was the open Bible. There were marriage, baptism, the burial of the dead, the keeping of the Sabbath-day, the purity of a sister's love, a mother's tears, a father's careful brow. All these there had been provided and garnered up. With how much practical sagacity they had been devised; how skillfully adapted to the nature of things and the needs of men; how well the principle of permanence had been harmonized with the principle of progression; what diffusiveness and immortality of fame they will insure,—we have lived late enough to know. On these works, legible afar off, cut deep beyond the tooth of time, the long procession of the generations shall read their names.

But we should miss the grandest and most salutary lesson of our heroic age, we should miss the best proof and illustration of its heroic claims, if we should permit the wisdom with which that generation acted to hide from our view the intensity and dignity with which they suffered. It was therefore that I was about to distinguish this enterprise, in the second place, by certain peculiarities of its trials.

The general fact and the mournful details of that extremity of suffering which marked the first few years from the arrival, you all know. It is not these I design to repeat. We have heard from our mothers' lips, that, although no man or woman or child perished by the arrow, mightier enemies encompassed them at the very water's edge. Of the whole number of one hundred, one half landed to die within a year,—almost one half in the first three months,—to die of disease brought on by the privations and confinement of the voyage, by wading to the land, by insufficient and unfit food and dress and habitation,—brought on thus, but rendered mortal by want of that indispensable and easy provision which Christianity, which Civilization everywhere makes for all their sick. Once seven only were left in health and strength to attend on the others. There and thus they died. "In a battle," said the admirable Robinson, writing from Leyden to the survivors in the June after they landed,—“in a battle it is not looked for but that divers should die; it is thought well for a side, if it get the victory, though with the loss of divers, if not too many or too great.” But how sore a mortality in less than a year, almost within a fourth of that time, of fifty in one hundred!

In a late visit to Plymouth, I sought the spot where these earlier dead were buried. It was on a bank, somewhat elevated, near, fronting, and looking up on the waves,—symbol of what life had been to them,—ascending inland behind and above the rock,—symbol also of that Rock of Ages on which the dying had rested in the final hour. As the Pilgrims found these localities, you might stand on that bank and hear the restless waters chafe and melt against that steadfast base; the unquiet of the world composing itself at the portals of the grave. There certainly were buried the first governor, and Rose, the wife of Miles Standish. “You will go to them,” wrote Robinson in the same letter from which I have quoted; “but they shall not return to you.”

When this sharp calamity had abated, and before, came famine. “I have seen,” said Edward Winslow, “strong men staggering through faintness for want of food.” And after this, and during all this, and for years, there brooded in every mind, not a weak fear, but an intelligent apprehension, that at any instant—at midnight, at noonday, at the baptism, at the burial, in the hour of prayer—a foe more cruel than the grave might blast in an hour that which disease and want had so hardly let live. How they bore all this, you also know. One fact suffices. When in April The Mayflower sailed for England, not one Pilgrim was found to go.

The peculiarity which has seemed to me to distinguish these trials of the Pilgrim Age from those, from the chief of those, which the general voice of literature has concurred to glorify as the trials of heroism; the peculiarity which gives to these, and such as these, the attributes of a truer heroism, is this,—that they had to meet them on what was then an humble, obscure, and distant stage; with no numerous audience to look on and applaud, and cast its wreaths on the fainting brow of him whose life was rushing with his blood, and unsustained by a single one of those stronger and more stimulating and impulsive passions and aims and sentiments, which carry a soldier to his grave of honor as joyfully as to the bridal bed. Where were the Pilgrims while in this furnace of affliction? Who saw and cared for them? A hundred persons, understood to be Lollards, or Precisians, or Puritans, or Brownists, had sailed away some three thousand miles, to arrive on a winter's

coast, in order to be where they could hear a man preach without a surplice! That was just about all, England, or the whole world of civilization, at first knew, or troubled itself to believe, about the matter. If every one had died of lung fever, or starved to death, or fallen by the tomahawk, that first winter, and The Mayflower had carried the news, I wonder how many of even the best in England—the accomplished, the beautiful, the distinguished, the wise—would have heard of it. A heart, or more than one, in Leyden, would have broken; and that had been all. I wonder if King James would have cried as heartily as in the “Fortunes of Nigel” he does in anticipation of his own death and the sorrow of his subjects! I wonder what in a later day the author of “Hudibras” and the author of the “Hind and Panther” would have found to say about it, for the wits of Charles the Second's court. What did anybody even in Puritan England, know of these Pilgrims? They had been fourteen years in Holland; English Puritanism was taking care of itself! They were alone on the earth; and there they stood directly, and only, in their great Taskmaster's eye. Unlike even the martyrs, around whose ascending chariot-wheels and horses of fire, congregations might come to sympathize, and bold blasphemers to be defied and stricken with awe,—these were all alone. Those two ranges of small houses, not over ten in all, with oil paper for windows; that ship, The Mayflower, riding at the distance of a mile,—these were every memorial and trace of friendly civilization in New England. Primeval forests, a winter sea, a winter sky, enclosed them about, and shut out every approving and every sympathizing eye of man! To play the part of heroism on its high places is not difficult. To do it alone, as seeing Him who is invisible, was the gigantic achievement of our age and our race of heroism.

I have said, too, that a peculiarity in their trial was, that they were unsustained altogether by every one of the passions, aims, stimulants, and excitations,—the anger, the revenge, the hate, the pride, the awakened dreadful thirst of blood, the consuming love of glory, that burn, as in volcanic isles, in the heart of a mere secularized heroism. Not one of all these aids did, or could, come in use for them at all. Their character and their situation, both, excluded them. Their enemies were disease, walking in darkness and wasting at noonday; famine which, more than all other calamity, bows the spirit of man, and teaches him what he is; the wilderness; spiritual foes in the high places of the unseen world. Even when the first Indian was killed,—in presence of which enemy, let me say, not one ever quailed,—the exclamation of Robinson was, “Oh, that you had converted some, before you had killed any!”

Now, I say, the heroism which in a great cause can look all the more terrible ills that flesh is heir to calmly in the face, and can tread them out as sparks under its feet without these aids, is at least as lofty a quality as that which cannot. To my eye, as I look back, it looms on the shores of the past with a more towering grandeur. It seems to me to speak from our far ancestral life, a higher lesson, to a nobler nature; certainly it is the rarer and more difficult species. If one were called on to select the more glittering of the instances of military heroism to which the admiration of the world has been most attracted, he would make choice, I imagine, of the instance of that desperate valor, with which, in obedience to the laws, Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans, cast themselves headlong at the passes of Greece on the myriads of their Persian invaders. From the simple page of Herodotus, longer than from the

Amphictyonic monument, or the games of the commemoration, that act speaks still to the tears and praise of all the world. Yet I agree with a late brilliant writer in his speculation on the probable feelings of that devoted band, left alone, or waiting, till day should break, the approach of a certain death in that solitary defile. "Their enthusiasm, and that rigid and Spartan spirit which had made all ties subservient to obedience to the law, all excitement tame to that of battle, all pleasures dull to the anticipation of glory, probably rendered the hour preceding death the most enviable of their lives. They might have exulted in the same elevating fanaticism which distinguished afterwards the followers of Mahomet, and have seen that opening paradise in immortality below, which the Moslem beheld in anticipation above." Judge if it were not so. Judge if a more decorated and conspicuous stage was ever erected for the transaction of a deed of fame. Every eye in Greece; every eye throughout the world of civilization; throughout even the civilized and barbaric East,—was felt to be turned directly on the playing of that brief part. There passed round that narrow circle in the tent, the stern, warning image of Sparta, pointing to their shields and saying, "With these to-morrow, or upon them!" Consider that the one concentrated and comprehensive sentiment, graven on their souls as by fire and by steel; by all the influences of the whole life; by the mother's lips; by the father's example; by the law; by venerated religious rights; by public opinion strong enough to change the moral qualities of things; by the whole fashion and nature of Spartan culture, was this; seek first, seek last, seek always, the glory of conquering or falling on a well-fought field. Judge if that night, as they watched the dawn of the last morning their eyes could ever see; as they heard with every passing hour the hum of the invading host, his dusky lines stretched out without end, and now almost encircling them around as they remembered their unprofaned home, city of heroes and of the mothers of heroes; judge if watching there in the gateway of Greece; this sentiment did not grow to the nature of madness; it did not run in torrents of literal fire to and from the laboring heart. When morning came and passed, and they had dressed their long locks, and when at noon the countless and glittering throng was seen at last to move, was it not with rapture, as if all the enjoyment at all the sensations of life was in that one moment that they cast themselves, with the fierce gladness of mountain torrents, on that brief revelry of glory?

I acknowledge the splendor of that transaction in all its aspects. I admit its morality, too, and its useful influence on every Grecian heart, in that her great crisis. And yet do you not think, that whose could by adequate description bring before you that first winter of the Pilgrims: its brief sunshine; the nights of storms slow waning; its damp or icy breath felt on the pillow of the dying; its destitution; its contrasts with all their former experience of life; its insulation and utter loneliness; its death-beds and burials; its memories; its apprehensions; its hopes; the consultations of the prudent; the prayers of the pious; the occasional hymn which may have soothed the spirit of Luther, in which the strong heart threw off its burthen and asserted its unvanquished nature; do you not think that whose could describe them calmly waiting in that defile, lonelier and darker than Thermopylae, for a morning that might never dawn, or night show them when it did, a mightier arm than the Persian, raised as in act to strike, would he not sketch a scene, of more difficult and rarer heroism,—a scene, as Wordsworth has said, "Melancholy,

yea, dismal, yet consolatory and full of joy,"—a scene even better fitted than that to succor, to exalt, to lead the forlorn hopes of all great causes till time shall be no more?

I can seem to see, as that hard and dark season was passing away, a diminished procession of these Pilgrims following another, dearly loved and newly dead, to that bank of graves, and pausing sadly there before they shall turn away to see that face no more. In full view from that spot is The Mayflower still riding at her anchor, but to sail in a few days more for England, leaving them alone, the living and the dead, to the weal or woe of their new home. I cannot say what was the entire emotion of that moment and that scene; but the tones of the venerated elder's voice, as they gathered round him, were full of cheerful trust, and they went to hearts as noble as his own. "This spot," he might say, "this line of shore, yea, this whole land, grows dearer daily, were it only for the precious dust which we have committed to its bosom. I would sleep here and have my own hour come, rather than elsewhere, with those who shared with us in our exceeding labors, whose burdens are now unloosed forever. I would be near them in the last day, and have a part in their resurrection. And now," he proceeded, "let us go from the side of the grave to work with all our might that which we have to do. It is on my mind that our night of sorrow is well nigh ended, and that the joy of our morning is at hand. The breath of the pleasant south-west is here, and the singing of birds. The sore sickness is stayed; somewhat more than half our number still remain; and among these some of our best and wisest, though others are fallen on sleep. Matter of joy and thanksgiving it is, that among you all, the living and the dead, I know not one, even when disease had touched him, and sharp grief had made his heart as a little child's, who desired, yea, who could have been entreated, to go back to England by yonder ship. Plainly is it God's will that we stand or fall here. All His provinces these hundred years declare it as with beams of the sun. Did He not set His bow in the clouds in that bitterest hour of our embarking, and build His glorious ark upon the sea for us to sail through hitherward! Wherefore, let us stand in our lot! If He prosper us, we shall found a church against which the gates of hell shall not prevail; and a colony, yea, a nation, by which all other nations shall be healed. Millions shall spring from our loins, and trace back with lineal love their blood to ours. Centuries hereafter, in great cities, the capitals of mighty States, from the tribes of a common Israel, shall come together the good, the eminent, the beautiful, to remember our dark day of small things; yea, generations shall call us blessed!"

Without a sigh, calmly, with triumph, they sent The Mayflower away, and went back, these stern, strong men, all, all, to their imperial labors.

I have said that I deemed it a great thing for a nation, in all the periods of its fortunes, to be able to look back to a race of founders and a principle of institution in which it might seem to see the realized idea of true heroism. That felicity, that pride, that help, is ours. Our past—both its great eras, that of settlement and that of independence—should announce, should compel, should spontaneously evolve as from a germ, a wise, moral and glorious future. These heroic men and women should not look down on a dwindled posterity. It should seem to be almost of course, too easy to be glorious, that they who keep the graves, bear the name, and boast the blood, of men in whom

the loftiest sense of duty blended itself with the fiercest spirit of liberty, should add to their freedom, justice, justice to all men, to all nations, justice, that venerable virtue, without which freedom, valor, and power, are but vulgar things.

And yet is the past nothing, even our past, but as you, quickened by its examples, instructed by its experience, warned by its voices, assisted by its accumulated instrumentality, shall reproduce it in the life of to-day. Its once busy existence, various sensations, fiery trials, dear-bought triumphs; its dynasty of heroes, all its pulses of joy and anguish, and hope and fear, and love and praise, are with the years beyond the flood. "The sleeping and the dead are but as pictures." Yet, gauging on these, long and intently and often, we may pass into the likeness of the departed,—may emulate their labors, and partake of their immortality.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION, 1768.

By His Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Esq;
Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, and Vice-Admiral of the fame.

A PROCLAMATION

For a Public Thanksgiving.

S the Buiiness of the Year is now drawing towards a Conclusion, we are reminded, according to the laudable Usage of this Province, to join together in a grateful Acknowledgment of the manifold Mercies of the Divine Providence conferred upon us in the passing Year: Wherefore, I have thought fit to appoint, and I do, with the Advice of his Majesty's Council, appoint Thursday the First Day of *December* next to be a Day of public Thanksgiving, that We may thereupon, with one Heart and Voice, return our most humble Thanks to Almighty GOD for the gracious Dispensation of his Providence since the last religious Anniversary of this Kind: and especially for that He had been pleased to preserve and maintain our most gracious Sovereign King GEORGE in Health and Wealth, in Peace and Honour, and to extend the Blessings of his Government to the remotest Part of his Dominions; that He hath been pleased to bless and preserve our gracious Queen CHARLOTTE, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Dowager of Wales, and by the Preservation of the Royal Issue to assure to us the Continuation of the Blessings which we derive from the illustrious House; that He hath been pleased to prosper the whole British Empire by the Preservation of Peace, and the Improvement of the sources of National Wealth; and more particularly that he hath been pleased to favour the People of this Province with healthy and kindly Seasons, and to bless the Labour of their Hands with a Sufficiency of the Produce of the Earth and of the Sea. And I do exhort all Ministers of the Gospel, with their several Congregations, within this Province, that they assemble on the said Day, in a solemn Manner to return their most humble Thanks unto Almighty GOD for these and all other his Mercies vouchsafed unto us, and to beseech Him; notwithstanding our Unworthiness, to continue his gracious Providence over us. And I command and enjoin all Magistrates and Civil Officers to see that the said day be observed as a Day set apart for religious Worship, and that no servile Labour be permitted thereon.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber in Boston, the Third Day of November, 1768, in the Ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third,

by the Grace of GOD, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c.

FRA. BERNARD.

By his Excellency's Command,

A. OLIVER, Sec'y.

GOD Save the KING.

—*Essex Gazette*, Nov. 1-8, 1768.

ANCESTRAL THANKSGIVING.

Pilgrim and Puritan.

The Pilgrims, who formed one of the congregations of Separatists, as they were called in England, and who were subjected there for many years to persecutions which finally became intolerable, resolved at last to seek an asylum and a place of refuge elsewhere. They removed in the year 1608 to Holland and settled at Leyden, where, in a land of toleration and in the free exercise of their religion, they hoped to find a permanent abiding-place. But Holland was then in a very disturbed state, and owing to the distrust and suspicion that grew up around them, the Pilgrims had great difficulty in getting the means of livelihood. Loving peace, as they did, and poor in this world's substance, the thought, like a grain of mustard seed, entered the minds of their leading men, that a new home ought to be found in the new world beyond the waters, of which, strange to say, though more than a century had passed since its discovery, so little was known.

Learning that the Plymouth Company of Merchants in England, who had obtained from the Crown a grant of the land between Long Island and Nova Scotia, were anxious to establish a fur trade there, and had offered to help them with money and ships, the Pilgrims decided to emigrate to America. The story of how this was accomplished, and of the hardships and privation endured with so much heroism by those devoted men and women, epic in its quality, and in its significance to the coming generations, is indelibly inscribed on one of the broadest pages of the world's history, and possessing an undying interest to every American, should be made in its minutest details familiar as "household words" to all the school-children in our land.

Setting sail, in the summer of 1620, in the "Mayflower," this band of Pilgrims, about one hundred in number, after many delays and a stormy voyage lasting nearly four months, dropped anchor at length in the harbor of Provincetown, on Cape Cod. Making but a short stay there, they removed to Plymouth, across the Bay, which afforded a more eligible site for their settlement, and there they brought their "pilgrimage" to an end. The Pilgrims are often confounded, even among intelligent people, with the Puritans, who at first did not separate from the English church, which they dearly loved, and left at last reluctantly, and who did not emigrate to America in any large body until nine years later, that is, in 1629. The name of "Pilgrim" was given exclusively to those who sailed in the "Mayflower," and who settled at Plymouth.

The winter of 1621 proved a disastrous one to the little colony, and the suffering and mortality among them, deprived of their usual means of sustenance, and dependent for food almost entirely upon the fish in adjacent streams, and shell-fish snatched at low tide from the sea, were consequently very great. But the spring opened early, and with its sunshine their drooping spirits revived and their resolution to "do and dare" to the utmost was strengthened. Even in their dire extremity they seemed to have a presentiment of

the far-reaching results of the struggle for existence they were then making, and of the grandeur of the nation, whose foundations they were laying there on Plymouth Rock.

Among the many precious legacies of the Pilgrims, to us not the last, has been their Thanksgiving Day. The idea of a day set apart for thanksgiving did not, however, originate with the Pilgrims. There was an annual Thanksgiving Day in Holland, on October 3, when all the Dutch people went to church to thank God for his mercies and then returned home to eat their favorite dish,—a stew of meat and vegetables, Spanish "hutch-putch," as they called it,—in memory of their fathers. This festival the Pilgrims had seen celebrated for ten years during their residence in Leyden. Days appointed for this purpose were in frequent use in Europe before the Reformation, and by Protestants afterwards, particularly in the church of England.

One day in this spring of 1621, an Indian suddenly appeared in the Pilgrim settlement, and said to them in their mother tongue, "Welcome, Englishman," in that spirit of hospitality, characteristic of Nature's gentlemen,—the thoroughbreds—the world over, whether they be Indian sachems, Montana ranchmen, Arab sheiks, or Bedouins of the desert. This was Samoset who had learned the little English he knew at Pemaquid near what is now Bristol, Me., where Gorges's colony had landed and built a town, fifteen years before the arrival of the Pilgrims. He was treated kindly, and on a second visit, he brought another Indian with him, Squante, who had been kidnapped and sold into slavery by a Captain Hunt, an English vagabond and slave trader some years before, and who while living in London, had acquired a good knowledge of the language. Not long after, Massasoit, chief of the Indians in that region, was announced, and escorted by Captain Miles Standish and six men-at-arms, was received in state by Governor Carver, "the drummer beating his drum, the trumpeter blowing the trumpet, attended by all the soldiers with their muskets." So much was this typical "son of the forest" pleased by his reception, that he then and there made a treaty of peace and amity with the white men, by which the two races, savage and Christian, were mutually pledged to be friends and allies in times of peace and war. This pledge remained unbroken by either party as long as Massasoit lived. Squanto had taught the Pilgrims how to plant the corn, dropping the kernels into hills, in which "alewives" or herring had been placed, as a fertilizer. Their corn and barley ripened, the brooks and rivers about them were full of fish, ducks and geese were found in abundance in the marshes, and the woods were alive with deer and wild turkeys.

And so in the autumn, at the end of their harvest, a season of thanksgiving was decreed, the first New England Thanksgiving, as far as the Pilgrims were concerned, which was not a day of religious observance, but a time of recreation, lasting in fact, nearly a week. Edward Winslow writing to friends in England, said: "Our harvest being gotten in, our Governor sent four men on fowling, that so we might, after a special manner, rejoice together after we had gathered the fruits of our labors. These four killed as much fowl as with a little help served the company about a week, at which time, among other recreation, we exercised our arms, many of the Indians coming amongst us, and among the rest their king, Massasoit, with some ninety men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted."

These recreations were doubtless contests in running, jumping and target practice, bows and arrows, against muskets and ball, like one of the Doelen or

target festivals, which the Pilgrims had often witnessed in Holland as well as in England. The story of this friendly encounter of English brawn and muscle with the bone and sinew of the Indian, reads like one of the episodes in the Odyssey. It affords a striking illustration of how history repeats itself, that we are now commemorating this first Thanksgiving in a way almost identical with that of its celebration by the Pilgrim Fathers (and mothers) considerably more than two centuries ago. In the spring of 1623, a drought "scorched the corn and stunted the beans," but in July, after a day of fasting and prayer, lasting nine hours, an abundance of rain fell, (Providentially, as these pious folk considered it), that revived their "withered corn and drooping affections." Lest they should "show great ingratitude if they smothered up the same," the second Pilgrim Thanksgiving was observed.

For many years, when the Pilgrims were eating their bitter bread of adversity, their days for "Gyving God thanks," were of infrequent intervals, not always on the same day in the week, or in the same season of the year, and it is not easy to state just when it became a fixed annual observance. The first public thanksgiving of the Bay Colony was held in Boston, on February 22, 1630, a day destined to be made otherwise illustrious and memorable a century later. Again, on November 4, 1631, Thanksgiving Day was kept in Boston. During the next fifty years, until 1684, twenty-two public thanksgiving days were appointed in Massachusetts, about one in two years. In 1675, during a period of deep gloom pervading the settlements, no public thanksgiving was celebrated in either Massachusetts or Connecticut. In 1713, it was appointed in January, in 1716, in August; in 1718, in December; and in 1719, in October. Thursday, as being "lecture-day," was finally chosen for the day, and the autumn was made the customary season, in view of the many appointments in gratitude for bountiful harvests. In 1677, the first regular thanksgiving proclamation was printed. Days of thanksgiving were observed for victories over the Indians, for the discovery of conspiracy, for the "healing of breaches," the "dissipation of the Pirates," and the safe arrival of "persons of special use and quality."

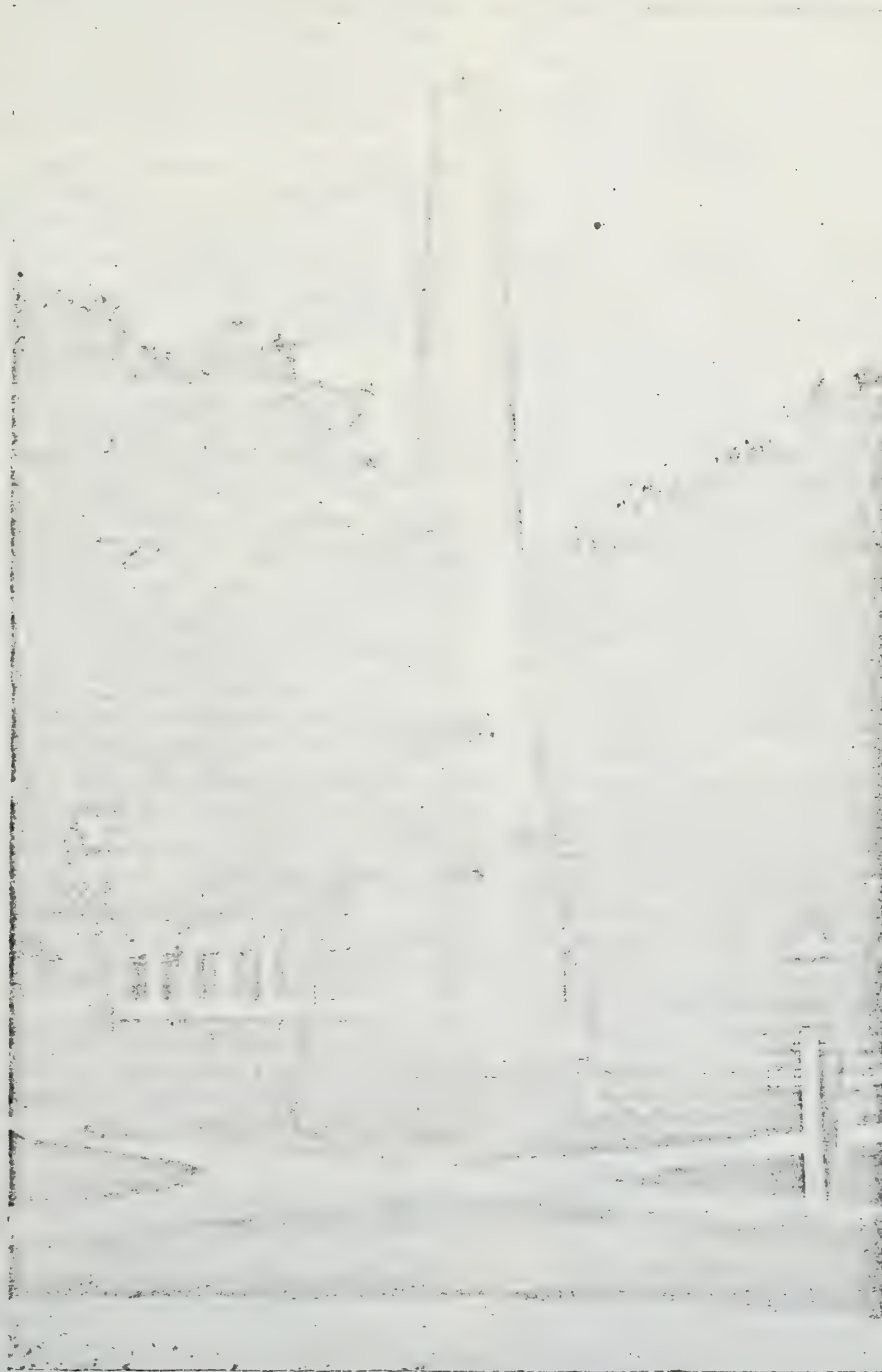
Rhode Island paid little heed for many years to Thanksgiving. Governor Andros ordered the prosecution of numbers of them who were found at work on the day appointed for giving thanks, and in Boston, William Veazie was set in the pillory for ploughing on Thanksgiving Day of June 18, 1696. In Connecticut, there was no regular observance of the day until 1716. During the first years of the Plymouth Colony, tea, coffee and the wares of China and Japan were scarcely heard of, and not until 1691, when Governor Phips arrived with authority from the Dutch King of England, William III, to combine all the settlements on Massachusetts Bay into one British province, did they come into use and were then only enjoyed as luxuries by a few. Their table ware was of the simplest description. Most of the dishes were of wood or of pewter, and while knives were common, forks were unknown, as indeed they were in England at this time.

Gradually, with the advancing years, the conditions of their domestic life were improved, and many notable additions were made to their spare dietary. They always had plenty of fish, fresh and salt water, of which over 200 varieties are enumerated, among them oysters, clams, lobsters and eels, and which the Pilgrims soon acquired skill in taking. A number of foods from the maize or Indian corn, were prepared in the Indian fashion, many often retaining the Indian names, such

as hominy, samp, pone, suppawn and succotash. Pumpkins or "pompons" as they called them, grew in great profusion, from which pumpkin sauce was made, and pumpkin bread, as it is in Connecticut to-day, and last, though not least, the pumpkin pie, without which now no Thanksgiving dinner is considered complete. The New England housewives became cunning in the preparation of many dainty and appetizing dishes, apple tarts and pies, marmalades and preserves of quinces, cherries, plums, oranges, lemons, etc., recipes for which they had brought with them or obtained from their "faire English homes." As garnish to these Thanksgiving feasts, there were in addition to their home-made liquors and "temperance drinks," spirits and

cordials imported from Holland, and wines from Spain, Portugal and the Canaries.

The work wrought by our fore-fathers and fore-mothers in Plymouth, a mere handful of feeble folk, it may safely be said, in view of its small beginnings, and its stupendous results, remains unparalleled in the record of human effort and sacrifice. Was it not their right and their privilege thus, with each returning year, to gather in these scenes of festivity with their children and grand-children about them, to recite to them the marvelous story of their deliverance, and to commit to their hands the ark of God, which they had borne in triumph through the wilderness and in which reposed the charter of the liberties we are enjoying to-day?



ACTON MONUMENT,

NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Office of the Chairman of the Committee.

Hon. Howard De Haven Ross, Vice-Pres. General, S. A. R.
Wilmington, Delaware.

Wilmington, Delaware, October 31, 1900.

To the New York Society, Sons of the American Revolution:—

The Registrar-General having been requested to submit a statement showing the form and estimated costs of a National Register for the Sons of the American Revolution, herewith submits such statement for the information of the State Societies.

The book is to be of octavo size and will contain one thousand or more pages, depending upon the amount of data given for each member. The two forms suggested are as follows:

I.

JOHN GOODE, Washington City, (D. C. 2147).
Son of John Goode and Ann M. (Leftwich Goode; grands n of Edmund Goode and Sarah (Branch) Goode; grand-son of John Leftwich and Sally (Walton) Leftwich; great-grandson of Joel Breckinridge Leftwich and Nancy (Turner) Leftwich. Edmund Goode (1730-1812), of Bedford Co., Va., private Virginia Militia; Joel Breckinridge Leftwich (1759-1846), of Bedford Co., Va., non-commissioned officer, Captain 1781, pensioned.

II.

JOSEPH CABELL BRECKINRIDGE, U.S.A., (D.C. 1855).
Grandson of Hon. John Breckinridge (1760-1806), Subaltern of Virginia Militia, great-grand-son of Col. Joseph Cabell (1732-1798), of Virginia House of Burgesses, Surgeon Continental Army, Colonel Virginia Militia; great-grandson of Col. William Preston (1729-1783), Committee of Safety; Colonel of Virginia troops; g ea -grandson of Gen. William Campbell (1745-1781), of Washington Co., Virginia, Captain. Colonel of Rifle-men, Brigadier-General Virginia Militia.

If form "I" be adopted, giving the pedigree of members and record of service of ancestors, it will certainly be most complete, but will make a book of not less than fifteen hundred pages. If form "II" be giving ancestors' service only, the book will make about one thousand pages.

It is proposed to set the work by the "Linotype Process," which is economical and permits of the holding of the lines of type as long as may be desired for the printing of future editions, in which may be inserted new matter, or from which may be printed separate editions of the portions pertaining to each State Society at the cost of press work and paper, or the same type and data may be used in the year books of the several State Societies at a very considerable saving over what each would have to pay for the same composition at home.

The work can be arranged in alphabetical order throughout, or can be arranged by States, though the latter form would render a general index very desirable.

It is estimated that the work will cost 50 cents per page for preparation and incidental expenses of proof-reading; \$1.50 per page for type-setting; \$1.00 per page for press work and paper, for an edition of 2,000 copies; and 15 to 25 cents per volume for binding. For a book of 1,000 pages the cost would, therefore, be about \$1.75 per copy for 2,000 copies; \$1.25 each for 5,000 copies and \$1.00 each for 10,000 copies.

On this basis each State Society would, therefore, subscribe \$1.00 per capita for the full membership; or, \$1.25 per capita for one-half the membership; or, \$1.75 per copy for one-fifth the membership.

To enable the State Societies, therefore, to arrive at a better understanding in the premises and exchange their views on the subject *pro* and *con* and one with another, it is most urgent that each State Society name a member of the Committee as soon as practicable and submit said name to the Secretary General of the National Society and to the Chairman of the Committee as soon as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

A. HOWARD CLARK, Registrar-General Secretary.
HOWARD DE HAVEN ROSS, Vice-President General, Chairman.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Fall Field Day at Acton, September 26th, 1900

The Twelfth Annual Field Day was held at Acton on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900.

On arrival at South Acton, the Society and their guests assembled at the old Faulkner house. Barges were then taken for a visit to several houses once the homes of Acton Patriots.

The town of Acton was one of the earliest, if not the first town, to pass resolutions favoring the formation of an American republic.

The resolution, adopted June 14, 1776, contained these words:—"The many injuries and unheard-of barbarities which the Colonies have received from Great Britain confirm us in the opinion that the present age will be deficient in their duty to God, their posterity, and themselves, if they do not establish an American republic. This is the only form of government we wish to see established."

Abram English Brown's book, entitled "Beneath Old Roof Trees," says: "Acton was one of the first towns to respond to the Lexington alarm. It affords no more fitting place to-day from which to tell its story than the old Faulkner residence, where glowed the watch-fires of patriotism long before the Revolution. The ancient house of the Faulkner family was once a garrison, or strong house, erected for the protection of the scattered settlers, to which they could flee when attacked by the Indians. It was built nearly 200 years ago by Ammahanmah Faulkner, the first settler on Acton. The house was for many years the home of Colonel Francis Faulkner, who during the Revolution was the leader of the town in military affairs as well as in legal and civic."

On the morning of April 19, 1775, he was aroused by a horseman shouting, "Rouse your minute men, Mr. Faulkner, the British are marching on Concord!"

Without stopping to dress, the Colonel fired three times as fast as he could load and fire the old musket. The alarm sent out from Concord through the timely notice of Dr. Prescott was early circulated throughout Acton.

A horseman galloped to the house of Captain John Robbins, and, without dismounting, banged on the corner of the house and cried out, "Captain Robbins! Up! Up! The regulars have come to Concord." His son, John, was soon on his father's old mare, headed for the house of Captain Isaac Davis, who commanded the minute men, and thence on to Captain Simon Hunt's, who commanded the West Company of Militia.

A visit to their former homes, and also those of David Forbush, who was at Captain Davis's side when the latter was killed at the North Bridge, April 19, 1775; the homes of Aaron Jones, John Hunt, James Faulkner, Benjamin Hayward (brother of James, killed April 19, 1775). Birthplaces of James Hayward and Captain Isaac Davis. Here a memorial tablet, erected by Hon. George C. Wright, was unveiled; the farm of Jonathan Hosmer (marked by a boulder and tablet), from which Calvin and Luther Blanchard went to Concord Fight and Bunker Hill; the home of Captain Davis, from this place he and his company marched to Concord Bridge on that memorable 19th of April. The Acton minute men proved the truth of the words of their captain, "I haven't a man that's afraid to go."

The Monument, at Acton, was erected by the State and Town, to the memory of Davis, Hosmer and Hayward; here was unveiled the stone, taken from Concord Bridge, on which Capt. Davis fell when shot.

At the Wilde Memorial Library are many interesting relics of the Revolution. Among them is the powder-horn with the hole made by the bullet that caused James Hayward's death. Captain Davis's shoe-buckles and his musket. The Acton cemetery, where the American flag waves over the graves of 200 soldiers of different wars of the country. Here the first idea of placing some mark by the graves of soldiers of the Revolution had expression in a wooden marker which was used before the adoption of those now used.

At the conclusion of the tour the Society and its guests proceeded to the Town Hall, where dinner was served at 1.30 P. M. by the proprietor of the Monument House. After dinner short speeches from Lieutenant-Governor Bates; Hon. Wm. M. Olin, Secretary of the Commonwealth; Hon. Wm. A. Wilde; Hon. Luther Conant and others.

Tickets for the excursion, which included railroad, barge ride and dinner, \$2.00.

Committee:—Francis H. Appleton, Rev. C. A. Staples, Charles E. Stearns, Frank C. Hayward, Nathan Warren, Willis C. Hardy.

"CORNWALLIS DAY."

On the evening of October 19th, the Society celebrated the 110th anniversary of the Surrender of Cornwallis with a dinner at Hotel Somerset, Commonwealth Avenue, corner of Charlesgate, Boston. President-General J. C. Breckenridge, of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution, and Judge John Goode, of Virginia, were guests of the Society. Dinner at 7 o'clock. Tickets, \$3.00 each.

Committee:—Francis H. Appleton, Dr. James B. Thornton, Charles E. Stearns, Edwin S. Crandon, George H. Marston.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

COURSE OF HISTORICAL LECTURES ON THE CONSTITUTION AND CONSTITUTION MAKERS.

Under the Auspices of Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters of
the American Revolution.

JOHN FISKE says of the Connecticut Constitution of
1639:—

"It was the first written constitution known to history that
created a government, and it marked the beginnings of Ameri-
can democracy, of which Thomas Hooker deserves, more than
any other man, to be called the father. The government of the
United States to-day is in lineal descent more nearly related
to that of Connecticut than to that of any other of the thirteen
colonies."

Dr. LEONARD BACON also says:—

"That sermon by Thomas Hooker, from the pulpit of the
First Church in Hartford, is the earliest known suggestion of
a fundamental law, enacted not by royal charter nor by conces-
sion from any previously existing government, but by the
people themselves."

PROF. ALEXANDER JOHNSTON declares of this
sermon:—

"Here is the first practical assertion of the right of the
people not only to choose, but to limit the powers of their
rulers, an assertion which lies at the foundation of the American
system. . . . The whole contains the germ of the idea
of the commonwealth, and it was developed by his hearers into
the Constitution of 1639."

"It is on the banks of the Connecticut, under the weighty
preaching of Thomas Hooker, and in the Constitution to which
he gave life, if not form, that we have the first breath of that
atmosphere which is now so familiar to us."

PROGRAMME.

1. "Connecticut's Part in the Federal Constitution," by
John Fiske; Friday, November 9th, at 4.15 P. M.
2. "Alexander Hamilton," by John Fiske; Friday, Novem-
ber 16th, at 4.15 P. M. Framer of the Constitution.
3. "James Madison," by Prof. Williston Walker; Friday,
November 23d, at 4.15 P. M. Framer of the Constitution.
4. "Benjamin Franklin," by Rev. Harold Pattison; Friday,
December 7th, at 4.15 P. M. Framer of the Constitution.
5. "George Washington," by Rev. Rockwell H. Potter;
Friday, January 4th, at 4.15 P. M. The First Executor of the
Constitution.
6. "John Marshall and Oliver Ellsworth," by Mr. Arthur
L. Shipman; Friday, January 11th, at 4.15 P. M. Expounder of
the Constitution.
7. "Daniel Webster," by Mr. Wilber F. Gordy; Friday,
January 18th, at 4.15 P. M. Expounder of the Constitution.

In between this flow of reason, the editor of the SPIRIT OF
'76, will give his illustrated and musical entertainment "Colonial
Life Among the Puritans of New England."

Friday afternoon and evening, December 14th, at Unity
Hall. The proceeds to be used for the Groton Memorial Fund.

There are six real Daughters in the Mohawk valley Chapter
of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Ilion, N. Y.
One of these, Mrs. Adeline Jones Whitney, is now one hundred
years old, her birthday occurring last April. When asked
recently to what she attributed her length of years, she replied,
"To the great care that has been bestowed upon me by my
loving family."

210 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, June 11, 1900.

Mr. LOUIS H. CORNISH:

Dear Sir:—When I opened my last number of SPIRIT OF
'76, I was shocked to read on page 154, the very unjust article
concerning the "Daughters of the American Revolution." This
article is unsigned and therefore I must believe the Editor re-
sponsible. I was a member of the Ninth Continental Congress
of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and I protest
against such a record of its proceedings. I have been a staunch
friend of the SPIRIT OF '76. I would like to continue to be its
friend, but I cannot patronize a paper that gives ear to some
disgruntled member and lends its columns to such unfair re-
presentation as is given in this report. Let the writer of it
come forward and sign her name and face those of us who
voted for the measures she deprecates. I appeal to all fair
minded "Daughters" to demand a retraction of these unjust
charges, and protest against the whole spirit of this member
who did not get her way and therefore decides that all of us
were abused and dissatisfied.

Our officers are nominated and elected in all fairness. Our
Congress is composed of Regents and Delegates from the
Chapters. Their votes decide all matters brought before the
Congress and we, as good citizens and loyal women, should
abide by them.

Very Earnestly Yours,

ELIZA M. CHANDLER WHITE,
Founder Ft. Greene Chapter, D. A. R.

Editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Dear Sir:—The article by Mrs. Walworth, in the July
number of your admirable paper has just come to my atten-
tion, and I most earnestly beg of you to grant me space for
the repudiation of the narrow and unrighteous assertions made
therein.

It is not fair to the thousands of women in the Society
who are not in a position to make themselves heard, and most
unfair to the "ambitious women," whose aspirations are so
scornfully mocked.

I have no personal interest whatever in the matter, but the
SPIRIT OF '76 is strong within me, and this subversion of great
principles arouses my indignation.

Yours truly,

JOSEPHINE A. WILLIAMS.

I have just read with the utmost amazement, an article
published not long since in THE SPIRIT OF '76, which calls for
more than passing comment, and though I am but one of the
rank and file, I most earnestly desire to repudiate with all my
little might the "broad platform" laid down by the writer for
the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This "broad platform," stripped of its verbiage, resolves
itself into a declaration that no woman, whatever may be her
inherent qualities, may aspire to the position of President of
that Society, unless she be the wife or relative of a widely
known statesman, and unless she moves in what the writer calls
"high society." These qualifications, she confidently declares,
"necessarily imply education, refinement, a knowledge of the
conventionalities, and carry with them moral, religious and
gentle virtues. It is unnecessary to discuss the correctness or
incorrectness of this statement. The refinements and gentle
virtues of "high society" are fully revealed in the daily papers,
but it is painful to find it necessary to call attention to the
fact, that the average American woman possesses all these
graces; and very little preparation is needed, to fit her for any
position to which she may be called. Witness the number of
women who have been called from comparative obscurity to
fill the highest position in the land, and have adapted them-
selves to it with grace and propriety. In a country like this,
when the rulers of Society to-day, were the nobodies of yester-
day, when the man of reputation to-day, was absolutely un-
known yesterday, such assertions are worse than unbecoming.
they are silly and contemptible, and they make the Society
appear a collection of pushing self-seekers, rather than a body
of serious women, gathered together for a great and glorious
purpose, which should preclude such petty distinctions.

When such doctrines are openly promulgated, it is high
time that the women of the D. A. R. should show themselves
worthy daughters of their sires, and prove that social prestige
and connection with those in high places does not constitute
eligibility to any office in their gift, high or low. There is no
boy or man in the United States, however lowly his position in
life, who is forbidden to aspire to the highest position in the
gift of the people.

But the "ambitious woman" who has within herself every
qualification fitting her to be leader of women, and to preside
with grace and dignity over ever so notable a body of women
as the D. A. R., who may ever have proved her fitness on num-
erous occasions, by her administration of important affairs, but
who, alas! happened to be the wife of a nobody in particular,
and who may not have gained admission to the sacred precincts
of Society,—what of her?

Who is that, that dares draw a line and say, "thus far and
no farther," "to raise a barrier that she may not overleap, in a
Society devoted and "pledged to the perpetuation of the first
great principles of the Founders of Independence," whose first
and greatest principle was "Equal Rights for All."

JOSEPHINE A. WILLIAMS.

Norwich, Conn., May 28, 1900.

Mr. LOUIS H. CORNISH, "Spirit of '76," New York.

Dear Sir:—I think I must owe to you one dollar, for your
valuable publication has been coming regularly. The same is
enclosed, and if I have been remiss, please attribute it to inter-
est in the dead and gone and a partial forgetfulness of the living
world.

Yours sincerely,

GEORGE S. PORTER.

Boys and Girls.

All letters for this department should be addressed to
Miss M. Winchester Adams, Rooms 27 & 28 Morse Building, New York City.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thanksgiving Day is the one national festival that turns on home life. It is not a day of ecclesiastical saints. It is not a national anniversary. It is not a day celebrating a religious event. It is a day of Nature. It is a day of thank-giving for the year's history. And it must pivot on the household. It is the one great festival of our American life that pivots on the household. Like a true Jewish festival it spreads a bounteous table; for the Jews knew how near to the stomach lay all the moral virtues.

A typical Thanksgiving dinner represents everything that has grown in all the summer fit to make glad the heart of man. It is not a riotous feast. It is a table piled high, among the group of rollicking young and the sober joy of the old, with the treasures of the growing year, accepted and rejoicings and interchange of many festivities: a token of gratitude to Almighty God.

Remember God's bounty in the year. String the pearls of His favor. Hide the dark parts, except so far as they are breaking out in night! Give this one day to thanks, to joy, to gratitude!—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

STORY OF THE PILGRIM.

(Children, do you know the story
Of the first Thanksgiving Day,
Founded by our Pilgrim Fathers
In that time so far away?

They had given for religion
Wealth and comfort, yes, and more,
Left their homes and friends and kindred,
For a bleak and barren shore.

On New England's rugged headlands,
Now where peaceful Plymouth lies;
There they built their rude log-cabins,
'Neath the cold, forbidding skies.

And too often e'en the bravest,
Felt his blood run cold with dread;
Lest the wild and savage red man
Burn the roof above his head.

Want and sickness, death and sorrow,
Met their eye on every hand;
And before the spring time reached them,
They had buried half their band.

But their noble brave endurance,
Was not exercised in vain;
Summer brought them brighter prospects,
Ripening seed and waving grain.

And the patient Pilgrim mothers,
As the harvest time drew near;
Looked with happy, thankful faces,
At the full corn in the ear.

So the governor, William Bradford,
In the gladness of his heart,
To praise God for all His mercies,
Set a special day apart.

This was in the autumn, children,
Sixteen hundred twenty-one;
Scarce a year from when they landed,
And the colony begun.

And now when in late November,
Our Thanksgiving feast is spread,
'Tis the same time honored custom,
Of those Pilgrims long since dead.

We shall never know the terrors
That they braved, years, years ago;
But for all their struggles gave us,
We, our gratitude can show.

—Selected.

THANKSGIVING.

Of course, every American boy and girl has read the President's proclamation setting apart November 29, as our national Thanksgiving day for 1900. In it President McKinley says:—
"It has pleased Almighty God to bring our Nation in safety and honor through another year. The works of religion and charity have everywhere been manifest. Our country, through all its extent, has been blessed with abundant harvests. Labor and the great industries of the people have prospered beyond all precedent. Our commerce has spread over the world. Our power and influence in the cause of freedom and enlightenment have extended over distant seas and lands. The lives of our official representatives and many of our people in China have been marvelously preserved. We have been generally exempt from pestilence and other great calamities; and even the tragic visitation which overwhelmed the city of Galveston, made evident the sentiments of sympathy and Christian charity by virtue of which we are one united people."

As we come together to give thanks for all the blessings of the year, as the President recommends, we cannot help thinking of the first real proclamation which was issued by Governor Bradford, November 19, 1621, in which he proclaimed that December 13, of that year be observed as a day of thanksgiving. That Thanksgiving Day was celebrated in a little settlement of log huts by our far away grand-parents, who had come over the sea in a frail ship, and had suffered every hardship of a long hard winter. They could not go to visit their grandmothers as we do to-day, neither could they have their aunts and cousins come to see them. There were only fifty-five English people at the first Thanksgiving to give thanks for the abundant crops of "corn, barley and peas," and the "water fowle, deer and wild turkeys in plenty in our forests." The guests at this feast were ninety social Indians and their great chief Massasoit.

Elder Brewster had a strange looking congregation in the little meeting-house. The Indian guests wrapped in their blankets listened for the first time to a sermon, singing and prayers. After the meeting, the Indians were greatly interested in watching the Puritan housekeepers in their cooking. The dinner of wild turkey, fresh game, vegetables and fruit was so good that they declared they would eat enough to last a week, and so pleased were they with our far away grandmothers cooking, that they stayed three days to enjoy it, and Massasoit had such a good opinion of the feast, that he said on departing: "the Great Spirit loved the English best."

A form of Thanksgiving proclamation was reported to the Continental Congress, November 1, 1777, by Samuel Adams of Massachusetts, but each President writes his proclamation as his judgment may deem best for the events that have transpired during the year past.

The first national celebration came in 1789, when George Washington appointed the last Thursday in November for the Republic's first Thanksgiving. It was first proposed to have a big procession headed by Washington on horseback, but this was strongly opposed by Jefferson, and after much controversy it was finally decided that Thanksgiving day was a domestic holiday and should be observed at home in good old New England fashion. This decision greatly pleased Mrs. Washington, who immediately made plans for her Thanksgiving feast. Everyone of prominence in the new government was invited and they all came. All over the Union arrangements were made for family re-unions and to-day we still carry out this plan. As at the first celebration two hundred and seventy-nine years ago, turkey was the principle feature of the feast, and again in 1789, Alexander Hamilton said: "no citizen of the United States of America should abstain from turkey on Thanksgiving Day"—so our guests of to-day partake of turkey at the Thanksgiving dinner. As we enjoy our many blessings, let us remember:—

"We have gathered the harvest from shore to shore,
And the measure is full and brimming o'er.
Then lift up the head with a song!
And lift up the hand with a gift!
To the ancient Giver of all,
The spirit in gratitude lift!
For the joy and the promise of spring,
For the hay and the clover sweet,
The barley, the rye and the oats,
The rice and the corn and the wheat,
The cotton and sugar and fruit,
The flowers and the fine honey-comb,
The country, so fair and so free,
The blessings and glory of home."

—M. W. A.

THE NATION'S HISTORICAL FLAG.

Largest Flag in the World.

Which is to be presented to the Nation by the People of the United States, in Honor of our Victorious Army and Navy.

This Flag was designed and entirely hand-made by Miss Josephine Mulford, of Madison, New Jersey, during the late war between the United States and Spain. Each stitch represents a soldier in the Army and Navy of this war, the Flag containing three hundred and twenty-five thousand stitches counted by Miss Mulford while sewing them.

The Flag measures one hundred feet fly, by sixty-five feet hoist. The blue Field is forty by thirty-five feet. Each star measures two feet eight inches across. The stripes are five feet wide. The bunting extra width and quality, was manufactured especially for the flag. It is sewed with the best made silk.

The forty-five Stars are embroidered with the names of the States which they represent, also the date of their admission into the Union, and arranged upon the Field in the order they were admitted.

On the halyard canvas Miss Mulford has embroidered the following letter:

TO OUR VICTORIOUS ARMY AND NAVY.

While making this Flag I have followed you with my thoughts and needle all through this late war and taken a stitch for each one of you. I felt confident from the beginning that you would overcome all difficulties and return, as you have, still under the glorious Stars and Stripes, for which I am truly grateful; and I would like the people of our country to present this flag to the Nation which you have so nobly preserved, as a Thanksgiving to you all.

JOSEPHINE MULFORD.

Miss Mulford gave up her life for the work, and the Daughters of the American Revolution are raising a fund to purchase the flag and present it to the Nation. All patriotic citizens are invited to contribute, the following have done so.

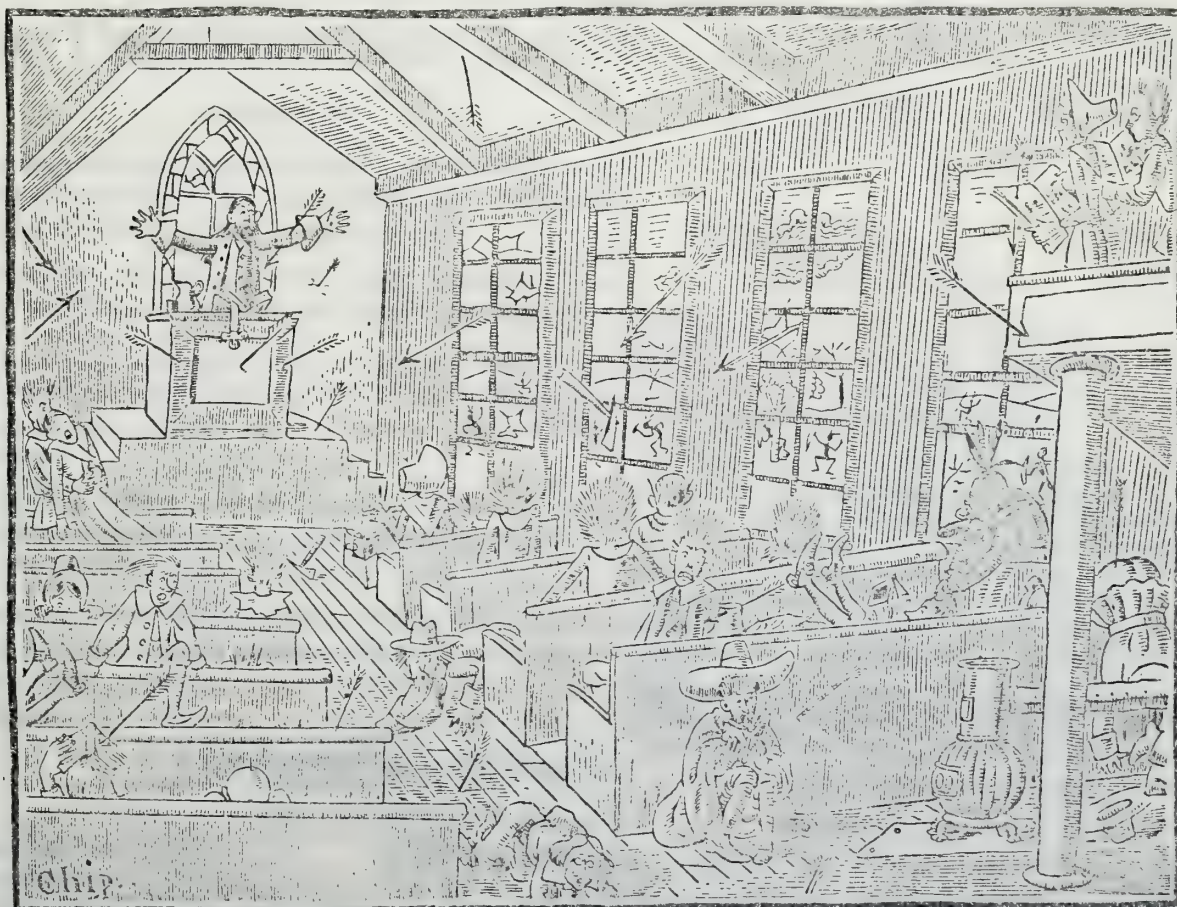
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Contributions to be sent, Care First National Bank, Madison, N. J.

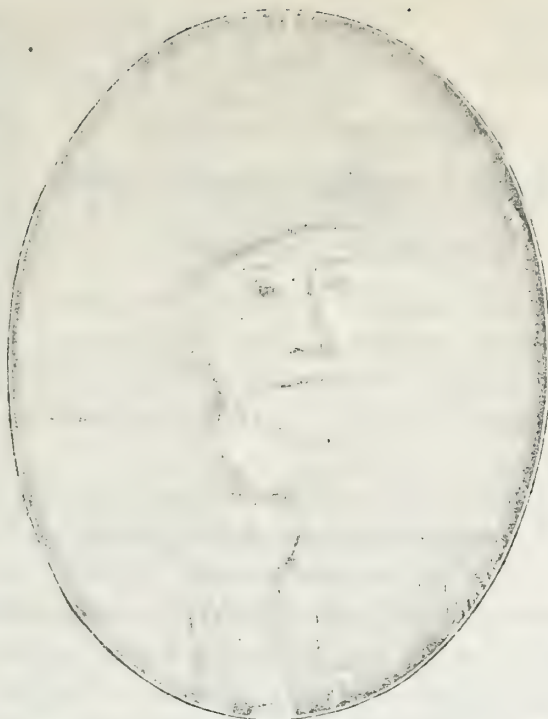
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A "CEDAR CHEST" FOR THE FLAG.

Mrs. H. M. Mulford, N. J.....	5.00
Mr. John G. Vogler, Penna.....	15.00
Mr. Jones M. Noe, N. J.....	5.00
Vogt Bros., N. J.....	3.00
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Mr. Alex. D. Hille, Penna.....	1.00
Mrs. Ellen Mulford, N. J.....	5.00



THE THANKSGIVING OF OUR FOREFATHERS.—From Life



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From "PAUL JONES."

By Augustus C. Buell.

The life of John Paul Jones has been enveloped in a good deal of mystery and not a little obloquy had settled undeservedly upon his name, which Mr. Augustus C. Buell's recently pub-

lished and admirable biography of him has gone far to dissipate. The name and fame of Paul Jones "the Founder of the American Navy," as Mr. Buell styles him, are indissolubly linked with the first American flag. It was made by a number of girls of Portsmouth, N. H., at a quilting party, from specifications furnished by Jones himself and presented to him to hoist on the "Ranger," July 4, 1777. On relinquishing command of the "Ranger," in 1778, he kept this flag with him and used it at l'Orient when he broke his pennant to commission the old Richard. The thirteen stars in the 'new constellation' were cut from the bridal dress in which Helen Seavey had been wedded in May, 1777, to a young officer of the New Hampshire line. Of the 'quilting party' who made that flag we can tell but five names—Mary Langdon, Caroline Chandler, Helen Seavey, Augusta Peirce and Dorothy Hall (niece of Elijah Hall, second lieutenant of the Ranger). This was the 'first edition' of the Stars and Stripes that Europe ever saw; the first to be adulated by the guns of a European naval power; the first and the last flag that ever went down or ever will go down flying on the ship that conquered and captured the ship that sunk her.

Jones, in his journal, describes in graphic style the final dramatic scene in his desperate and victorious engagement with the British vessel the *Scrapis*, which resulted in the abandonment and destruction of the "Bon Homme Richard."

"No one was now left aboard the *Richard* but our dead. To them I gave the good old ship for their coffin, and in her they found a sublime sepulchre. She rolled heavily in the long swell, her gun-deck awash to the port-sails, settled slowly by the head, and sank peacefully in about forty fathoms. The ensign-gaff, shot away in the action, had been fished up a short in place soon after firing ceased, and our torn and tattered flag was left flying when we abandoned her. As she plunged down by the head at the last, her taffrail momentarily rose in the air; so the very last vestige mortal ever saw of the Bon Homme Richard was the defiant waving of her unconquered and unstricken flag as she went down. And, as I had given them the good old ship for their sepulchre, I now bequeathed to my immortal dead the flag they had so desperately defended for their winding sheet!"

The Patriotic Review.

On September 13, 1900, will appear the initial number of a monthly publication printed in Boston and issued from September to May, inclusive, of each year.

It will be devoted exclusively to the interests of the patriotic and historical organizations of the United States.

Its contents will be varied in character, comprising signed editorials, articles on patriotic subjects, reports of meetings and conventions, and sketches of eminent men and women.

Its policy and aims will be impartial and conservative, its contributors capable, and its price reasonable (\$1.00 per annum, 15 cents per copy).

Secretaries of societies, chapters, etc. are asked to send items of interest, reports of meetings and conferences, articles of a patriotic character, notices of coming events to the publisher.

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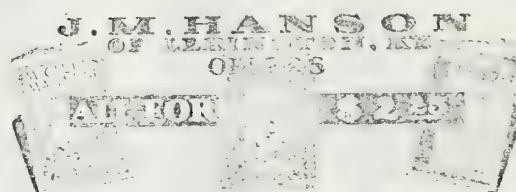
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Ethel Brigham,

Business Manager.

BOSTON, MASS.



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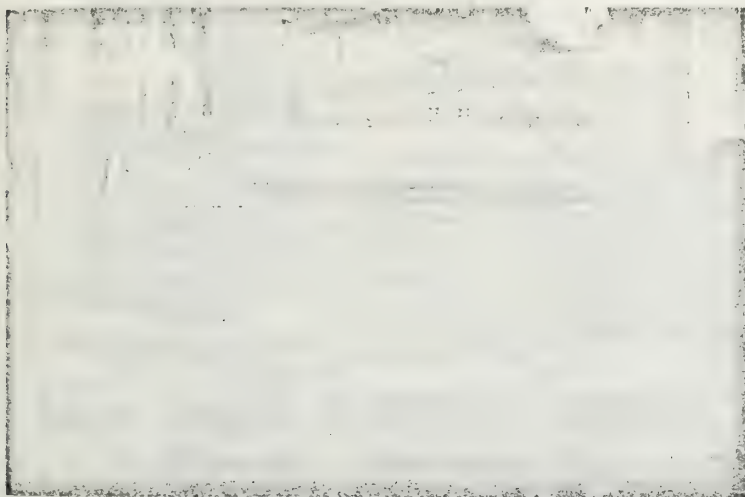
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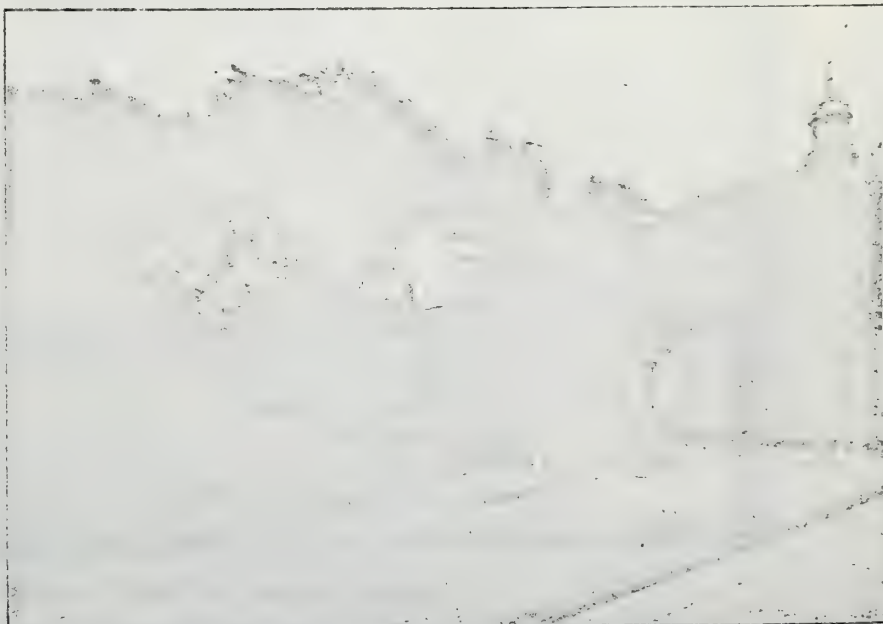
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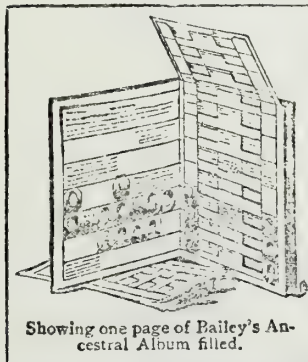
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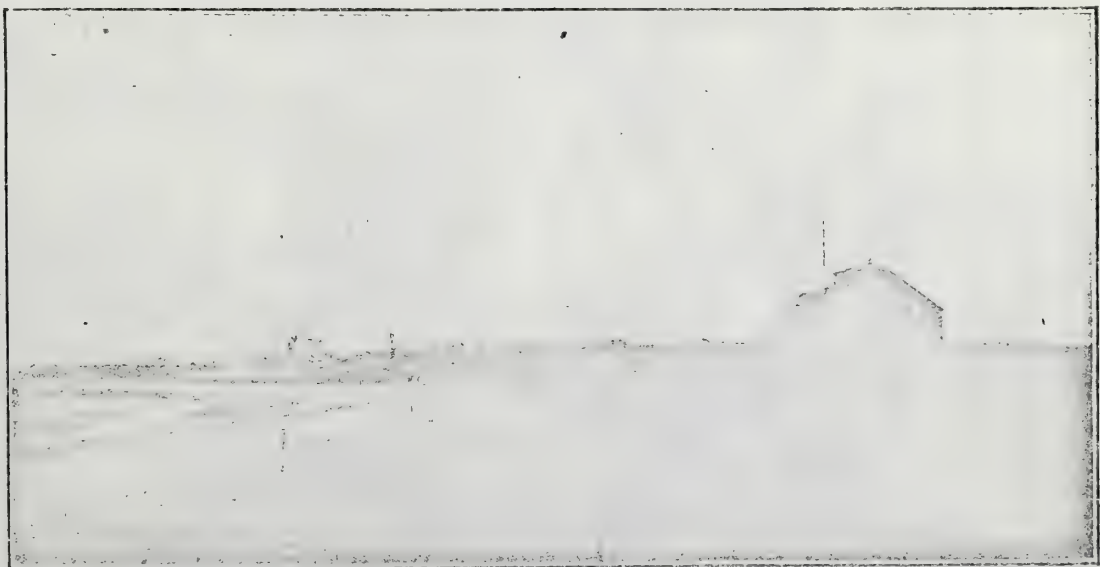
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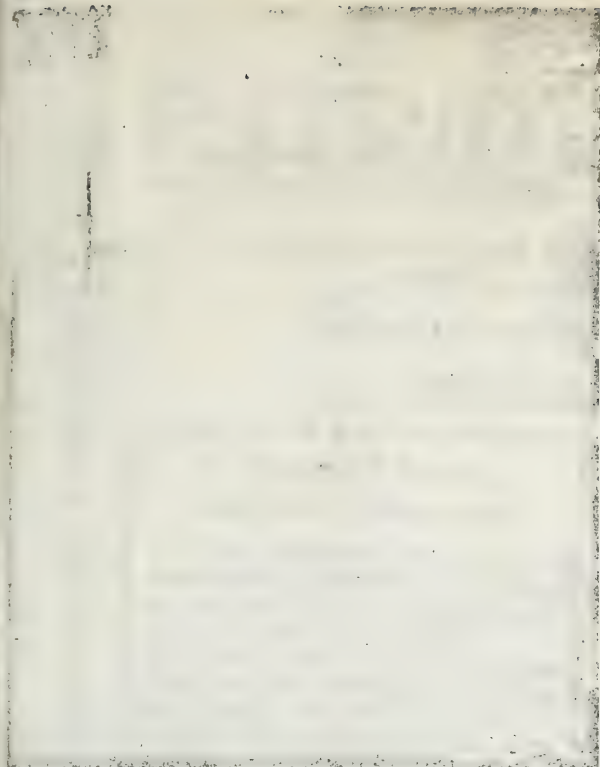
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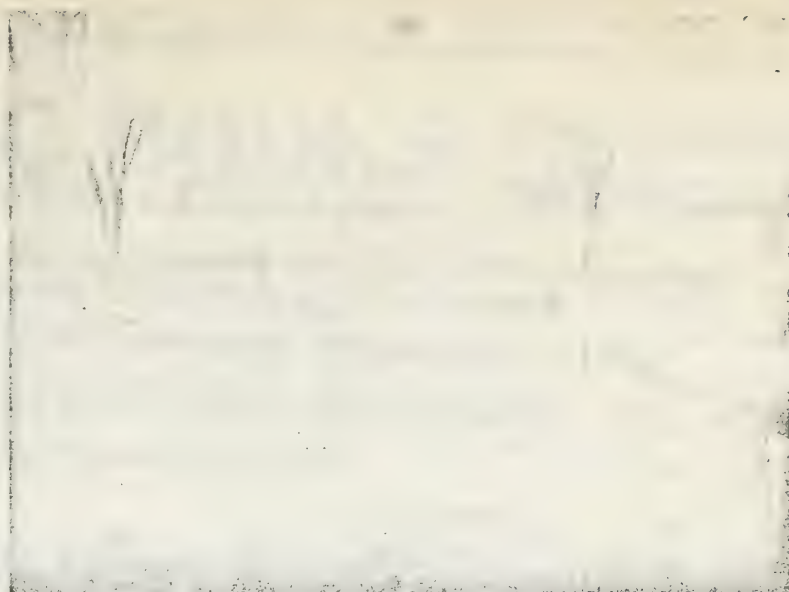
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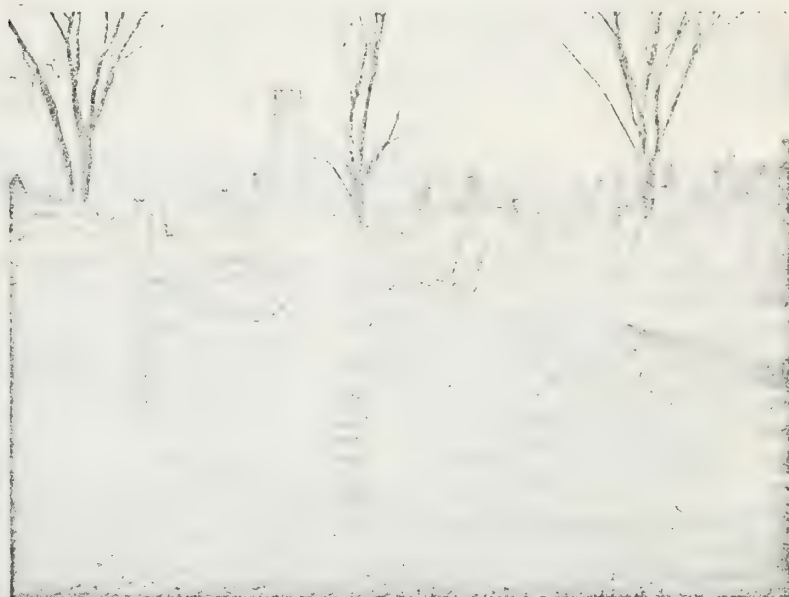


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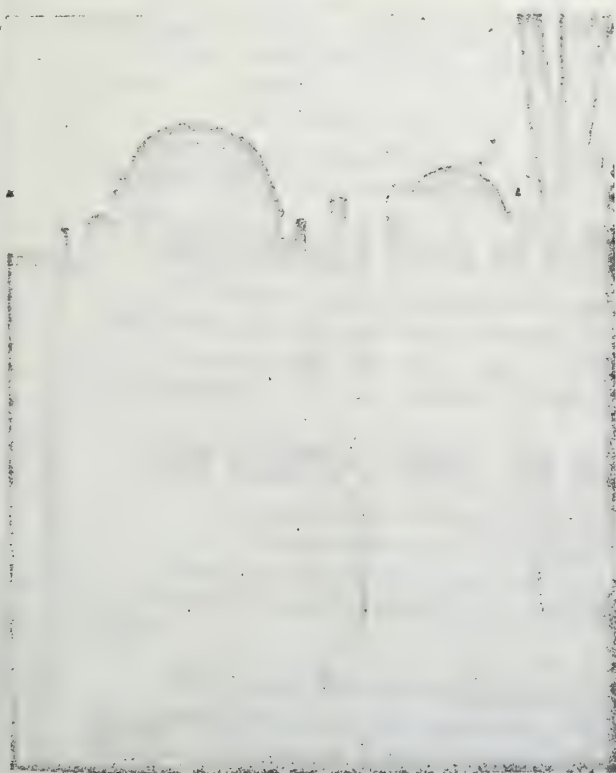
Work of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, D. A. R. in ancient burying-ground of Hartford, Conn., showing tombstones before and after restoration.



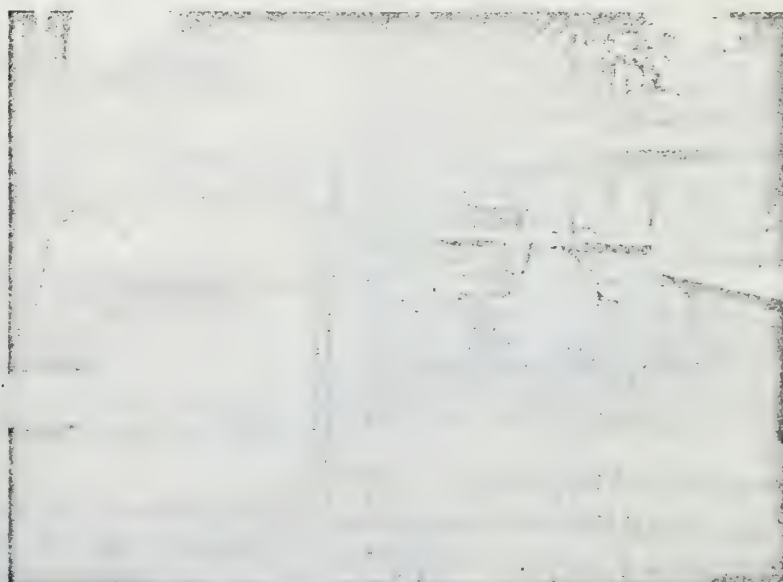
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Vol. VII.

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"THE SPIRIT OF '76." No. 76.

WISHES its readers a Merry Christmas, and many of them.

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76 numbers without a break is a record to be proud of, and those of you who have made it possible, are entitled to credit, as well as the publisher, who is not over diffident in expressing himself.

It is a difficult undertaking to make a successful journal, especially one devoted to patriotic and hereditary societies.

The members of these societies while numerous enough and well-to-do, are luke-warm and careless, and if some misguided crank cares to devote his time to keeping the embers of Patriotism alive, they let him furnish the fuel and supply the draught with his own blowing.

It was in the neighborhood of the present office of this paper, that William Bradford, the printer, had his shop. He was respected and did lots of good to his fellow men by saying pleasant things about them, but they waxed rich and he never had any property in his name during his stay in New York City. He lived to a great age and was supported by his children.

Now, after a hundred years, there is a movement on foot to do him honor, by erecting a monument to his glory.

He wanted bread, and after a hundred years, he gets a stone.

So, send a year's subscription to a friend or to the public library of the town in which you live, or the town of your childhood, if you enjoy reading the paper, tell your friends about it, and according to the assistance we get, so will the paper grow in interest. Try it?

HOW TO RAISE A FUND FOR YOUR CHAPTER

Get one hundred subscribers to the SPIRIT OF '76, at one dollar each, by offering them in addition, two reserved seats to the illustrated lecture, "Colonial Life Among the Puritans." For the hundred dollars you get 100 yearly subscriptions to the paper and the entertainment within two hundred miles of New York City. Any further distance, add traveling expenses.

You could dispose of these first lot of tickets to your chapter members, and then sell tickets to the general public, for the enlargement of the fund.

The Patriotic Societies have a certain prestige that the public will patronize, if given a chance.

Another proposition that may meet with the approval of the D. A. R. is this:—

For one hundred and fifty dollars and expenses, we will give the lecture, one hundred yearly subscriptions

to the "American Monthly Magazine" and one hundred yearly subscriptions to the SPIRIT OF '76, this offer will hold good for 30 days, when it will be withdrawn. Contracts may be made within this period for any date during 1901.

George Washington as a boy, a youth, a lover, husband and country gentleman, are all made clear to us by the collection of rare and interesting reproductions of letters, manuscripts and portraits, that have been collected for Mr. William M. Ellsworth's new lecture.

This is the third lecture of interest to the Patriotic societies that Mr. Ellsworth has compiled, and he is to be commended for the rare and valuable manuscripts he has brought to light for their edification.

There is no better way of teaching history to the general public; and the patriotic societies should see to it that he has the opportunity.

BILL OF FARE OF FEAST OF THE OLD COLONY CLUB.

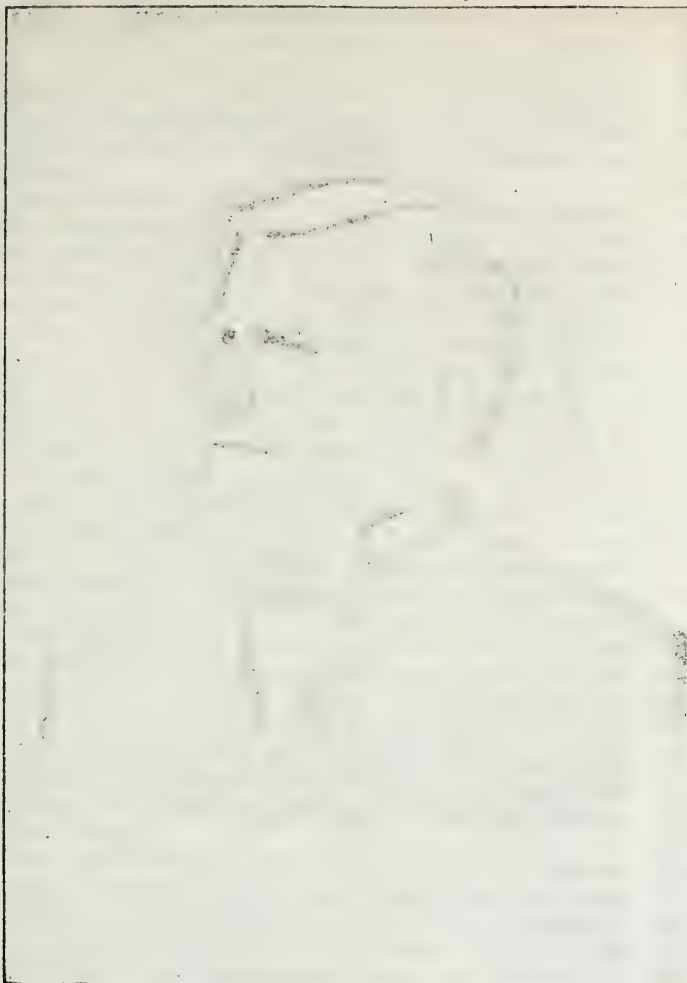
December 22nd, 1769.

1. A large baked Indian huckleberry pudding.
2. A dish of succotash (corn and beans), Indian dish.
3. A dish of clams.
4. A dish of oysters and a dish of codfish.
5. A haunch of venison, roasted by the first jack brought to the Colony.
6. A dish of roasted sea-fowl.
7. A dish of fresh fish and eels.
8. An apple pie.
9. A course of cranberry tarts and cheese made in the Old Colony.

TOASTS FOLLOWING THE FEAST.

1. To memory of our brave and pious ancestors, the first settlers of the Old Colony.
2. To the memory of Governor Carver, and all the other Governors of the Old Colony.
3. To the memory of that pious man, and faithful Mr. Secretary Morton.
4. To the memory of that brave and good officer, Captain Miles Standish.
5. To the memory of Massasoit, our first and best friend.
6. To the memory of Mr. Robert Cushman, who preached the first sermon in New England.
7. The Union of the Old Colony and Massachusetts.
8. May every person be possessed of the same noble sentiments against arbitrary power, that our worthy ancestors were endowed with.

From "Truro—Cape Cod," by SHEBNAH RICH.



HON. JOHN GOODE OF VIRGINIA

Address given before Massachusetts Society Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. President and Compatriots:—

I am here this evening to bear greetings from Jamestown to Plymouth Rock; from Yorktown to Bunker Hill; from Mount Vernon to Boston; from the Commonwealth of Virginia to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

It is indeed a great privilege to meet on this occasion so many members of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution—a Society that has been organized for the purpose of strengthening the bonds of the American Union, of cultivating a broad, catholic spirit of American patriotism, and of keeping alive in the hearts of the people the hallowed memories of the past.

During our Colonial and Revolutionary periods, Massachusetts and Virginia were not only bound together by the strongest and closest ties of interest and affection, but their sons and daughters were animated by a lofty spirit of generous rivalry in the assertion of the rights of the Colonies, and in the achievement of liberty and independence. If Virginia gave her Patrick Henry; Massachusetts contributed her James Otis to kindle by his heaven-born eloquence the flame of liberty in the hearts of the people, and incite them to revolution by the proclamation of the eternal truth that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." If Virginia gave her George Mason, the immortal author of the Bill of Rights and of the first written constitution

for a free and independent commonwealth; Massachusetts contributed her Samuel Adams, who became so conspicuous as the leader of the Boston Tea Party, and as the organizer of revolution, that he was honored by the British Ministry in an order for his arrest and transportation to London to be tried for high treason. If the Declaration of American Independence was penned by Thomas Jefferson, a son of Virginia; John Adams, a son of Massachusetts, was recognized as the colossus of the debate that led to its adoption by the Continental Congress. If Richard Henry Lee, a son of Virginia first moved in the Continental Congress that "these Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States"; Benjamin Franklin, the Great Bostonian, will live in history, not only as philosopher, philanthropist and patriot, but as the successful negotiator of the Treaty of alliance with France, without which, in all probability, there would have been no surrender at Yorktown to be commemorated here this evening. In the language of a French historian, "his virtues and his renown negotiated for him; and before the second year of his mission had expired, no one conceived it possible to refuse fleets and an army to the compatriots of Franklin." If Virginia gave her George Washington to lead the armies of the Revolution, that illustrious son of whom it may be justly said:

All discord ceases at his name.

All ranks contend to swell his fame:

Massachusetts contributed her gallant Joseph Warren, who as volunteer aide at Bunker Hill, was among the first to pour out his life's blood as a free libation to liberty.

As a native born son of Virginia, proud of her great names, and loving every inch of her soil from her blue mountains to her blue waves, I yield to no man in sincere admiration for the Revolutionary heroes and sages of Massachusetts. Their undying fame is the common property of the country, and of the whole country. No encomium can possibly be passed upon them that I am not ready most cordially to endorse. On this occasion, however, I am expected to respond to a sentiment in honor of Virginia, and to speak of her Colonial and Revolutionary History.

In 1606, King James chartered the London Company, and granted to it the southern portion of that vast domain known as Virginia. This Company sent out three vessels with 105 colonists on board. On the 26th of April, 1607, they entered the Chesapeake Bay, and sailing up the river Powhatan, which they called the James, they landed on the 13th of May, 1607, upon a peninsula about fifty miles above the mouth of the river, and commenced to build a town, to which they gave the name of Jamestown. Who can adequately describe the effect upon the history of mankind of the planting of that colony. It was not only the commencement of the English system of colonization which has made Great Britain one of the foremost powers of the globe, but it resulted in the almost exclusive possession of North America by the Anglo-Saxon race.

The charter of the London Company guaranteed to the colonists all the rights of Englishmen, and when they landed at Jamestown they brought with them those free institutions which have been enlarged and improved from generation to generation, and are now zealously guarded and cherished as the noblest inheritance that belongs to man. Jamestown was the cradle of the American Republic. In the language of a great orator, "it was there the white man first made with the red man settlement and civilization. There the white man first wielded the axe to cut the first tree for the first

log cabin. There the first log cabin was built for the first village. There the first village rose to be the first State Capital. There was the first Capital of our Empire of States. There was the very foundation of a nation of freemen, which has stretched its dominion and its millions across the continent to the shores of another ocean."

Jamestown should be held in everlasting remembrance, and should be preserved with jealous care, because it was there that the first representative legislative assembly was ever held in America. It was there that the House of Burgesses met on the 30th day of July, 1619, more than a year before the Mayflower, with the Pilgrims, left the harbor of Southampton. This House of Burgesses was composed of members elected by the people, thus promulgating that immortal principle of free government, that all lawful authority emanates from the people, and that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. From the Colonial records of Virginia, we find that this first legislative assembly was opened with prayer, and that in its deliberations, the Church of England was recognized as the Church of Virginia. It was there that the church spire was first raised towards the heavens, and the sound of the first church-going bell was heard to awake the echoes of the primeval forest. From that day to this, very nearly three hundred years, the Church, like the pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night, has led the people through the wilderness of sin, and laid broad and deep the foundations of Christian civilization and liberty.

From the earliest days of the settlement at Jamestown, the Virginians have been distinguished for their strong love of liberty and their sturdy spirit of independence. In 1624, their House of Burgesses declared that "the Governor shall not lay any taxes or imposts on the Colony, their lands and commodities, otherwise than by authority of the General Assembly, to be levied and employed as said Assembly shall appoint."

In 1651, Cromwell sent Commissioners, accompanied by a fleet, and clothed with full power to bring Virginia into subjection to the Commonwealth. But she was prepared to resist until articles of agreement were entered into which provided among other things, "that the General Assembly, as formerly, shall convene and transact the affairs of Virginia, and Virginia shall be free from all taxes, customs and imposts whatsoever and none to be imposed without the consent of the General Assembly."

In 1676, a volunteer organization of Virginians under the leadership of Nathaniel Bacon, defied the royal authority on account of the manner in which Governor Berkeley abused it in his commercial relations with the Indians. Bacon, having been proclaimed a rebel, drove Berkeley out of the Capital, and burned Jamestown. Such was the tyrannical and overbearing spirit manifested by Berkeley toward the colonists, that he was cordially hated and despised by them. He wreaked his vengeance upon those who had driven him from the Capital. In the language of an ancient Burgess, "he would have hanged half the country if he had been let alone;" and Charles II. declared: "that old fool has hanged more men in that naked country than I have done here for the murder of my father." An insight into his real character may be had from an examination of his official correspondence. In 1671, he wrote to the Lords Commissioners of Foreign Plantations as follows: "We have 48 parishes, and our ministers are well paid, and by my consent should be better if they would pray oftener and preach less. I thank God there are no free

schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience and heresy into the world, and printing has divulged them and libels against the best government. God help us from both!"

In striking contrast with the character of Berkeley was that of Alexander Spotswood, confessedly the ablest Governor of Virginia during her colonial period. Such was his administrative ability that he at once inaugurated a new era of prosperity. He established schools for the instruction of the Indian children in the Christian religion. He put into operation the first iron furnace in Virginia. He improved the culture of her great staple, tobacco. He explored her territory to the summit of the Blue Ridge mountains, and opened up her beautiful valley, afterwards inhabited by that remarkable race of Scotch-Irish, who, by their patriotism and valor so impressed themselves upon Washington, that in the darkest hour of the Revolution, when his army had been almost destroyed by privation and hunger, he exclaimed, "Leave me but a banner to place upon the mountains of West Augusta, and I will rally around me men who will lift our bleeding country from the dust and set her free."

It was upon that famous expedition of Governor Spotswood that he instituted the knightly order of the Golden Horse-shoe—an order around which has been thrown such a glamour of poetry and romance. We are told that the golden horse-shoes were studded with valuable stones, resembling heads of nails with this inscription on the one side—"Sic juvat transcendere montes." They were given to his gay and gallant companions by the Governor in commemoration of their success, and the horse-shoe was selected as a symbol, because of its being an unusual requirement in the lower part of the country; whereas, for this mountain exploration, a large quantity was needed.

It appears from historical accounts of this expedition that the company consisted of about fifty persons, and that they had a large number of riding and pack horses, an abundant supply of provisions, and an extraordinary variety of liquors. From the Journal of John Fontaine, a member of this expedition, who records their proceedings after crossing the mountains, I make the following extract:—

"The Governor buried a bottle with a paper enclosed, on which he writ that he took possession of this place in the name of and for King George I. of England. We had a good dinner, and after it, we got the men together and loaded all the arms, and we drank the King's health in champagne, and fired a volley; the prince's health in burgundy, and fired a volley, and all the rest of the royal family in claret, and a volley. We drank the Governor's health, and fired another volley."

"They had several sorts of liquors, namely: Virginia red wine and white wine, Irish Usquebaugh, brandy, shrub, two sorts of rum, champagne, canary, cherry punch, cider, etc. As it is not recorded that anybody's health was drunk in cider, I fear that beverage was somewhat neglected on the occasion."

What must have been the feelings of Governor Spotswood as he stood at Swift Run Gap, now a historic pass in the Blue Ridge mountains and looked upon the magnificent panorama stretched out before him! If it had been vouchsafed him to lift the veil that concealed the future from his view, he would have seen that valley rich in the elements of material greatness, and inhabited by a strong, hardy and independent race. He would have seen Virginia transformed from a weak and dependent colony into a sovereign, co-equal member of a

Confederacy embracing forty-five free, powerful and prosperous States. But like the Patriarch Moses on Mount Nebo, he was only permitted to get a glimpse of the promised land. He died not long afterwards at Annapolis, and was buried at his country seat near Yorktown, known as Temple Farm, which afterwards became famous as the place where Lord Cornwallis signed the articles of capitulation, when he surrendered to the allied armies of America and France.

Notwithstanding Virginia was principally settled by Englishmen, and was the most loyal of all the American colonies, she was among the foremost in resisting the exercise of arbitrary power by the mother country, and in inaugurating the American Revolution.

On the 29th of May, 1765, her house of Burgesses adopted the memorable resolutions offered by Patrick Henry, which claimed for the General Assembly the exclusive power to lay taxes and imposts upon the inhabitants of the colony, and denounced the Stamp Act, which had just been passed by Parliament, as illegal, unconstitutional, unjust, and having a manifest tendency to destroy British as well as American liberty.

In 1769, Virginia induced the other colonies to stand by Massachusetts when she was singled out for punishment on account of her assertion of the rights of the colonies. The historian Bancroft, in referring to her resolutions adopted on that occasion and her address to the King, says of them: "They were calm in manner, concise, simple, effective; so perfect in substance and in form, that time finds no omission to regret, no improvement to suggest."

The British Ministry having refused to abandon their oppressive measures notwithstanding the dignified and earnest remonstrance of Virginia, her House of Burgesses, on the 12th day of March, 1773, recommended committees of correspondence for the purpose of bringing about a closer union between the several colonies and securing concert of action in their resistance to the wrongs and oppressions of the mother-country. This was a most important step in the direction of that more perfect union which was afterwards formed, and the manifold blessings of which we now enjoy.

When the British occupied Boston in 1774, with an armed force and closed her port, the Virginia House of Burgesses adopted resolutions of sympathy, and strongly recommended that all the colonies should meet in a general Congress to deliberate, and take such action as the exigencies of the situation might seem to require. These resolutions of Virginia led to the meeting of the Continental Congress of 1774, to which she sent as her delegates, Peyton Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, Patrick Henry, Richard Bland, Benjamin Harrison, Edmund Pendleton, and George Washington.

In March, 1775, the Virginia Convention resolved to prepare the colony for the impending conflict. Early in May following, Patrick Henry, at the head of volunteers from Hanover and other counties, marched against Governor Dunmore, and compelled him to pay for the gunpowder he had taken from the magazine at Williamsburg.

The Congress that met in 1775, unanimously appointed George Washington, commander-in-chief of all the continental forces raised, or to be raised, in defense of American liberty.

The Virginia Convention of May, 1776, declared the independence of Virginia, and instructed her delegates in the general Congress to move that body to declare the united colonies free and independent States, and to adopt measures for forming foreign alliances, and a confederation of the States. Richard Henry Lee,

the Cicero of the Revolution, made the motion on the 7th day of June, 1776, and the immortal Declaration of Independence was adopted on the 4th day of July, 1776.

In January, 1778, George Rogers Clark, a native of Albemarle County, led an expedition which acquired for Virginia that vast north-western territory between the Ohio river and the lakes afterwards generously ceded by her to the United States, and out of which five great States and a part of another have since been formed. This princely gift was made by her to sustain the waning credit of the Government, to allay the jealousy of some of her sister States, and to cement the bonds of that union, which was in great part the creation of her hands.

In discussing the colonial history of Virginia, it would be unpardonable to omit mention of her great educational institution. In 1692, the English Sovereigns, William and Mary, endowed the college which has ever since borne their names, and the preamble to whose charter states that "to the end that the Church of Virginia may be furnished with a Seminary for ministers of the Gospel, and that the youth may be piously educated in good letters and good manners, and that the Christian faith may be propagated among the western Indians to the glory of Almighty God, etc." The history of the College of William and Mary, is the history of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and, to some extent at least, the history of our common country. What grand and glorious and precious memories cluster around that venerable Institution! Founded, as I have said, in 1692, she points to-day with maternal pride to a long line of illustrious alumni, who for more than two centuries have illustrated the glory of American institutions, and shed enduring luster upon the American name. George Washington in early youth went forth from her halls into the wilderness of the West with a survivor's staff in his hands; Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statute for religious freedom, and founder of the University of Virginia; Benjamin Harrison; Carter Braxton; Thomas Nelson and George Wythe, signers of the Declaration; James Monroe, the pure and incorruptible patriot, whose administration was distinguished for having restored the era of good feeling; John Tyler, the brilliant orator and fearless statesman, to whom the credit of the Ashburton Treaty and the annexation of Texas justly belongs; Peyton Randolph, the first President of the Continental Congress; John Marshall, the able, learned upright judge; Winfield Scott, who bore the banner of his country in triumph to the Halls of the Montezumas; all these and more than two hundred others who have been preeminently distinguished as scholars, divines, soldiers and statesmen, drank at her fountains of learning, and carried with them from her halls those influences which rendered their names immortal, and made their lives an ornament and a blessing to their country. Where else upon this continent will you find such memorials of the mighty past? Where else will you find such associations to quicken the pulse and inspire the hearts of the young with all those elevated principles and lofty desires which make ambition virtue!

Virginia acted a most conspicuous part in calling the Convention which assembled at Philadelphia in 1787, and framed the Federal Constitution. Her delegates, among whom were George Washington, Jas. Madison, George Mason and Edmund Randolph, were recognized leaders in the deliberations of the Convention which resulted in the adoption of the most remarkable instrument ever devised by the wisdom and genius of man. By order of her convention that met in 1788, to ratify

the Federal Constitution, Mr. Madison moved the adoption in Congress of the first ten amendments that have been so potent in limiting the exercise of federal power and restraining its encroachments upon the rights and liberties of the individual citizen. Without detracting from the just claims of others, it is no vain-glorious boast to say that the American Union was in great part the creation of Virginia. Her Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, directed the affairs of the Republic as its Chief Magistrates during thirty-two out of the first thirty-six years of its existence. Her Marshall, who was called to the Supreme Court by John Adams, of Massachusetts, presided over that august tribunal from 1801 to 1835, blazed the way for his successors in the interpretation of the Constitution, and furnished the best model the world has ever known of the able, upright incorruptible judge.

Ancient of days, august Virginia,
Where are thy men of might,
Thy grand in soul?
Gone glimmering through
The dream of things that were.

In conclusion, permit me to add a word as to the event you celebrate this evening,—the Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, on the 19th of October, 1781. It might be interesting if time allowed to recount the thrilling incidents of the siege and to dwell upon the heroism of those who fought under the stars and stripes and of those who fought under the lilies of France. But you are all doubtless familiar with the story. You know how Cornwallis was hemmed in by an army that stretched its lines around him with both wings resting on the river, while in the river itself was anchored the French fleet. You all know, how, after the fate of Cornwallis had been sealed by the capture of his redoubts, he made a futile attempt to escape by crossing the river to Gloucester, but was prevented by a providential storm of wind and rain. You all know, how, after a siege of 19 days, by 5,500 Americans, 7,000 French troops of the line, 3,500 Virginia militia, and 36 French ships of war, Cornwallis surrendered his army of 7,251 officers and men, 840 seamen, 244 cannon and 24 standards. There is a tradition that when the army of Cornwallis marched between the two lines of the allied forces for the purpose of surrendering their standards and grounding their arms, the English bands played an old English air, "The World is Turned Upside Down," while the American fifes and drums struck up Yankee Doodle. It is a matter of record that on the day after the surrender, Washington issued a general order congratulating the army on the glorious event, and recommending that divine service be held in the several brigades and divisions. Colonel Tighlman, of Washington's staff, after a constant ride of four days and nights, reached Philadelphia at midnight, on the 23rd of October. As soon as he arrived, the glad tidings he bore spread through the city, and all the bells rang out their joyous peals. The intelligence was formally communicated to Congress the next morning, when resolutions were passed, on motion of Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, the first of which reads as follows. "*Resolved*, That Congress will at 2 o'clock, this day, go in procession to the Dutch Lutheran Church, and return thanks to Almighty God for crowning the allied armies of the United States and France with success by the surrender of the whole British army under the command of the Earl Cornwallis." Everywhere throughout the land, the Te Deum was sung in the churches, and the welkin was made to ring with the glad hosannas of the people, their transports of triumph and raptures of hope.

This is the second celebration of the surrender at Yorktown, which I have had the honor to attend. The first was the Centennial Celebration which took place on the 19th of October, 1881. As a member of the House of Representatives from the second Virginia district in which Yorktown is situated, I had the honor to introduce the bill, which afterwards became a law, to carry into effect the resolution of Congress adopted on the 29th day of October, 1781, in regard to a monumental column, and providing for such a Centennial Celebration by the American people as should befit the historical significance of the event. The monument was erected in accordance with the Act of Congress, and it is universally conceded to be most appropriate and beautiful in designing and execution. On the four sides of the base and carrying out the original design of the Continental Congress are emblems of the alliance between the United States and France, and a succinct narrative of the surrender. Thirteen female figures, representing the thirteen colonies hand in hand, seem to support upon their shoulders a column adorned with 38 beautiful stars, typical of 38 States, and culminating with Liberty, herself, star-crowned and welcoming the people of all nations to share with us the blessings of free government. Beneath the feet of the thirteen female figures are inscribed the words, "One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny." The monument as it lifts its summit towards the skies, overlooks York river, perhaps one of the most beautiful rivers in the world, and may be seen from the steamers passing on the Chesapeake Bay. The corner-stone of the monument was laid by the Masonic Grand-master of Virginia, assisted by the Grand-masters of the thirteen original states according to the imposing ceremonies of that ancient and honorable order, of which Washington, La Fayette and all the foremost characters of the Revolution were conspicuous members.

The Celebration was attended by the President of the United States and his Cabinet, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Diplomatic Corps, Governors and Commissioners of States, the General of the Army, the Admiral of the Navy, the Society of the Cincinnati, and other distinguished guests. The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Robert Nelson, Grandson of Governor Thomas Nelson, who commanded the Virginia militia at the Siege of Yorktown, and who pointed the first gun at his own dwelling house supposed to be occupied by Cornwallis or some of his officers, and offered a reward of five guineas for every shell that should be fired into it. President Arthur, the successor of the lamented Garfield, who had just been stricken down by the assassin's hand, made an appropriate address of welcome to the representatives of our gallant allies from across the waters. It was responded to in fitting terms by the Minister Plenipotentiary of France as the representative of that country and of La Fayette, our noble ally and friend; by the Marquis of Rochambeau; and by Colonel Von Steuben, of the German army, and a lineal descendant of that Von Steuben, the brave old German soldier, once an Aide-de-Camp of Frederick the Great, who left his Fatherland to give his sword to the cause of American freedom, joined the American army in the darkest hours of its history at Valley Forge, and as Inspector-General, so thoroughly reorganized it, that a short time afterwards the bare-footed, ragged militia would go into battle with all the nerve and steadiness of veterans. The Centennial Ode prepared by Paul H. Hayne, of South Carolina, was rendered by a full chorus, assisted by the Marine Band. The Cen-

ennial Oration was delivered by Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, the scholarly gentleman, incorruptible patriot, and accomplished orator. It is sufficient to say that it was worthy of the man and of the occasion. The Centennial Poem was delivered by James Barron Hope, the poet laureate of Virginia. It was a magnificent epic, and electrified the entire country. The regular army and the citizen soldiery of the United States, under the command of that superb soldier, Winfield Scott Hancock were there; the American Navy, under the command of Admiral Wyman, was there; the American people were there, and their glad anthems mingled with the inspiring music of the Marseillaise and The Star Spangled Banner were borne on the wings of the wind across the broad waters and echoed back from the jubilant hills.

Let us resolve, my countrymen, that by the help of Almighty God, the Constitutional Union of 1789, created by our fathers, shall be preserved in its integrity, that the priceless heritage of liberty and independence bequeathed to us shall be transmitted unimpaired to our children. Give us back the ties of Lexington, of Concord, of Bunker Hill, and of Yorktown! These precious memories must not, and shall not, be allowed to perish forever from the earth. Let our children be taught in the nurseries and in the schools the romantic story of the Revolution. It is very well for them to know all about Athens and Rome; but they should not

know something of Yorktown and Bunker Hill. It is very well for them to read the orations of Cicero and Demosthenes, but they should not be indifferent to the burning eloquence of Otis and Henry, the masterly disquisitions of Adams and Mason and the Farewell Address of Washington.

It has been beautifully said, "that a land without memories is a land without liberty."

"Give me the land that hath legends and lays
Enshrining the memories of long vanished days;
Give me the land that hath story and song,
To tell of the strife of the right with the wrong;
Give me the land with a grave in each spot,
And names in the graves that shall not be forgot."

THE PRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

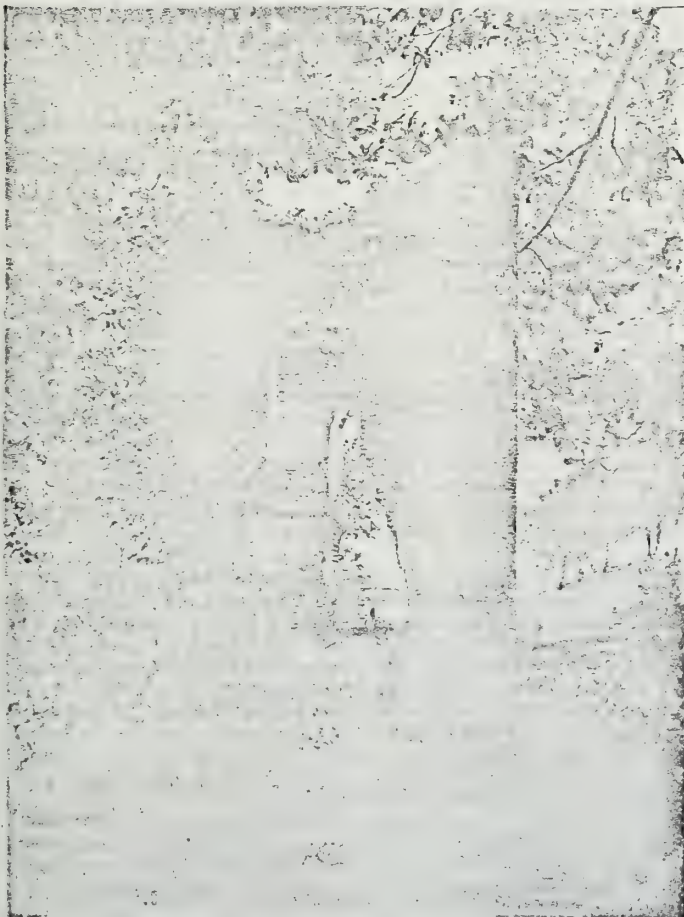
By W. M. PHILLIPS, before the California Society,
Sons of the American Revolution.

If we, the Sons of the American Revolution, should be forced for any reason to content ourselves for even one day with the mental pabulum served to our ancestors by the editors of the "mighty days of old," I very much fear that we would "kick"—and not only "kick," but be inclined to deal summarily with the newspaper proprietor who would attempt in such bold fashion, to rob us. We insist—and vigorously—on having all the news of not only our home town and nation, but of Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. We want that news prepared for us in easily digestible, strictly fresh packages for our evening's refreshment or as an adjunct to our breakfast, and further, we want our own particular political brand of newspaper.

In the days of the Revolution, the people were well satisfied if they got the news at all—no matter how much behind time it might be. The papers were supposed to come out once a week, but often the British, lack of paper or other causes, prevented this. The first mention of the immortal Declaration of Independence outside of Philadelphia was made in the "Maryland Gazette," two weeks after it was promulgated and it was first published in full in Virginia, the "home of Presidents,"—no less than a month after it was signed and sealed. As for the New England states, its enactment was first announced to the people by drum beats in the towns. Some parts of Maine and South Carolina and Georgia did not learn of it for over a year and it is highly probable that in the mountain regions of the thirteen original states, many a man died long after the Revolution had ended without ever having even read its first paragraph. The first information our New England ancestors had of the surrender of Cornwallis was nearly three weeks after it had occurred, and it was a month or more ere all of the people learned of that glorious triumph of American arms. News from Europe was often from six months to a year old, even in the largest towns of those days.

In those days when freedom's history was started, there were no presses turning out 35,000 papers an hour; no dailies with staffs of employees running into the hundreds; no typesetting machines; no special cables. The editor pulled his hand press himself over often wretched paper after he had gathered up what news he could, and thankfully received the voluntary contributions of patriots, and had laboriously set these articles in poor rough type. The voluntary contributors of those days, however, included such immortals as John Adams, John Hancock, Gouverneur Morris, Otis and Warren and in that respect, at least, the old time editors were not behind those of to-day.

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From "The Century Book of the American Colonies."
RUINS OF THE CHURCH TOWER, JAMESTOWN.

be altogether ignorant of Jamestown and Plymouth Rock. It is very well for them to know all about Marathon and Thermopylae, but they should at least

At the beginning of the Revolution, there were only 34 weekly papers in the colonies. Now, in the United States, there are over 1,100 dailies and 12,000 weeklies—a more remarkable family growth than was recorded of even the most prolific of ancient patriarchs. First and foremost of the papers of the Revolution was the "Massachusetts," later the "Worcester Spy," under the able editorship of immortal Isaiah Thomas, a fighter of fighters, to whom belongs the honor of establishing the now popular cartoon system. His portrayal of Great Britain as a dragon and the colonies as a divided snake with the motto: "Join or die," will live in history as the first American newspaper art work. The British made Boston too hot for even him and on the day we celebrate, he was forced to flee with his meagre supply of type to Worcester, where he did yeoman's service throughout the war though lack of news and "ads" caused him to publish whole books in order to fill up his limited space. Next to the Spy in note in New England was the "Boston Gazette," among the writers for which were Otis, John and Samuel Adams and Hancock. A third paper of mark was the "New Hampshire Gazette," which still lives—the patriarch of the New England press. New York had three papers. One of them, as might be expected from the Anglo-mania of a

large portion of its inhabitants, even to-day, was a Royalist paper,—the Gazette which boasted the largest circulation of any colonial paper and which boldly flaunted the royal arms until freedom was proclaimed. In direct contrast to this disgrace to early American journalism was the glorious Journal, the proprietor of which, John Peter Zenger, was prosecuted for sedition and defended in masterly fashion by Alexander Hamilton, the trial being declared by Gourvenour Morris, the germ of American freedom. Pennsylvania had eight papers, none of them of historic mark. New Jersey had one mug-wump weekly; Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, two each; South Carolina, three; Georgia, one. The Maryland Gazette, which still lives, was founded in 1745, by Jonas Green, and is the patriarch of American journals. These, with the thirteen papers of New England, made up the sum total of the press of the Revolution.

Few in numbers, limited in power, small in circulation and anything but gold mines to their owners were the papers of the Revolution, but in their day and their modest way certainly as great powers for good as the most gigantic of their children of to-day. All honor to the press of the Revolution, their sturdy editors and their patriotic contributors and readers!

NEW YORK'S ANCESTRAL SOCIETIES.

Mr. Barr Ferree, writing to the *Evening Post*, furnishes some interesting particulars of the organization, equipment and purposes of the ancestral societies of New York City, in which membership depends on descent that may be traced back at least until the previous century, and in some cases much further. They differ from the strictly "patriotic" societies, such as the Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the Cincinnati, and the many similar organizations which require of their membership ancestors who were early settlers in America or who took part in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. These likewise are ancestral societies, since the genealogy of the member forms the basis of his participation in them; but they are better classed as "patriotic."

The oldest of the New York Societies, and American because composed exclusively of American citizens, descendants of colonists of New York, is the St. Nicholas Society of the city of New York. It was organized at a meeting held in the Washington Hotel on February 21, 1835, and was incorporated in 1841. Washington Irving was very active in organizing it, and was its Secretary before the adoption of the Constitution; he afterwards became Vice-President of the Society. Its membership is confined to persons who are descendants of natives or residents of the City of New York prior to 1785, and is limited to 650. It has long had a waiting list, and the larger part of the members now elected are descendants of former members, the Society having become hereditary to a large extent. It is a New York Society, composed of descendants of early settlers of every nationality though Dutch traditions are preserved in it.

The anniversary dinner, held on St. Nicholas Day, December 6, and the "Paas festival," held on Thursday in Easter week, have continued to be the chief celebrations of the Society. The dinners are conducted with much pomp and ceremony. The President presides in his cocked hat and richly embroidered collar, from which depends the large medal of his office. A procession is formed, led by six colored servitors, dressed in the livery of the Society, a picturesque costume in the Nassau colors of orange and black. They stand behind the table of honor during the dinner. When the time for the speeches arrives, one of the most precious possessions of the Society is brought into the hall: this is the weather-cock which formerly surmounted the Stadt Huys of 1656, and which had come into the possession of Washington Irving and was presented by him to the Society. Eggs form a special feature of the Paas festival. For many years they were broken and consumed at the dinner, but they are now preserved, richly decorated, and are highly prized as souvenirs. The Society's permanent fund now amounts to more than \$60,000. Unlike many of the older societies, it has preserved all its earliest records, and the original copy of the Constitution, which was drafted by the Hon. Hamilton Fish, and signed by the first members of the organization, is still used for the signatures of its members. The roll is a remarkable one, containing many of the famous names of New York from the origin of the Society.

The Holland Society of New York, as might be expected from the Dutch origin of the city, is a large and influential organization, though its origin is as recent as 1885. Its membership is composed of descendants in the direct line of a Dutchman who was a native or resident of New York or of the American colonies prior to the year 1675, but including also descendants of persons of other nationalities who found a refuge in Holland. It practically requires its members to show a pedigree of two and a quarter centuries, and is thus one of the strictest of the ancestral societies. The society has undertaken some important public enterprises, such as raising funds for a statue of William the Silent, to be erected in this city, and arranging for courses of lectures on Dutch literature at Columbia University. On the occasion of the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina, the society presented her Majesty with an engrossed address, encased in a handsome cabinet, and it was represented by delegates in the International Historical Congress held at The Hague, in September, 1898. The Society has also placed a number of memorial tablets on the sites of buildings famous in the early history of the city. It has 832 members, and is thus one of the largest organizations of its kind in New York. It has copied and translated most of the records of the Dutch churches in America antedating 1800, and has printed a considerable quantity of them, partly in its "Collections," of which three volumes have been published, and partly in its Year Book. It has also begun the publication of a digest of Dutch records in the County Clerk's office, the series beginning with the calendar of the Orphans' Court cases and a synopsis of the items in the books of Notaries Public Solomon Le Chair and Walewyn Vander Veen.

Another organization in which Dutch traditions predominate is the St. Nicholas Club, founded in 1875, which has a clubhouse in West Forty-fourth Street. Its purpose is to collect and preserve information respecting the early history and settlement of New York city and State, and to promote social intercourse. Its membership is limited to 400, each of whom must be a descendant of a person who was a native or a resident of the city or State prior to 1785.

The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York, was organized in 1894, on a call issued by Capt. Richard H. Greene, the historian of the society. Other State societies elsewhere followed the formation of the New York Society, and in 1897 a national society was formed, with which all the State Societies are affiliated, and membership in which is a necessary preliminary to membership in the State societies. The members, as the name of the society indicates, are persons lineally descended from passengers on the first trip of the Mayflower to this continent, or signers of the compact made on board that historic vessel. The annual meeting and dinner of the society are held on Compact Day, November 21, the anniversary of the day on which the compact was signed on the Mayflower. The Society has been active in marking historical spots and in acquiring historical sites. It has erected the Bradford Monument at Kingston, Mass., on the site of the house of Deputy Governor Bradford, and has acquired title to the land surrounding Pilgrim Spring at Plymouth, where the Pilgrims first tasted

New England water, as well as a part of Corn Hill, where they discovered the first corn found in the Indian graves, and which saved them from starvation. It has also placed in the old church at Plymouth a memorial window which was brought over from Leyden, Holland, on the Mayflower. The Society also made a contribution to the restoration of the church at Austerfield, England. The New York Society publishes a handsome Year Book and the Massachusetts Society a magazine entitled *The Mayflower Descendant*, which are doing valuable work in reprinting old records with every possible accuracy. The national society has a convention every three years, to which members come from all parts of the country, and at which the national officers are chosen.

The Huguenot Society of America is a national organization with headquarters in New York, founded in 1883, by the Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer. Its object is to perpetuate the memory and to foster and promote the principles and virtues of the Huguenots. The membership is confined to descendants in the direct male lines or through female lines of the Huguenot families which emigrated from France prior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787, and, unlike other societies of this kind, to writers who have distinguished themselves in research in Huguenot history. The society has rooms in the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second street, where its library is housed, together with many valuable historical collections and records. In April, 1898, the society celebrated the tercentenary of the promulgation of the Edict of Nantes, April 13, 1598, with a festival that lasted a week, and which was attended by delegates from the Huguenot Society of London, the Society of History of French Protestantism, the Commission of the History of the Walloon Church, Leyden, the Vaudois Society and by delegates from Huguenot centres in America. At the anniversary banquet in 1900, an interesting feature was introduced borrowed from a ceremonial used at the dinner of the directors of the French Hospital of London, dating from 1718. Before the toasts were called the stewards of the dinner entered the banquet hall bearing two silver loving cups, and followed by other stewards carrying flags, the white Bourbon flag of France, the American, French, English and Dutch flags, representing countries to which the Huguenots made notable emigrations. The Secretary joined the group before the President's chair, and a ritual was recited, which has now been adopted as a regular feature of the Huguenot dinners in New York.

WASHINGTON MASONIC MEDAL.

We herewith present two historical engravings of an averse and reverse Medal of General George Washington and he was initiated into the Brotherhood of Free Masons, and as there are few studies of more importance to history than that of medals; the sole evidence we can have at the veracity of a historian being only such collateral documents as are evident to everybody and cannot be falsified.

In modern times, these Medals are found in public memoirs and museums, in collections of those who gather or collect such souvenirs, they are however, subject to various changes and accidents and generally remain in the country where they are engraved and struck, unless they are numerous—when they wander abroad and are gathered for the fame they bear like this medal of George Washington, so that this medal of Masonic fame will always remain as an infallible document of truth, capable of being diffused over all countries in the world and of remaining through the latest ages. This Masonic medal was designed by Wood and engraved by Lovett, in commemoration of Masonic degrees that were conferred to Brother and Worshipful Master George Washington, by Fredericksburg Lodge, of Free and Accepted Masons, showing that "He was a brother of the Mystic tie," and the dates when Brother Washington received the three degrees of Masonry described with the different emblems, of the craft on the reverse of the medal. These dies have been lying in a remote place for years and have come into the possession of Messrs. Robert Sneider Co., Medalists, 145 Fulton Street, New York—who have kindly loaned us a Photograph of this original medal of the Free Masons. This medal is struck in bronze of a deep color, and a limited number have been struck and can be had on application, and those who seek a Memento of true value of the days of Colonial doings and a Free Mason's Souvenir of years past, should not fail to make an early application for this George Washington Medal.

The Mayflower after her memorable trip across the Atlantic with the Pilgrim fathers of New England, went into the West Indian cotton trade and was lost in a cyclone.

Bronx River, New York, derives its name from Jonts Bronx, who settled in that region in 1639.

OBITUARY.

Gen. Frederick Elsworth Mather died lately at his home, 213 East Eighteenth street. He was born in Windsor, Conn., on May 23, 1809. He was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Richard Mather, a non-conformist who fled from England and settled in Boston, in 1635. Richard Mather was the father of the Rev. Dr. Increase Mather and grandfather of the Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather. In 1831, Frederick Elsworth Mather was admitted to the second term of Yale's sophomore class, completing the course in 1833. At the time of his death he was the sole survivor of the fourteen charter members of the Society popularly known as the Skull and Bones. Mr. Mather came to New York in 1835, and entered the office of a Wall street law firm as clerk. He was commissioned counselor of law in 1837 and attorney at law the following year. He served as member of Assembly in 1845. In 1854, he was elected to the Common Council of this city and served until 1857. In 1837, he accepted a commission in the 26th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and in 1842 was commissioned a Brigadier-General. Public charities received much of his attention and for years he was a member of the Prison Association and of the association for improving the condition of the poor. He was the originator of the DeMilt Dispensary, and for twenty-five years its President. He was a member of the American Geographical Society, a life member of the New York State Agricultural Society, a corresponding member of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and belonged to the New York Mercantile Library Association and the New England Society. Mr. Mather married Ellen P. Goodrich of Hartford, who died in 1871. His second wife was Charlotte Foster, an Englishwoman, who died in 1884. Six daughters survive him.

Major Enoch George Adams, of Berwick, Me., is dead. He was a descendant of Hamelin Plantagenet, uncle of Richard, the Lion Hearted, and of the Rev. John Adams, uncle of President John Adams. Major Adams was born in Bow, N. H., and after graduating from Yale University, spent several years teaching in the public schools of his native State. He joined a New Hampshire regiment at the outbreak of the Civil War and distinguished himself in a number of battles. In 1864, his regiment was transferred to Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, and from May 10 until September 1, 1865, he commanded that fort. During that period, Major Adams met and vanquished the famous Sitting Bull and 10,000 warriors, killing with his own hands two of the most noted chiefs of the Minnesota massacre—Red Dog and Big Thunder. He was brevetted Major on the 13th of March, 1865, and was mustered out of service in Leavenworth, Kan., November 27, 1865. In 1870, Major Adams started the *Columbian*, a weekly paper in Maine.

Died at Trenton, N. J. Mrs. Frances Dear Ashmore, aged 91 years. She was the granddaughter of Col. David Chambers of the Revolutionary period. She was the last survivor of a chorus which welcomed Lafayette to Trenton when he visited this country. Twenty-four young women represented the States of the Union, and Mrs. Ashmore represented the State of Maine. She had occupied the same pew in the First Presbyterian Church for sixty years.

A BOSTON WOMAN HONORED.

Many citizens of South Dakota recall the visit of Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson and the interest she inspired in the George Washington Memorial Association, of which she was founder and president. That she is exceptionally remembered is evidenced by a beautiful ceremony held in Wind Cave not long ago in her honor. One of the most notable chambers in that cave of wonders was dedicated the "Richardson Washington Memorial" chamber. Wind Cave is one of our western treasures, and to possess an inheritance there is to be particularly favored. Present at the ceremony were one of the state officers of the association, several charter members, and a distinguished party from the east and south.

The ceremonies consisted of the reading of a poem written for the occasion by Philip Kellar, a short address by one of the charter members, emphasizing Washington's life-long hope of a national university and delineating the exalted purpose of Mrs. Richardson in the George Washington Memorial association. Her friends and co-workers were fortunate in securing this most majestic room in the vast underground temple. The group of enthusiastic men and women stood in solemn sanctuary entranced by the gleaming minerals, carved walls, decorated ceilings and wonderfully colored frieze. Opening into the Richardson room on one side is that of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on the other the magnificent hall of the Tabernacle.

This dedication gives to Mrs. Richardson and her work, a chamber not less splendid than was the great cave of Abou Simbel built to honor Ramesis the Second. This is but one of many tributes bestowed on this noble woman for her faithful service. In the Arctic ocean is a beautiful island named by the geographical survey of the Smithsonian Institute,

Richardson island. Her work is now of national fame. She breathed life into the century-dead bequest of Washington. She taught little children, college youths and their parents one fact in history of which many people are lamentably ignorant—that Washington left a bequest to this nation for the building of a national university. A Boston woman, she made the work national and brought to it all the forceful, magnetic attributes she so abundantly possessed. She inspired every section of the country with devotion to the noblest enterprise of the age, and after three years of untiring effort was unanimously elected first honorary president of the association she founded. Her organization of the states was a supreme triumph over difficulties. Her methods were the refined, honorable methods of the distinctly thoroughbred woman. Her trustworthy hands guided the work over the difficult up-hill path of inception, leaving to her successors the smooth road to completion. This dedication in the great western cave unites the name of Washington and his national university plan with that of the woman who has indelibly impressed that plan and hope on the American people. The fact is emphasized in one verse of the dedicatory poem:

A memorial to his wisdom,
A remembrance of his dream
Which a woman's love and working,
Has made less than idle seem.

Sent by Mrs. A. J. Kellar, from the Deadwood, Dakota,
Pioneer-Times.

PURITAN COLONIAL LIFE.

Interesting Illustrated Lecture by LOUIS H. CORNISH.

Louis H. Cornish, of New York, Editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76, lectured twice in Unity Hall, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and at 8 o'clock in the evening, on "Colonial Life Among the Puritans," under the auspices of Ruth Wyllys Chapter, D. A. R. The attendance at each lecture was small. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides, which were especially good. A quaint idea, which took very well, was that several times when a view of an old church was placed upon the screen, the operator of the stereopticon changed the light gradually so as to bring on night, with a full moon casting its shadow upon the white church, and then a phonograph behind the screen produced the singing of a hymn by a congregation, accompanied by an organ. It was very realistic. Mr. Cornish was introduced by Principal Gordy of the Second North School, who said that the citizens of Hartford ought to feel proud of their city, not only for the excellent improvements that are being made in it each year, but for the men and women it has given up who have done so much for the country. He praised Ruth Wyllys Chapter for beautifying the old cemetery and also for bringing to Hartford such an interesting speaker as Mr. Cornish, whom Mr. Gordy then introduced.

Mr. Cornish first showed views of Center Church, the old burying ground on it, Gold street as it was before Ruth Wyllys Chapter collected money to improve it and the street as it is now. These were followed by pictures of Windsor. He said the first house in the state was erected in Windsor, in 1633, as a trading post with the Indians. Windsor in early times was a business rival to Hartford. He showed a picture of the old Congregational Church in Windsor, erected by the oldest Congregational Society in America, and with one exception, the oldest in the world. The members were called to worship by the beating of a drum and they carried guns with them for protection from the Indians. Mr. Cornish then showed a view of the old burying ground adjoining this church, where are buried the ancestors of General Dewey, General Grant and of other great persons in our history. He read some epitaphs from tombstones which are very quaint and humorous. The tombstone of Ephraim Huit in that cemetery is the oldest tombstone in Connecticut. Mr. Cornish said that the early settlers of Connecticut came of excellent English families, some of them even having family coats-of-arms of Great Britain. He then showed Rev. Mr. Williams's home which was built in 1753; the Styles' house, also built 1753; Dr. Chaffee's house, which was a tavern where Washington and Lafayette are supposed to have stayed. These houses show different styles of architecture. Mr. Cornish said that dish-washing was sometimes unknown then. There was an oak board with round impressions on it where food was placed and, after the meal, the board was taken off its fastenings and washed.

Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth's house was next shown. The first potatoes that came to Windsor were from New Haven. It was believed that if a man ate potatoes every day he could not live longer than seven years. Tea was not much in use and when it was first introduced, many mistakes were made. Some boiled the tea leaves in hot water, after which they spilled

out the water and ate the cooked leaves, but that not having a very good taste, some flavored the leaves with butter and salt. Mr. Cornish showed another old grave yard there. One epitaph in the cemetery reads: "The winter's snow congealed his form, but now we know our uncle is warm."

Mr. Cornish then showed views of Simsbury, the first view being of St. Andrew's Church, which was built in 1744. He showed the house and tomb of Captain Abel Adams, a soldier of the Revolution, who fought at Lexington and was promoted from lieutenant to captain. Mr. Cornish said that the authorities have him inscribed as a deserter, but that is not to be depended upon, since they had a good many men as such. The day before his company was discharged, Captain Adams and another one left the company, and therefore were put down as deserters. He also showed views of the old Phelps house in Simsbury and other places of colonial interest there, and also the mountain views, as well as Tariffville Copper Hill, where copper was mined for many years. In 1772, the mine was sold and the famous old Newgate Prison was erected there. Mr. Cornish has some excellent views of both the outside and the inside of the prison. He showed a good picture of the Bacon home, which he said was the oldest in Simsbury. He paid an excellent tribute to that town by saying that in 1775, Simsbury sent a company of 100 men to serve in the war, later it sent other companies and it sent more enlisted men to the war than any other town in Connecticut according to its population. The last picture thrown upon the sheet was of a chasm near Simsbury, which is called "Satan's Kingdom." The lights were turned up; two flags went down over the screen, the phonograph played patriotic music and after loud applause, the people went out pleased with the evening's entertainment.

—Hartford Daily Courant, Dec. 15, 1900.

In one of the most prominent parts of the Calton Cemetery in the central part of the city of Edinburgh, has been erected a beautiful monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. This monument was erected a few years ago during the term of Mr. Wallace Bruce as American Consul, and is composed of a solid granite base 7 feet in height, surmounted by a life size bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln. On the pedestal at his feet is a life size figure of a slave, also in bronze, with hands uplifted, thus making one of the most striking statues in the city. The plot of ground was the gift of the city. The cost of erecting was defrayed not only by American citizens, but by a great many Scotch as well. The city in giving the plot of ground, which is much larger than is needed for the purpose, thoughtfully and generously offered it as a burial place for any soldiers of the American Civil War, in either the North or Southern armies—who may die in Scotland.

On July 4th, a large party of American tourists arrived in Edinburgh, under the direction of Rev. H. A. Todd, of New York, and proceeded to Darling's Regent Temperance Hotel, where a banquet was prepared and was followed by some appropriate speeches. Mr. W. M. Crane, of New York, occupied the chair. A toast to Queen Victoria was spoken to by Rev. Henry A. Todd, of New York, and that of the President of the United States by Mr. G. A. Barclay, Edinburgh. After stirring speeches, the national hymns "America" and "God Save the Queen" were sung. The party then formed in line and proceeded by twos, carrying the American and British flags, along Waterloo Place and through the Carlton Cemetery to the monument, decorating it with a magnificent floral wreath and large bow of red, white and blue ribbon. The battle hymn of the Republic was sung, and then Mr. F. J. Louden (coloured), the leader of the Fisk Jubilee Singers, who happened to be at the hotel, made a very eloquent and impressive speech.

There is a grave in the little cemetery at Greensburg, Penn., with this inscription: "The early remains of Major-General Arthur St. Clair are deposited beneath this humble monument, which is erected to supply the place of a nobler one due from his country." General St. Clair was a lineal descendant of a noble line of ancestors. His devoted admirer and historian, William Henry Smith, in "The St. Clair Papers," says: "Such services as he rendered this country during the struggle for independence would, in the Grecian and Roman world, have earned wreaths of honor and gratitude."

Boston, in the old Colonial days had an "intelligence office," which was also a slave market, as appears from a notice published in February, 1770: "The intelligence office opposite the Golden Ball, lately kept by Benjamin Leigh, is now kept by Grant Webster. There is to be sold at said office, West India and New England rum, wines of several sorts, male and female negroes, several second hand chairs," etc.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

ABIGAIL PHELPS CHAPTER, SIMSBURY.

The Abigail Phelps Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have been having gala times since the return of their Regent, Mrs. Antoinette Eno Wood, from Europe, about the middle of October. During her absence the Chapter arrived at the unanimous conclusion that, as she has done so much for them, giving money in the name of the Chapter and otherwise advancing their interest and reputation as a Chapter by every means in her power, it seemed only fitting to make some little demonstration of their sentiments on her return. Accordingly, she was welcomed with a most enthusiastic reception which was held October 18th, at the Simsbury Casino, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion with flags, bunting, palms, potted plants and a profusion of flowers.

The ladies spared no efforts to make the occasion a success and the music by the Beeman & Hatch Orchestra, the refreshments and other accessories were eminently satisfactory to them and their guests among whom were many distinguished Daughters from out-of-town, including the State Regent, Mrs. Lata T. Kinney. Mrs. Wood received a handsome loving cup which was presented to her by the Vice-Regent, Mrs. George C. Eno, in behalf of the Chapter. In acknowledging the gift, Mrs. Wood said that it was a complete surprise and that the occasion would always be one of her pleasantest memories.

Mrs. Wood arranged for four afternoon entertainments which followed closely after the Reception. They were announced under the auspices of the Abigail Phelps Chapter D. A. R., and a general invitation was given.

The first was a lecture by Dr. E. P. Parker, of Hartford, and the subject was "Oberammergau" and "The Passion Play" which he saw the past summer for the second time. To the many who are familiar with the graphic power of Dr. Parker, this lecture needs no comment.

The second was a lecture entitled "Colonial Life Among the Puritans," by Louis H. Cornish, Editor of the SPIRIT OF '76. This lecture was illustrated by original views with a stereopticon.

The third was a lecture by William Webster Ellsworth; Subject: "Arnold and Andre," also accompanied by stereopticon views. Both of these lectures were bright and instructive, charmingly given and beautifully illustrated.

The fourth and last entertainment was a concert by the Asylum Hill Church Quartet, Hartford, under the direction of Mr. S. Clarke Lord. They gave Nevin's Song Cycle "Captivity Memoirs," also numbers by each of the singers. The entire concert was delightful and was received with great enthusiasm.

After each of these four most excellent and long to be remembered entertainments, tea was served in the Casino parlors and a pleasant social time followed. The many who availed themselves of Mrs. Woods' kind invitation are now correspondingly grateful.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish, Editor of the SPIRIT OF '76 gave his illustrated lecture as one of a series of entertainments given under the auspices of the Abigail Phelps Chapter, D. A. R., of Simsbury. This unique and most charming lecture was highly appreciated here where every old home, each ancient church and every spot among the hills was familiar ground to the audience.

The Daughters of the American Revolution all over the State are actively engaged in reviving and maintaining the spirit of patriotism and love of country in the growing generation, and in familiarizing them with places of historic interest. The Philip Schuyler Chapter of Troy, offers prizes every year to the higher grades in the public schools of that city for the best essays on Revolutionary subjects. This Chapter, although small in membership, recently contributed \$50 to the Continental Hall fund.

The Seneca Chapter, with only about fifteen members at present, is one of the most generous contributors to patriotic projects in the State. Among its donations are \$50 to the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, besides clothing for patients and nurses; \$50 to the Woman's National War Relief Association, and \$100 for the Geneva Company at Camp Alger; six large boxes of hospital supplies and literature to Manila; contributions to the Continental Hall fund, to the Washington and Lafayette monuments, and to the Rubina Hyde Walworth memorial. Every year the Chapter awards cash and gold-medal prizes for patriotic essays.

A series of lectures on patriotic themes for school-children by well-known speakers was given last winter, under the auspices

of the Chemung Chapter, in Elmira, which has sixty members. It has given also pecuniary relief to the families of men called to war.

The Oneonta Chapter gives prizes yearly to the public school pupils writing the best historical essays, and aids the parent society in all its projects.

The Mohawk Chapter, of Albany, has a relief fund, still growing, for the wives and children of the men who belonged to local regiments and were killed in the war. This Chapter also contributed over \$1,000 to the Continental Hall fund, besides additional sums for the Lafayette and Washington statues. It expended \$500 towards the restoration of old Fort Crailo, in which building, when fully restored, the Chapter will have a room for the preservation of its collection of relics. The Chapter is now about to place a tablet to the memory of Lord Howe in old St. Peter's Church in Albany. The frame around the charter of this Chapter is valuable and unique. It is composed of thirty-five pieces of wood, stone and metal, each piece being of great historic value.

Swe-Kat-Si Chapter of Ogdensburg, last year, marked suitably the site of Fort La Presentation, one of the last forts to be relinquished by the British after the Jay treaty had definitely settled the boundary between the United States and Canada. This Chapter is interested also in the enlargement of the public library, and it is constantly bringing to a higher standard the department of American history.

The local Chapter of the Society D. A. R., of Johnstown, so rich in historic associations, is making a strong effort to preserve from further decay some of its old buildings, and to mark sites whereon memorable events took place. The organization was formed only a little over a year ago, but its membership has grown from twenty-two to fifty-five. The special object of the Chapter is the care of the battlefield, where was fought, Oct. 28, 1781, the battle of Johnstown, said to be the last battle of the Revolutionary war. Funds for the large bronze tablet and a flagstaff are now being raised, and these will mark the place. Johnstown possesses one of the oldest court houses in the United States. It was built by Sir William Johnson, in 1772. Opposite this building is the site of the first free school in the State of New York, established also by Sir William Johnson, in 1764. Sir William's own house, known as Johnson Hall, is still standing, and an object of interest to the Chapter. The house was guarded by two forts, one of which is still standing. The stair-railing and newel bear the marks of Brant's tomahawk, made as a sign to the Indians not to burn the house. The row of lilac trees within which were held so many councils with the Indians are still growing in front of the house.

Mrs. Henry Hardwicke, Regent of the local Chapter made the address of welcome to which the State Regent, Miss Batelles responded. Mrs. Thomas read so delightful a history of Somerset Co., that it was resolved to have it printed in pamphlet form. Miss Forsythe spoke on the First Decade of D. A. R. work. Mrs. Roebing followed her theme, being "After Ten Years of Organization." Mrs. Crossman read a very clever paper, these three ladies are Vice-President Generals. Mrs. Verplanck, State Regent of New York, commenced lofty and noble ideals. Mrs. Churchman, State Regent of Delaware. Mrs. Bedle, who told us of the "Paris Exposition." Mrs. Terry, of Fort Greene Chapter. Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Meed, Regents Greenwich, Conn., all added much to the dignity of the occasion. A substantial luncheon was served and an outline for future work was given. At present, the purchase of the "Trenton Barracks" is under consideration. A cordial vote of thanks was extended to all, especially to the General of Frelinghuysen Chapter, who had charge of all arrangements.

The sixth anniversary of the Mohegan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was celebrated recently at Sing Sing, N. Y. A reception was held in the morning at the home of Mrs. C. Townsend Young, and was followed by an address of welcome by Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, the newly elected Regent of the Chapter. Other speakers were Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, Regent of the State of New York; John Winfield Scott, Mrs. Donald McLean and Mrs. Batten. Musical selections were contributed by Mrs. S. H. Alexander and Florence Mulford, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. George W. Ferguson, Chaplain of the Chapter. A pleasant feature of the occasion was the presentation of a loving cup from the Chapter to the retiring Regent, Mrs. Annie Van Rensselaer Wells, who has held that office since the formation of the Chapter. The loving cup, which was wrought of silver, was decorated with the insignia of the Society. Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, who delivered the presentation address, paid a warm tribute to the retiring Regent, who was made an Honorary Regent of the Chapter.

The Fall Meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of N. J., was held in Somerville, October 25th. About two hundred ladies representing twenty-seven Chapters assembled at twelve o'clock, in the Chapel and parlors of the First Reformed Church, the first ecclesiastical organization in the Raritan Valley, March 7, 1677. As is well known, the church was burned by the Queen's Rangers under Col. Simcoe, standing there on the North side of the Raritan, then a church and court house and mill were built, the latter located at Millstone, having also been burned during this raid, and now from the ashes has risen this noble edifice.

The beautiful rose window over the pulpit, and the fine Flemish oak pulpit with the coat of arms of the Dutch Church, handsomely carved thereon, were given as a memorial to the first pastor of this church and bears this inscription: "Rev. Jacobus Theodorus Frelinghuysen, the first pastor, from 1720 to 1747, given by Dumont Frelinghuysen and the children of Frederick Frelinghuysen."

At Dallas, Texas, October 12, there was a meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Auditorium of the Texas State Fair, in answer to a call for a State Conference by State Regent, Mrs. Sidney T. Fontaine, of Galveston. Delegates were present from three Chapters—the George Washington, of Galveston; Jane Douglas, of Dallas, and Mary Isham Keith, of Fort Worth; also Mrs. Wm. B. Harrison, of Fort Worth, State Director of National Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

In absence of the State Regent, Mrs. John Lane Henry, Regent of the Jane Douglas Chapter, presided. Mrs. W. B. Harrison acting as Secretary. Mrs. Fontaine's report was read by Mrs. Thos. J. Groce, Regent of George Washington Chapter. Mrs. Fontaine stated that her report would be meager on account of the working season just beginning. There are five Chapters of Daughters of the American Revolution in the state.

Two other Regents have been appointed and appointments confirmed by National Board, Mrs. John H. Marshall at Waco, and Mrs. Cone Johnson at Tyler. Prospects are promising for successful Chapters, at both places. The conference was profitable and harmonious, matters of interest to the Society being freely discussed. Resolutions of sympathy were extended to the George Washington Chapter of Galveston on account of the storm swept condition of their beautiful city.

SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

At a meeting of the Society held on Tuesday, October thirtieth, the following motion was passed and voted to be placed on the records of the Society.

NATHAN HOLT SMITH, Secretary.

New London, Conn.

"It is with deep sorrow that we record the death, in Hartford on the Twentieth of October, Nineteen Hundred, of Charles Dudley Warner, the honored and beloved Governor of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Connecticut.

"A man of letters, a traveler, a philanthropist, a student of human nature and an explorer in Sociological fields, he everywhere made his personal power felt, and showed that loftiness of aim, that purity of principle, that fearlessness of action, which we may well call the most precious fruitage of a Pilgrim ancestry.

"His strength, his gentleness, his quick insight, the energy and simplicity of his character made him one whom we were proud to call our leader."

Sons of the American Revolution.

The Paul Jones Club, S. A. R., of Portsmouth, N. H., elected the following officers at their annual meeting November 1st, 1900.

President, Dr. H. I. Durgin, of Eliot, Me.; Vice-President, John K. Bares; Secretary, H. A. Massey; Historian, O. L. Frisbee, A. M.; Treasurer, Capt. N. A. Walcott; Chaplain, W. H. Smith; Auditor, Hon. Frank Jones. Board of Managers:—Benjamin G. Donnell, of York, Me., Dr. F. S. Towle, Hon. John C. Steward, of York, Me., Ex-Mayor William O. Jenkins, John G. Parson, William A. Hodgdon.

The Paul Jones Club is a Chapter of the Mass. Society of the S. A. R., was organized November 1st, 1896. Will hold its annual banquet at the Rockingham Hotel, February 14, 1901—the anniversary of the saluting of the American flag on the Continental ship "Ranger," by the French Admiral.

O. L. FRISBEE, Historian, Portsmouth, N. H.

National Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots.

The National Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, has suffered a double loss during the year of 1900. Mrs. Agnes Martin Dennison, charter member and Treasurer-General, died July 3rd. She was a woman of integrity and fine capacity, and these qualities have given her an honorable record in this Society, where her loss will be deeply felt by the officers, who have been associated with her, and by her personal friends to whom she had greatly endeared herself. She was well-known for her conscientious and able work as Registrar-General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Eugenia Washington, great grandniece of George Washington, one of the founders and the first President-General of the National Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, died November 30th.

This organization is the embodiment of her latest thought and possessed her warmest interests.

As the nearest representative of George Washington, she held the unflinching devotion of the Society which will never cease to cherish her memory and rejoice that her name goes down upon its records. She was an honored member of the Colonial Dames and a founder of the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution. In the latter Society she served actively for years in different capacities, faithful in them all.

PELLA H. MASON,

Registrar-General and Acting Cor. Sec'y-Gen'l., D. F. P. A.

Daughters of 1812.

The Empire State Society of the Daughters of 1812, held its annual election of officers at Delmonico's, October 19, when Mrs. William Gerry Slade was unanimously re-elected president.

Mrs. Slade in her annual address gave a brief outline of the Society's progress and an expression of general feeling of love and unity which characterizes it, saying in part:—

"Not over three members have ever expressed dissatisfaction of the four years of our existence, but there will always be found a few who feel they could do better than another in authority. I enjoin upon you all to study the best interests of the Society, even to keeping out your dearest friends from holding office; elect only those who will work for the good of the Society, and then trust them."

The Society has established a fund for the benefit of members who may be ill or in trouble, the money to be distributed as a loan, without interest, or as a gift, to be made at the discretion of the officers. "This fund," explained Mrs. Slade, "is for special work, and not a charity, but just casting our bread upon the waters, and no one of us is so secure as to escape all possibility of the need of financial aid."

Mrs. Jacob Hess will be the Society's delegate to the State Federation in Albany next month, and she has also been selected to organize a bazaar for the Society, to be held at Delmonico's in February.

As a final announcement, Mrs. Slade read an appeal from Mrs. Nathaniel Burroughs, of Norfolk, Va., who is endeavoring to preserve the only Huguenot church in America, which is still standing in Virginia. Mrs. Burroughs desires all descendants of the Huguenots to interest themselves and communicate with her in regard to it.

Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century.

The society of the Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century held its first meeting of the season at the home of Mrs. William H. Lyon, No. 170 New York Ave., Borough of Brooklyn. A pleasant feature of the occasion was the presentation to the Society of a gavel made from the Charter Oak and given by men friends of the organization, among whom were Silas B. Dutcher, Henry E. Hutchinson, Elijah R. Kennedy, James O. Carpenter and Dr. J. Lester Keep.

It was decided that the meetings this year shall be held on the second Monday in October, December and February, and the annual meeting for the election of officers on the first Tuesday in April. The social features will be novel and varied, among them being an exhibition of miniatures of Colonial women, with appropriate music, and a Boston Tea Party in costume. Other entertainments will come as "surprises" to the members. A delightful season is confidently expected.

The new members admitted were Mrs. A. J. F. Behrends, Mrs. Marcus L. Bailey, Mrs. Annie Doros, Mrs. Virgil G. Bogue, Mrs. William Cooke, Miss Louise Brooks and Miss Elia Hutchinson.

Boys and Girls

All letters for this department should be addressed to
Miss M. Winchester Adams, Rooms 27 & 28 Morse Building, New York City.

NATHAN HALE.

Still ringing down the corridors of years,
Still echoing throughout the halls of Time,
The words a nation treasures and reveres—
The simple words his courage made sublime
Live in our hearts, that legend ever new
Of one, who dying did not shrink or quail—
Spirit that even death could not subdue,
The spirit of the patriot Nathan Hale.

Calmly he stands among his foemen,
Firmly he steps into his place,
The great sun rises golden—glorious omen,
No trace of fear or suffering in his face;
No foolish boast, or taunt, or vain reviling,
No cry for mercy, and no prayer to live,
He meets his death serene, untroubled, smiling,
Regrets he has "but one"—one life to give.

Oh, Nathan Hale, we read your thrilling story
With quickened heart beats, and with bated breath,
We can not share your honor and your glory,
We can not die, like you, a glorious death;
Yet from the seeds your sacrifice has planted
Comes this, although a life we may not give
This way of honor to us all is granted—
That for our country's credit we may live.

"One life," but few are called upon to give it,
"One life," that we may make or mar,
But oh, that many who may bravely live it,
And keep it free from taint, or blight, or scar;
And since we have "but one," for shame or glory,
Grant that we may not faint or fail,
But each day, bring to bear upon our story
The spirit of the patriot, Nathan Hale.

RUTH COMFORT MITCHELL, Historian,
San Francisco, Cal.

Valentine Holt Society, Children of the American Revolution.

THE VALENTINE HOLT SOCIETY OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Valentine Holt Society was organized in 1895, with Mrs. A. S. Hubbard as President. The name chosen was that of one of the boy heroes of the Revolution and was submitted by Helen A. Hallowell, a direct descendant.

Valentine Holt, at the age of thirteen, was noted for his bravery and fearlessness in aiding the cause of the American patriots. Captain Benjamin Farnham selected Valentine as his courier and dispatch bearer, a position which is usually given to men of mature age.

The brave little lad at the age when most children are afraid to go abroad after nightfall, went all alone to Danbury, Conn., where he joined the regiment commanded by Colonel Benjamin Tupper. Colonel Tupper sent him with a dispatch to Adams, Mass., and thence to Wilton, N. H. On this journey he barely escaped capture by the British, but, having delivered his message, he fell in with Capt. Goff's company, marching out to meet General Burgoyne, and went with them in order that he might reach home safely. He fought in the Battle of Bennington, and after this, there being much danger from the presence of Indians, he did not again reach Captain Farnham's command until five days after the surrender of Burgoyne. The intrepid youth continued with the army until he was honorably discharged in 1780, as he was nearing his seventeenth birthday—still but a boy.

The Valentine Holt Society has grown until it has enrolled a membership of seventy-seven and sixty-one now active.

Louis Dorr, one of the members, has been honored by the National Society and has been presented with a bronze medal for his sacrifice and service in devotion to his country as a volunteer in the Spanish-American war.

On February 22, 1897, the Society was awarded the "ribbon of distinction" by the National Society for special patriotic work. On June 13, 1896, Francis I. and Constance N. Fairchild, of Cape Rogue, Quebec, Canada, were elected to honorary membership of the Valentine Holt Society. On October 9, 1897, the Society presented, with appropriate ceremonies, an

American flag to the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, at Berkeley. On March 5, 1898, the Society contributed \$50 to the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, constituting the President, Mrs. Hubbard, a life member thereof, and presenting her with a gold medal certificate of membership. On April 25, 1898, Isabel Dennison, the first member of the Society on the Pacific Coast, contributed to the Red Cross fund the first dollar given to this object by the children of California, and, later, the Valentine Holt Society gave \$50 to this fund. In the same year the Society gave \$150 to the monument to Lafayette, America's gift to France. Each year the Society takes up some patriotic object, for which funds are collected, the members selecting the annual object by vote.

Meetings are held once a month at the homes of the various members, and after the regular business is over a social session is held with musical and literary exercises.

Howard E. Ruggles, Treasurer of the Society, is the great grandson of Robert Newman, Sexton of Christ's Church, Boston, who watched from the tower the movements of the British and hung the lanterns for Paul Revere in the North Church tower on that memorable April 18, 1775, "one if by land, and two if by sea."

During the present year the meetings have been presided over by the following officers: Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, President; Shirley C. Walker, Vice-President; Carmel M. Ostrom, Recording Secretary; Trezevant Cleveland, Corresponding Secretary; Howard E. Ruggles, Treasurer; Flora M. Walton, Registrar; Ruth C. Mitchell, Historian; Otis McAllister, Color Bearer; Martin C. Walton, Organist; Ethel M. Stealey, Custodian of the Scrap Book.

HOLIDAY BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Werner School Book Company, Chicago. "The Story of Lewis and Clark," by Nellie F. Kingsley, Price 25 cents, and "Foru American Pioneers," by Frances M. Perry and Katharine Beebe, Price 50 cents, are two little volumes that are not only interesting and instructive but are full of patriotic inspiration and will prove fascinating reading for boys and girls. The first gives a well told story of the "Lewis and Clark Expedition" and the later the high character and heroic deeds of Daniel Boone, George Rogers Clark, David Crocket and Kit Carson.

"The American Thresherman," Madison, Wis., publish. "The Childhood of Ji-shib; the Ojibwa," by Albert Ernest Jenks, one of the most charming little books of the season. It is a set of stories on Indian child life, told from the Ojibwa child's way of seeing events of his every-day life and shows the deep insight Dr. Jenks has of Indian character. It is a book that the grown up portion of the family will enjoy reading to the little people. The volume is bound in tan buckskin velum and contains sixty-four marginal pen sketches. Price \$1.00.

The Saalfeld Publishing Co., Akron, Ohio. "The First Capture," by Harry Castleman, is an interesting story of the American Revolution, beginning with the first capture of a British schooner in the harbor of a New England town. Glimpses of life during that period are well portrayed. Cloth bound, illuminated cover, several full page illustrations, and large type make it a pleasing gift book. Price 75 cents.

The Geo. M. Hill Co., Publishers, New York. "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz," by L. Frank Baum, is sure to attract the attention of the little folks who are always ready for a "Fairy Story." It gives the adventures of little Dorothy, who was carried away by a Kansas cyclone to the Land of Oz. The volume is cloth bound and fully illustrated in colors.

Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston. "In Defense of the Flag," by Elbridge S. Brooks, cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.25. This exciting tale gives the adventures and experiences of an American boy in Spain in the early days of the Spanish-American war and in Cuba during the siege of Santiago. The author has portrayed the Spanish gentleman and patriot as well as the rougher element of Spain. The whole story is presented in a manner instructive as well as interesting.

Ford, Howard & Hulbert, New York, Publishers. "Patriotic Nuggets." A little volume of historic thoughts from Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, Webster, Lincoln and Beecher, gathered by John R. Howard. These thoughts will aid the boy who reads them to become a useful honored citizen. Cloth. Price 45 cents.

"Kelea, the Surf Rider," by Alex. Stevenson Twombly. This romance of Hawaii, of the olden time is full of exciting incidents gathered from the legends and folk lore of the islands, by Dr. Twombly during his long visit in Hawaii. The story is graphic in description and brings before the reader the customs of the semi-tropical existence once led by the natives. A book well worth the time devoted to its reading. Cloth bound, illustrated, Price \$1.50.

To Perfect Family Tree.

Answer to, "Wanted Information of Ferris Family."

Dr. Albert Warren Ferris is a great grandson of "Gilbert Ferris," whose wife "Sarah" was the daughter of Moses Fowler. The Doctor's address is 12 East 47th Street, New York City. I think, Gilbert was brother to Jonathan, who was son of Peter; son of John, son of Jeffry, who died at Greenwich, Conn., 1666.

M. A. TAYLOR, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

An inquiry in regard to Thomas Bennett.

Born in London Co., Va., in 1751; married Anne Tietlett and moved to Ohio Co., Ky., in 1793, and died in 1840. His sister, daughter and grand-daughter were named Duanna. It is said that one Dozier Bennett, of Centreville, Va., was a brother to Thomas Bennett. Evidence points to the fact that he came of a wealthy family who lost their wealth about the time of the Revolution, but we have no absolute knowledge of him or his parents. Will anyone having information correspond with

Mrs. THOS. C. WHITUN.
3717 Prytania St., New Orleans, La.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Kewanee, Ill., November 12, 1900.

SPIRIT OF '76.

Dear Sirs:—I enclose \$2 to pay for the "Spirit" for one year, including the Genealogical Supplement, which I trust will not be discontinued. No subscriber of the SPIRIT OF '76 can afford to let it lapse at this stage. If they do not respond to suit you, *punch them up* in the magazine. I should have sent in my money sooner, but was busy in the campaign.

Yours very truly,
JAMES K. BLISH.

Law Offices of Ethan Allen, No. 115 Broadway, (Boreel Bldg.)
New York, November 14, 1900.

To SPIRIT OF '76.

Herewith find my dollar for another year. When I give up all magazines, the SPIRIT OF '76, shall be the very last released from my expiring grasp.

Yours very truly,
ETHAN ALLEN.

Dunn Brook, October 27, 1900.

SPIRIT OF '76.

I wish to tell you that my father Hiram Cronk is the last pensioner of the War of 1812. His great-grandfather was Capt. James Cronkhite, who was commissioned Captain, October 19, 1775; and served in the Third Regiment Manor of Cortlandt, commanded by Col. Pierre Van Cortlant. My father always thought he died in the Prison Ship, but as Chauncey Depew's great-grandfather married a daughter of Capt. James Cronkhite, perhaps you will ascertain for a certainty. Please address to Mrs. Sarah Rowley, or to my father at Dunn Brook, Oneida Co., N. Y.

San Francisco, October 27th, 1900

Compatriot CORNISH:—

Am I correct when I say there is only about one in a hundred who know who their grandfathers and grandmothers were? The SPIRIT OF '76 has a wide circulation, it ought to have 10 where it has one. Our Societies ought to make it compulsory for every member to subscribe for it. While East last year, I found the sword that father carried in the Revolutionary war, and so a letter written by a brother in 1829, in Wheeling, Va.; that he had seen Uncle Winthrop, who resided (I think), about 300 miles down the Ohio River, in Indiana—the Uncle Winthrop had a son Winthrop then residing 90 miles up on the Ohio River, in Ohio. In my researches I have been unable to discover a descendant of Uncle Winthrop Robinson and avail myself of the use of your page "To Perfect the Family Tree," for further investigation.

Patriotically and fraternally,

JOHN ROGERS ROBINSON.
8 Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Tecumseh, Nebraska, October 25, 1900.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, Esq., New York.

Dear Sir:—I beg your pardon. I had intended to remit promptly when your first notice came, but I was then in the midst of preparation for a term of court, and so neglected it. Keep the paper coming to me until you are directed to stop it, and if I neglect to remit for it, a postal card notice will attract my attention.

M. B. C. TRUE.

Columbus, Ohio, May 25, 1900.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, Esq., Editor of "Spirit of '76."

Dear Sir:—Herewith please find one dollar to renew my subscription. I could not very well get along without THE SPIRIT OF '76. It is a good, reliable, patriotic magazine, and well deserves the cordial support of all the patriotic societies of our country. In Ohio, we are largely descended from Virginians, and would like to see a little more space given to the Old Dominion, and to the first born of the Ordinance of 87. However, I have no complaints to make.

Yours truly,

JAMES H. ANDERSON,
Ex-Vice-President General, National Society, S. A. R.

Cincinnati, O., November 30, 1900.

Mr. LOUIS H. CORNISH:—

Enclosed find \$1.00 to renew my subscription to your interesting paper. As most people who read your paper are those interested in hunting up ancestors and read lists of early settlers to see if they are in any way interested. I should think it would add to the value of your paper to print a list of Revolutionary soldiers, staff officers of Washington, scouts, Members of Assemblies and Civil officers. These are the men whose descendants are eligible to the various patriotic societies and the ones most interested.

Yours respectfully,
L. E. R. UTTER.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 22, 1890.

Mr. LOUIS H. CORNISH:—

Dear Sir and Compatriot:—I notice in the issue of "Spirit of '76" for September that reference is twice made to the lamentable ignorance of American passengers on trans-Atlantic steamers of our national anthems. I, myself, experienced the same humiliation while crossing, three years ago, and I note with satisfaction the proposed arrangement of the officials of the Cunard and White Star Line; but I am pleased to inform you that the Dominion line, running from Boston to Liverpool, has already inaugurated the movement. I enclose a copy of their blank program. They should have the credit of being the pioneers in this movement, but it is an example the other lines may well follow.

Sincerely,
RUFUS B. TOBEY.

New York, 1900.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, Publisher SPIRIT OF '76.

Dear Sir:—In response to your favor of the 12th inst., beg to advise you that you misunderstood the spirit of my letter cancelling my subscription. I had no thought of conveying the inference that you were "running a bunco game;" I simply wanted my subscription discontinued, and wrote as I did in order that I might not be misunderstood. As a matter of fact, I intended to discontinue some time ago, as in the hurry of business the paper came in and frequently went into the waste basket without being opened, and I desired that there should not be a continuance of that state of affairs, and thus frankly instructed you to discontinue my subscription at once.

As to the motives which impelled me to take this course, I beg to advise that there is nothing personal to you in my action, and nothing reflecting upon the good motives which prompt you to keep alive the "Spirit of '76," which I have no doubt gives you a great deal of trouble and anxiety, and is no doubt to a great extent a thankless task. I have no doubt at all you are devoting your best energies in a very conscientious way to this undertaking, and I have no fault to find with it, but so far as I am personally concerned, I have lost all interest in the various genealogical societies. I belong to several of them, which I joined in the belief that a proper respect to one's ancestors and the keeping alive of the spirit of patriotism and a pride in the past history of our country was a good thing, but the antics of a few people, as, for instance, "Queen Lavinia" and others of her stamp, have convinced me that genealogical societies have degenerated into a huge farce, and that their only practical application is personal aggrandizement of a few individuals and as a consequence I have no further interest in them.

I feel that in this view a great many people who formerly thought well of these societies have arrived at the same conclusion, reached by me.

Yours very truly,
H. C.

Quite forgot subscription had expired. I started at your first and mean to keep up with the procession.

SPRAGUE,
President of the Iowa State Society Sons of the American Revolution.

Somerville, N. J., May 31, 1900.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, Esq., Editor.

My Dear Sir:—I enclose you \$1.00, one year's subscription. The information obtained from one year's issue of the SPIRIT OF '76, is worth many times the price to one interested in the free institutions obtained by the sacrifice of our ancestors.

Yours respectfully,

A. P. SUTPHEN.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 22, 1900.

Editor SPIRIT OF '76.

My Dear Compatriot:—I beg to enclose herewith my renewal to the subscription to your most excellent publication. To Compatriots removed by geographical location, as we are, from the centers of patriotic societies endeavor, it is a source of much interest and information.

Very faithfully yours,

E. WELDON YOUNG, Pres. Washington Society.

On a tombstone in a graveyard in Winslow, Me., is the following epitaph: "Here lies the body of Richard Thomas. An Englishman by birth. A Whig of '76. By occupation a cooper. Now food for worms. Like an old rum puncher, marked, numbered and shooed. He will be raised again and finished by his Creator. He died September 28, 1824, aged 75. America, my adopted country, my best advice to you is: 'Take care of your liberties.'"

The 250th anniversary of the settlement of Middletown, Conn., was celebrated October 10, when literary exercises were held in the Middlesex Theatre. The dawn of the day was announced by the booming of cannon and the ringing of church bells. The town was originally eleven miles long and six broad, and comprised what is now the towns of Chatham, Durham, Portland and Cromwell. The area of Middletown was reduced more than one half by these changes.

Its early history was the subject of the paper by Frank Farnsworth Starr, and an historical address was delivered by Professor John Fisk, of Cambridge, who spoke chiefly of the development of the colonies in New England, and with some special reference to the Connecticut settlements. A poem, entitled "Building unto God," was recited by the author, Judge Daniel J. Donahoe, of this city, and a hymn, written for the occasion by Richard Burton, of Minneapolis, was sung by the audience.

Mr. D. Franklin Bowney is engaged, with the assistance of Eldridge Kingsley, the well-known artist and wood engraver of Hadley, Mass., in preparing from the archives of that historic town, interviews with the older generation's traditions, anecdotes and reminiscences, which are to be illustrated by Mr. Kingsley himself, in his usual charming style, and deposited in the Town Hall of Hadley, for a permanent memorial. This a work that must prove of great interest, not only to the people of the Connecticut Valley itself, or even to those of the State, but as well to all Americans who are interested in pre-Revolutionary and other aspects of local history. Among the subjects already selected for preservation in such manuscript form are: "Indian Trails and the Old Bay Path to Boston," "Hadley Characters in the Indian Wars," "Tales of Moll Webster, the Witch," "Old Kneeland, the Prisoner of the Indians, His Eccentricities and Return," "Traditions of the Regicides," "Burgoyne's Sword and Recollections of the British Prisoners of War."

A Skeptical Age.—Uncle Silas—"Folks is different from what they used to be. Lots of 'em don't believe in the Bible." Uncle Hiram—"Yes: an' some is even gittin' shy of the Declaration of Independence."—(Brooklyn Life.)

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS OF COLONIAL DAYS.

By Geraldine Brooks. 8vo, cloth, illustrated. \$1.50.

This bright and attractive book is a distinct and valuable contribution to the historical literature of America. The selection of characters, the method in which they are introduced, the vivacity of treatment and the naturalness of presentation combine to make a book of substantial merit, unquestionable interest and charming individuality. From Anne Hutchinson, first of American club women, to Mistress Sally Wister, most charming of Colonial diarists, the ten women selected as typical dames and daughters admirably portray the phases of life which marked the progress of our colonial era, from the sternness of the earliest days to the more cultured strenuousness of revolutionary times. This advance is well shown in Miss Brooks's excellent collection of narrative sketches, and, apart from the life and sparkle of her style the book itself has an educative as well as a personal value. All sections of the colonies and all

phases of colonial life are represented. The book displays research, conscientious study, an admirable power of choice and presentation, combined with interest, entertainment and the true historical atmosphere. The illustrations are typical and effective. The author is a daughter of Elbridge S. Brooks, the well-known writer of historical books for young Americans, and the publishers have presented these delightful narratives in what must prove an attractive and popular volume.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & Co., New York.

"Stage-Coach and Tavern Days," by Abner Morse Earle.

The Macmillan Company, Publishers, N. Y. Price \$2.50.

The restricted pleasures and furnishings of the Puritan ordinary and the luxurious fare and rollicking bouts of the provincial tavern are fully told. Tavern diet is given, the cost, the modes of preparing and serving, and tavern manners are recounted. The tavern landlord and stage driver are each full character sketches drawn from life. Accounts of the Indian path, the pack-horse, the saddle and pillion, the Conestoga wagon, the turn-pike, the stage-wagon and flying machine precede the detailed career of the stage-coach; closing with the first days of the railroad. The panorama of the tavern which went on within its walls, the dances, weddings, the meetings of magistrates, select men and deacons, trials by jury, vendues of merchandise, book sales, the auctioning of paupers, lottery drawings, turkey shoots, bull baitings, the visits of guests of honor, all are fully told, as are the romances of the road, its traditions and tales of interest and the pleasures and pains of old-time travel. The profuse illustrations showing old taverns, tap-room, drinking cups, inn pitchers, loggerheads, toddy-sticks, nutmeg-holders, Toby Fillbors, black-sticks, swing-sign' boards, milestones, guide-posts, drinking troughs, pumps, bridges, toll-gates, old wagons, pods and pungs, glimpses of scenes on the road, stage-coaches of all descriptions, and beautiful old-time coaching views add to the interest of the text.

"Three Colonial Maids," by Julia McNair Wright. The Pilgrim Press, Boston. Price \$1.25.

This is something new in a Revolutionary story. The three heroines are New England girls, who, up to the opening of the story led ordinary lives. They are bright, intelligent, home-loving young women, capable and self-reliant, but not very wise concerning the great world and its ways. The three maids are very different in character, but all worked for the great cause of liberty. Cloth bound, illustrated.

"The Head of a Hundred," by Maud Wilder Goodwin. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Price \$1.50.

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"In the Hands of the Red Coats," by Everett T. Tomlinson. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Price \$1.50.

This is a tale of the Jersey ship and the Jersey shore in the days of the Revolution. The author in his preface states that the incidents in this story are almost without exception true. While the tale will prove interesting to young readers, it will also prove an incentive for them to work out for themselves a larger knowledge of the history of their own land. Cloth bound, illustrated.

"On to Peking, or Old Glory in China," by Edward Stratemeyer. Lee and Shepard, Boston. Price \$1.25.

The hero of this story, Gilbert Pennington, a warm friend of Ben Russell, in "A Young Volunteer in Cuba," has become a lieutenant in the regular army and goes from the Philippines with the Ninth Regiment to take part in the rescue of the beleaguered British Embassy at Peking, by international forces—besides being a story full of excitement to satisfy a restless boy, it also contains a store of information concerning China and the Chinese. Cloth bound, illustrated.

The American Book Company, New York. "The True Citizen," by W. F. Markwick, D.D. and W. A. Smith, A. B. Price 60 cents. "The Story of Philadelphia," by Lillian Ione Rhoades, Price 85 cents, illustrated. "Discoveries and Explorers," by Edward R. Shaw, Price 35 cents, illustrated. "Big People and Little People of Other Lands," by Edward R. Shaw, Price 30 cents, illustrated.

These four volumes are just the books that should be placed in the hands of every boy and girl in America and will awaken in them a desire for good reading and a better know-

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"Colonial Days and Ways," by Helen Evertson Smith. The Century Co., Publishers. Price \$2.50.

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"The Century Book of the American Colonies," by Elbridge S. Brooks, 200 Illustrations. The Century Co., Publishers: Price \$1.50.

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Northampton County, then comprising what is now Northampton, Lehigh, Carbon, Monroe Pike and Wayne Counties furnished a number of Washington's most trusted officers, and contributed many men to the Continental and Militia Service.

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Correspondence is invited from those who are in possession of portraits, silhouettes, letters, muster-rolls, or any papers relating to the County, or of its men in the Revolutionary War.

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Announcement of the publication of the book will be made as soon as practicable.

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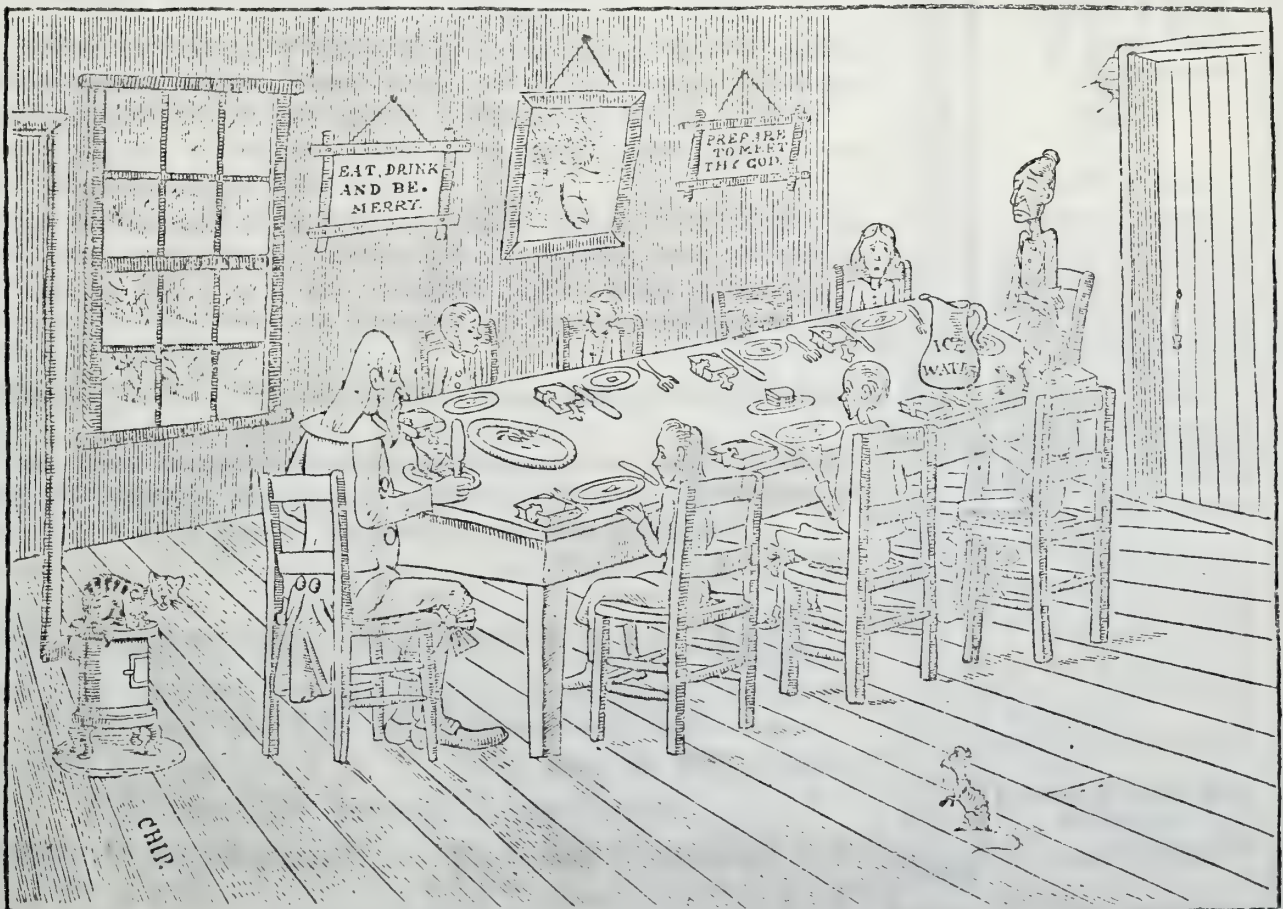
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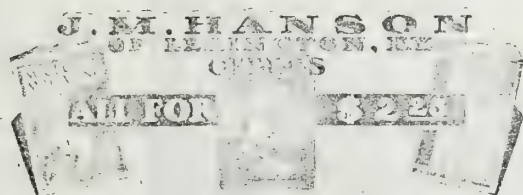
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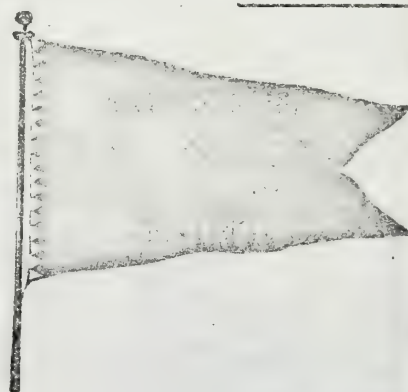
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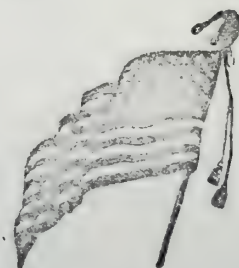
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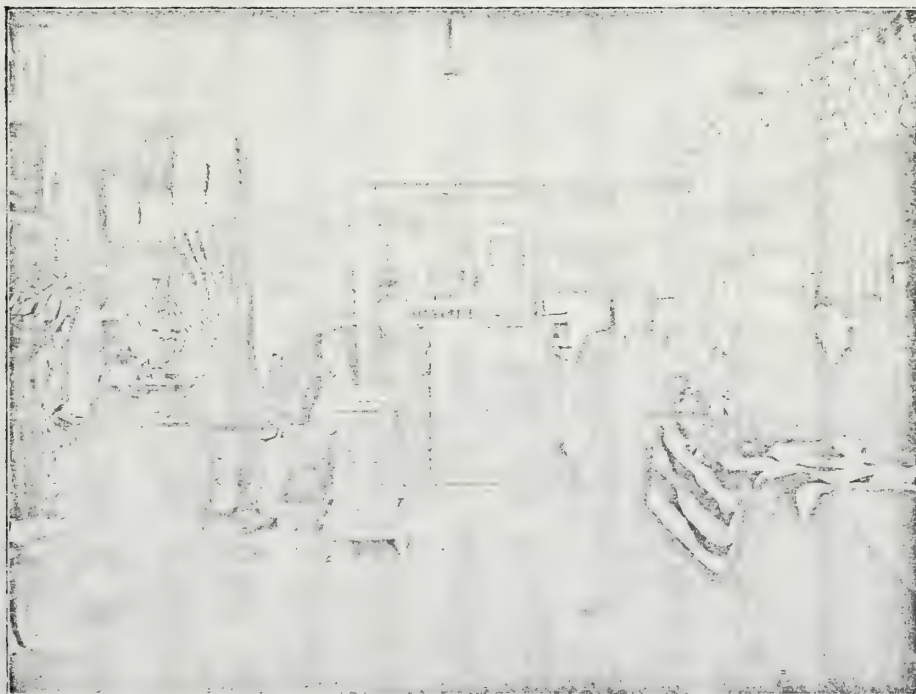


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Vol. VII, No. 5. Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76
Whole No. 77. Publishing Co., Room 125, Tribune Building. JANUARY, 1901. Entered at N. Y. Post Office as
Second Class Matter, Sept. 1894 Per Copy, 10 Cents



Interior of Annin & Co.'s American Flag Salesroom.

Know ye All by these Presents

THAT a Person calling Himself Louis H. Cornish, a newspaper Man of New York, has Surreptitiously at Divers and Sundry times, entered the Domain of Ancient Windsor in the Colony of Connecticut and has taken Therein various Views of the Old Houses, Churches, Grave Stones, Old New Gate prison, River and Mountain Scenery, and has Decamped with them. He being thereunto Enabled, to the Borough of Manhattan, Where We have Learned he is Displaying the Same Accompanied by old Time melodies to An Interested Public. That he will be Apprehended and Dealt with According to his Just Deserts is the Desire of the Committee of Safety, who learn that He boldly Announces that he will Appear in This place at the Time given Below

By the Committee's Command,

MATTHEW GRANT

LIEUT. TIMOTHY THRALL

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PRINTED MONTHLY, BY LOUIS H. CORNISH,
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VOL. VII.

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MODEST worth was a maxim taught us by our ancestors. Another let the office seek the man. These maxims read all right and if one is contented to blush unseen, like the modest violet, the general public will see to it that he continues to remain unseen.

A more practical maxim was given us by an L. L. D., whom we had business dealings with, and that was: "If you want a thing ask for it. No one, he said, was worrying himself about what you wanted. He had troubles enough of his own with his own wants.

There is many a heartburn caused by the seeming neglect of others when you yourself are really to blame for not making your wants known. If you want an office in the Patriotic Societies let the Nominating Committee know of it, as they usually have a hard time filling their ticket. If you are not fitted for the position you desire you will not get it, but that ought not hurt your feelings, as some one else has got it either through being better fitted for the position or through having more of a pull with the committee.

But you say that there is no politics in our patriotic societies, and that is where you are not as well informed as you will be as you grow older and have had more experience. There is more wire pulling and petty spite used in the election of officers than in an election for President of the United States and all the methods, and some worse, are used to succeed in obtaining office.

When you hear a man say that he would not accept an office unless it was offered him without his making advances for it, you can put him down either as a perfect man or a crank with a mania for doing drudgery for the exercise there is in it. There are a few such of modest worth.

It is not always that the best men reach the top. The man who has social aspirations is benefitted by being a conspicuous officer in some of our prominent societies and he is willing to pay for this honor by the time he gives to it. He may not be particularly fitted for the position, but he has worked his points until he has achieved his aim.

We read of the generous bequests that are given for the amelioration of the poor, for public libraries and for

patriotic purposes by the multi-millionaires, but seldom hear of the postage stamps that some poor fanatic has denied himself proper nourishment to purchase, to instill a love of country in the minds of the people, nor do we hear of the time he spends from his legitimate business to further patriotism. And yet it is the persistence of the worker that does more good than the check of the millionaire.



At the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to be held in Washington, D. C., beginning the week Feb. 18th, there is likely to be a lively time in the selection of a President-General. The natural selection for this office would be Mrs. Donald McLean, who by experience, oratorical ability and the number of her good works in the field of patriotism deserves this honor if any one, and would be an improvement to the society.



The Executive Committee of the Society of the Cincinnati at a meeting held at the Waldorf-Astoria Friday December 14, decided to revive the New-Hampshire, Georgia, Delaware and North Carolina societies.

In the evening the members of the society and invited guests attended a lecture by Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner at the rooms of the Genealogical and Biographical Society, No. 226 West Fifty-eighth-st on "The Order of the Cincinnati in France." Colonel Gardiner spoke of the founding of the order and of its extension to this country, touching upon the connection with it of the Marquis de Lafayette.

Those in attendance at the meeting were Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, the chairman; Nicholas Fish, secretary; Thornton Kirkland Lathrop, of Massachusetts; Charles Isham, of Connecticut; Talbot Olyphant, of New York; Henry Schenk Harris, of New Jersey; Francis Marinus Caldwell, of Pennsylvania; Oswald Tilghman, of Maryland; John Cropper, of Virginia; and James Simons, LL. D., of South Carolina.

MAKING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

• • •

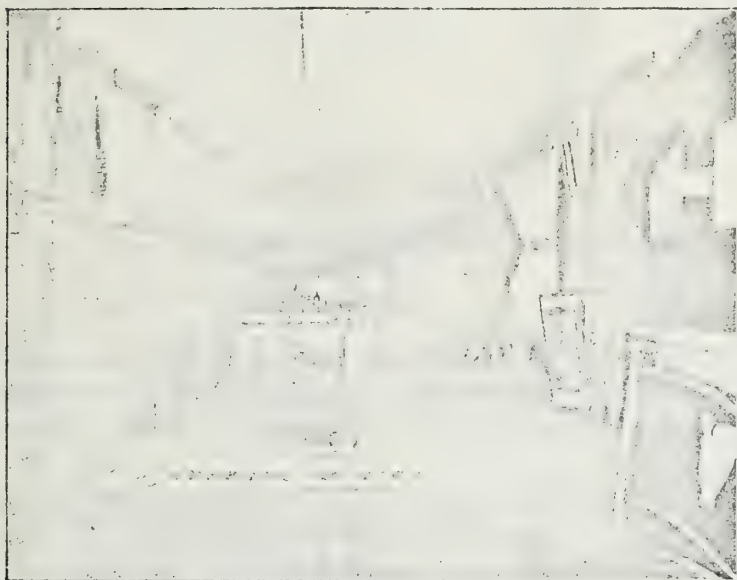
ONLY a sentiment, light as air; such is foam, Pray tell, what is champagne without its fizz, the sea without its foam, brandy and soda without its sparkle. Even beer must have froth. Sentiment light as air, yet as enduring as time. That sentiment which clothes home and

New York from the manufacturer's standpoint is the most patriotic city of the Union. It is here where not only the largest and best, but the majority of flags are made.

That our reader may learn of the most improved methods of manufacture, the writer strolled one afternoon into the office of a well known firm, whose reputation as the leaders in this line of trade, has outlasted three generations. For more than one-half a century they have been at the old stand, making flags during twelve presidential administrations, during two wars, and in seasons of peace and plenty.

The bunting comes in huge rolls of solid colors, and the first step in the making of the American flag, is to cut the bunting in stripes some red, others white. Experienced hands cut these huge masses of fluffy red and white in the widths and lengths for the different size flags manufactured. These stripes are then passed to the hands of girls, whose duty it is to put them together, so that no wind may part asunder. After this, experienced people sew them on machines of special manufacture, that are unlike those of the patient housewife. The lock stitch at the rate of twenty-four hundred a minute is the rapidity with which they are sewed, the thread being fed from spools that hold twenty-four thousand yards.

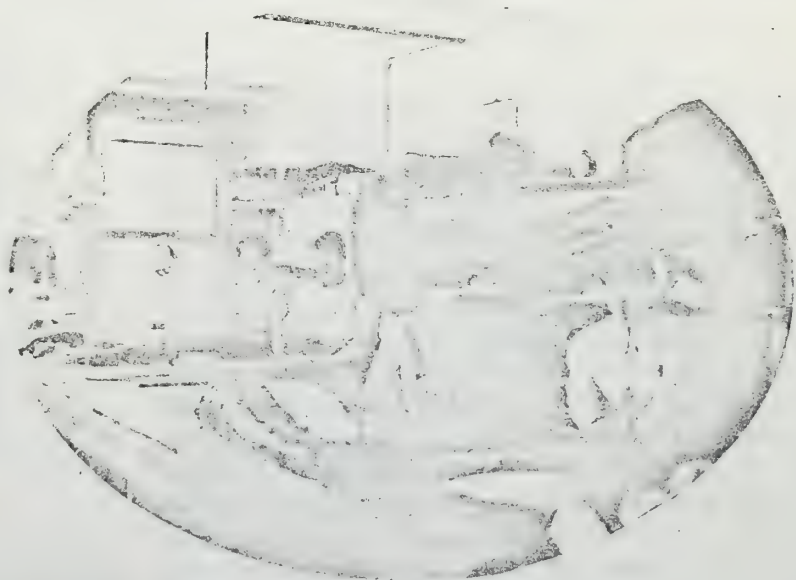
There is no stitching more faultless than that on the



THE ARTIST AT WORK.

country with a beauty and grandeur inexpressible, is the sentiment in which is bathed the American colors which flutter at the masthead in some distant port or lead a victorious army. It is emblematic of the sentiment that makes heroes and martyrs. It is the magic wand that changes common clay into immortals. In the flag of a nation there is a common interest, and unless the "Spirit of '76" has vanished from our midst, our readers will be interested in the manufacture of the national colors.

It will surprise and delight many to know that between the rising and setting of the sun on each work day, there are born not less than ten thousand flags. By these we mean those silken and woolen emblems that float "From the dawns early light to the twilight's last gleaming." There are myriads of printed paper, cotton and cambric representatives of our national standard, but we speak of those colors that go down to the sea in ships, that float proudly from the ramparts, that are saluted by our boys in blue, and that we hang out on the outer walls to express joy and sorrow.

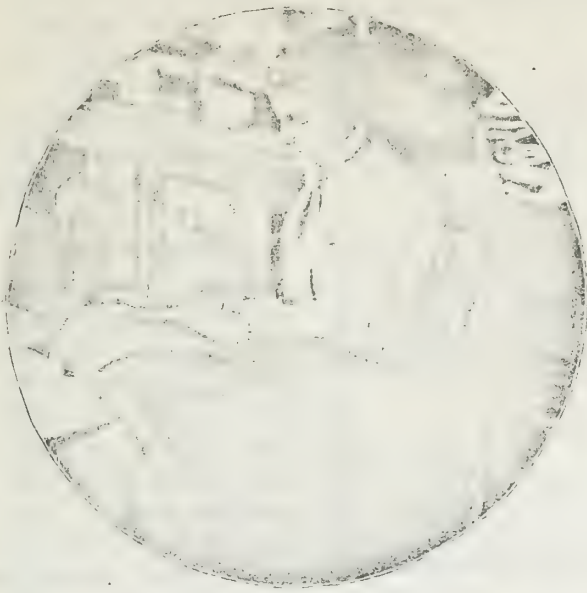


CUTTING THE STRIPES.

silk flag, even though it is accomplished faster than any other sewed by machinery. There are no "skipped"

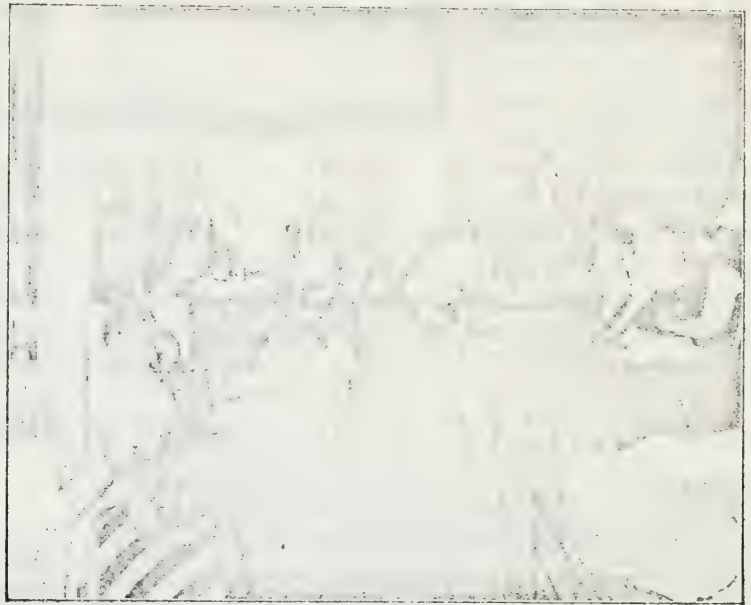
stitches, a fact proving that the ingenuity of the machine is aided by the skill of the girls, whose duty it is to see that the stripes of the flag never stray from the straight

union, a blue field upon which sparkles forty-five bright diamond like stars, "A star for every state and a state for every star." The stars are five pointed and each point is precisely like the other. No hand can ever become so skilled as to have every point a counterpart of the other, and for this reason the stars are cut out by dies, that never make mistakes. The white cloth is folded in forty-five thicknesses and placed beneath the die. Every time the ponderous press comes down the sharp steel cuts forty-five stars, one for each state. The rapidity with which the stars are created depends on the agility and skill of the workman in removing the cloth. Long rows of girls at each side of long tables, covered with blue cloth are always ready for the stars as soon as they are handed to them. It is the task of these people to place the five pointed emblems of statehood on

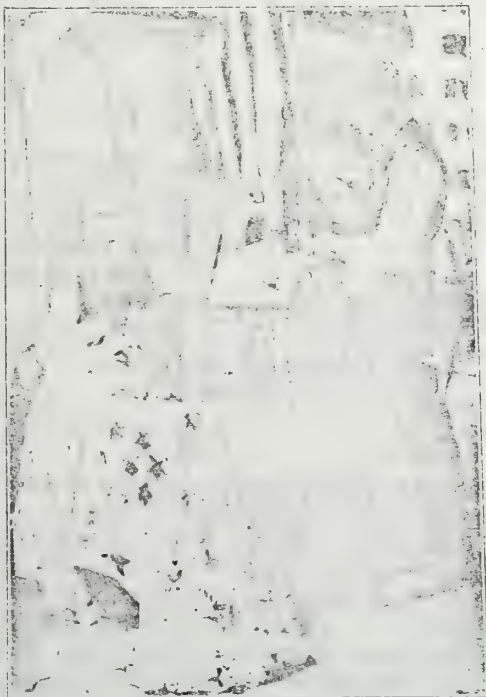


SEWING STRIPES.

and narrow way that crosses the table, on which thousands of yards of silk and bunting travel annually. The stripes of the flags now being sewed



MAKING YACHT FLAGS



CUTTING STARS.

together, by the aid of electricity, the ends of the flag are hemmed, not a broad hem, but a narrow one, so finely done that it would take the eye of an expert to distinguish it from a selvage. Now the flag is ready for the

the familiar blue fields. A feat not so easily accomplished as might be imagined. The position of the stars must not vary, even a sixteenth of an inch. The stars differ in magnitude to correspond with the dimensions of the different flags, and each size has its ratio of position. The stars of the union on every flag are arranged in six rows alternating eight and seven. After they are placed in position, the basters are summoned, who after accomplishing their task, pass the stars and cloth to the girls, who sew them firmly in place with an artistic stitch, at the same rate of speed that the stripes were linked together. The union, as the field with its starry clusters, is now called, passes to the trimmers, who remove the basting threads and the stray pieces of silk and wool. After the unions are properly dressed they are given to another set of workers who unite the stars and stripes. The flag then passes to the finishers, who sew strong canvass bands across the head-

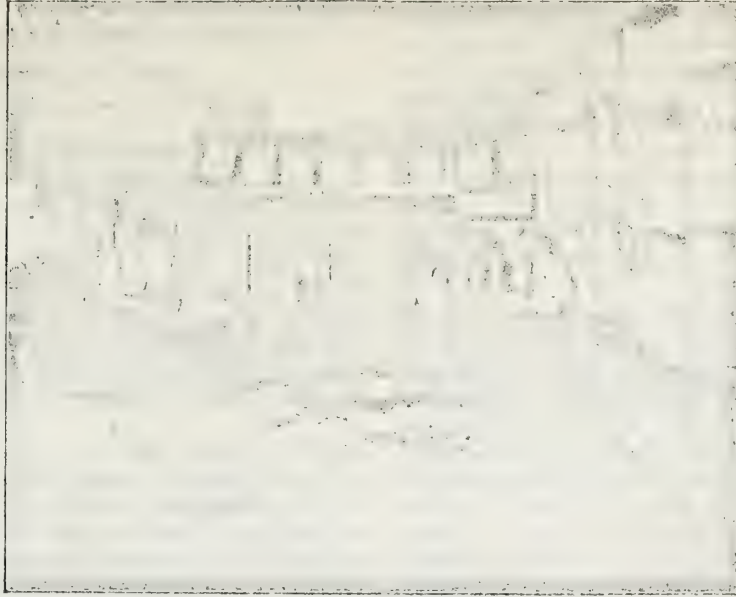
ings, in the corners of which are placed grommets or eyelets, that are clinched together by metal teeth. In the large flags rope passes through the canvas. Thus is the flag completed and ready to be mounted on a staff or to float from the halyards.

This firm manufactures not only the colors of this glorious land, but the emblems of all nations.

The decorations of the Paris Exposition were all from their establishment, and it is a proud boast that their flags are always Cup Winners. All of the winning yachts from the days of the America to the time of the Columbia have born aloft the signals which have been made by the old house of Annin & Co. The method of the manufacture of yacht flags and individual pennants is the same as those of the national colors, only that anchors and other devices take the place of stars. The manufacture of prize pennants and silken trophies are a promi-

nent feature of their business. Upon the heavy silken folds of many standards and banners, richly embroidered, and portrayed in colors devices that express the joy and gratitude of the descendants of the early fathers of our nation, such as are carried by the patriotic societies that are organized to perpetuate that spirit which established and preserves our nation.

This firm in 1847 required a day and a half to make a silk or hunting flag 6 x 10 in size, today the same task is accomplished by them in one hour. At that time it was all hand work, but with the advance of years, machinery has taken the burden from tired hands and now the work is light



ROPING SIGNAL FLAGS.

and merry. One would be surprised to see how tiny a flag and how large an emblem can come from the same establishment, and they vary in grade and price to meet the wants and the financial condition of the purchaser.



PHILADELPHIA AT TABLE.

Philadelphia nourishes a joyous youthful spirit under a mask of venerable seriousness. In what other city could such a bill of fare as this of the Philadelphia New England Society have been prepared:

Buzzard Bays.	Basin of Broth.
Toothsome Turtle of the Chesapeake.	
Tamed Turkey.	Cape Cod Currant.
Richmond Razorbacks.	Various Vegetables.
Boston Beans and Brown Bread.	
King Philip's Foible	
Quayle.	Salem Salad.
Pequod Pudding.	Pumpkin Pie.
Cakes.	Coffee.

Observe the labored alliteration, the work, doubtless, of some admirer of Early English or Early Swinburnian. But we have to confess ourselves rusty as to the Foible of King Philip and Pometacom. Was it samp and milk? Was it Indian pudding? Was it New England rum? And what is Salem Salad made of? Witchgrass?

This same day of turtle and baked beans some more heroic spirits of the Society of Colonial Wars were treating themselves to a robust meal at Stenton. Two rooms of the old Logan house, now in the care of the Daughters of the American Revolution, were the banquet halls. The ancient mahogany table was adorned with eighteenth century candelabra, pyramids of fruit and gigantic round pies. The bill of fare, printed in antique text on an imitation of antique paper contained these sturdy articles:

"Turtle soup, boiled rockfish with egg sauce, saddle roast of mutton with currant jelly, and a roast of beef and roast

pig, with roasted yams and Irish potatoes and celery and spinach and carrots and boiled onions; also a game pie and a Stilton cheese and pumpkin pies and apple pies, and a plum pudding. With all of which will be punch and ale and port wine and madeira, and also good Virginian tobacco and pipes."

O, good old stomachs of the ancient world! The dinner began at 3 P. M. "There were no toothsome confections nor champagne nor high-priced cigars," says a Philadelphia Times reporter very virtuously. No champagne indeed! Nothing but punch and ale and port wine and madeira on top of that monstrous pile of food. The Philadelphians do well to wonder at their own moderation.

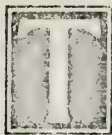
"Our Colonial Ancestors," whose marvellous insides and enduring heads were not perturbed by banquets which would send their great-grandsons to Carlsbad, were honored by toasts; and so were the "Colonial Women," those famous housekeepers, and so were the "Colonial Soldiers," whose praises were said by Gen. E. Burd Grubb.

Now the guests are invited downstairs to the drawing room "where a monster bowl of Fish House punch awaited them." Only a monster bowl of punch after all that ale and port and madeira, that mutton and beef and pig and game pie and pumpkin pie. Those hard-headed descendants of the Colonial soldiers sit at the table and drain their rummers of Fish House punch and pull away at their good Virginia tobacco in pipes, while four fiddlers play Virginia reels and eighteenth century jigs.

Once more we salute affectionately Philadelphia. What a digestion and what a thirst!

Address of Mrs. Sylvanus Reed

President and Founder of the Monmouth County
Historical Association, at the Last Meeting
of the Society for 1900.



THIS meeting closes the second year of the existence of the Monmouth County Historical Association and I stand before you to day filled with sentiments of gratitude and of great satisfaction. It is not often that one is permitted to see in so short a time an idea which has long existed in the mind, first, as a thought of what ought to be, then as a possibility which might be, and finally as a purpose which must be achieved, become a real institution, an entity, an organization with a name, recognized and respected.

New Jersey was one of the sacred Thirteen States whose star was placed in the galaxy of the first flag which floated o'er this little nation; that nation which today holds in its hand the balance which may decide the destinies of the most ancient powers of Asia and of the Empires and Kingdoms of the world, and yet this important, this historical, this wealthiest and most populous County of New Jersey, has hitherto had no organization which could gather up the traditions, the private history of public men, the records of patriotic women and all those sacred events which have occurred in the political, military and social history of this part of the State of New Jersey.

One of the gifts which this Association has lately received was two folio volumes; Volume I contains the Acts of the Legislature of the Colony of New Jersey from the time of the accession of Queen Anne in 1702 until 1776, and Volume II contains the Acts of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey from 1776 until the close of the century. This is history which with its cold and scanty records of facts has gathered up what it could gain from public records and reports to departments, and the record is a rich one; but during those 200 years in which generations have been born, acted their part in the great drama of life and gone to their graves; generations which have witnessed events as momentous as any which were sung by the Bards of Greece and Rome and have acted a part under leaders as great as Alexander or Caesar; leaders who fought, not for conquest and fame, but to defend and preserve the holy rights and privileges of man who was created in the image of God; this continent has become a high way for the nation. Through the dark seas, across her hills, mountains and rivers stretch the silent messengers flashing quicker than thought words of affection and family interest and words which decide the policy of nations. We who stand here have lived to discover and employ for use in our daily lives forces which our parents would have emphasized as miracles, and which at the beginning of these records when these books were opened would have been regarded as the work of demons and evil spirits. All this lore should have furnished themes for the highest eloquence which should inspire the youth of this County with the loftiest sentiments. These events should have been commemorated by enduring monuments which should have been visited by patriotic citizens of our own land and the pious stranger from afar eager to pay the tribute of reverence to virtue and to greatness. Who goes to London without visiting the monuments of Wellington and Nelson, or Paris and not stand an hour in the Mausoleum of Napoleon? All

this has been allowed to sink into oblivion for want of the tender care and protection which other nations and other sections of this country have given to such memories. To rescue from oblivion some fragments of these memories and to protect and place in its true chronological relation the few traditions which fall from the lips of the aged or which may be gathered from the yellow torn and time worn letters which still may be found in the old chests and trunks of citizens in obscure portions of this country; to gather up records and deeds that still remain, perhaps neglected or forgotten in church, county or town and to search in the Archives of the National Capital for reports which were sent in ancient days is the purpose, the end of the existence of the Historical Society of Monmouth County. We have done what we could, we have made a fair and honest beginning based on the soundest principles and the holiest sentiments, and although the history of the first two centuries of this county may give but a meagre and scant return for our search, yet like those explorers of whom Mr. Washington has told us, who are revealing to the eyes of our own day the buried treasures of ancient Greece, we may find something to reward our search. But we can do more than this. History is walking with us in this generation with greater strides than ever before in any age. This year has brought forth some of the greatest events of history since the world began and this next month is pregnant with events which within the near future no man's imagination can conceive. The old kingdoms of the world bound with the traditions of years, who have never lifted up their eyes or their hands to the God whom we worship, are stretching them out to Christian lands and are looking to our people, this new country, for sympathy and help. A few days may decide questions of the greatest import. Those who stay at home and who learn from the swift telegraphic messengers which reach us from afar cannot help seeing the importance of days drawing nigh; but one who has travelled in foreign lands, who has seen the great Continents and the Capitals of Europe and traversed the length and breadth of Egypt and witnessed the records of the oldest civilizations of Asia; who has sojourned in Damascus, the most ancient city in the world and one which has never been destroyed; which Abraham trod and from which he set out on his visit to Pharaoh, the great Rameses of Egypt; one who has visited the old cities of China, with a civilization as old and complex as that of Egypt, cannot regard the march of events which this last year has developed without the most vivid conception of the part which this strong progressive, valiant and rich American nation must act in the great drama of the future; a future not of decades, but of days. We shall be driven into action whether we will or not; we cannot live to ourselves alone in the inevitable and irresistible pressure of events; we can take no steps backward; neither can we stand still, but we must move on to the front ranks and take that place in the march of time which other nations have conceded to us. It would be just as easy to press back the tide of immigration which flows into our ports from every part of the world; to say to the fleets which bring to our doors the rich commerce of the old lands, "you cannot enter," or to stay the planets in their course placed by the Divine Maker of all things as to recede and abandon the place into which we have been led by Him. No, it would be selling our birthright; and the vocation of this Society is to acknowledge these responsibilities and our relations to them; to gather up the records and the forgotten things of *today*; as well as to cherish the memory of those who founded this nation. To that end has been organized all the patriotic Societies with which the country is

teeming today; which were raised up for a great and pious purpose and which are doing their work nobly—Societies of men, women and children, a vast army is dedicated to the work of perpetuating and recording the history of those who have founded this Republic and of

those who are managing and directing its destinies today. In this land of patriotic organizations I trust and hope that the Monmouth County Historical Society may live for centuries and do the work which it has pledged itself to perform.



IS THE SPIRIT OF '76 ALIVE?

NO one familiar with the workings of our government, and the powers that control it, the thought will come "Is it not time for another Boston Tea Party?" The cry of 1773, "No taxation, without representation" justified

the throwing of 342 chests of tea into the harbor. The masses of the people today are groaning under impositions, more unjust, which are constantly increasing. Legislation which

would benefit Americans and citizens in general is difficult to secure. A favored few, are the beneficiaries of our enactments, while the people strive and struggle for barely a living in a country teeming with God's gifts to man. To

read of the various societies banded together in memory of sturdy, brave, American ancestors and then look at the weaklings, all over the land, staying at home when votes and action are needed to keep us true to God and Constitution! Pride of ancestry is commendable, if the qualities admired, are inherited and cultivated by the descendants. There is as much need of courage and conscience today as in 1773. The best and noblest men are needed at the helm. There are other duties for the Sons of Revolution, besides climbing

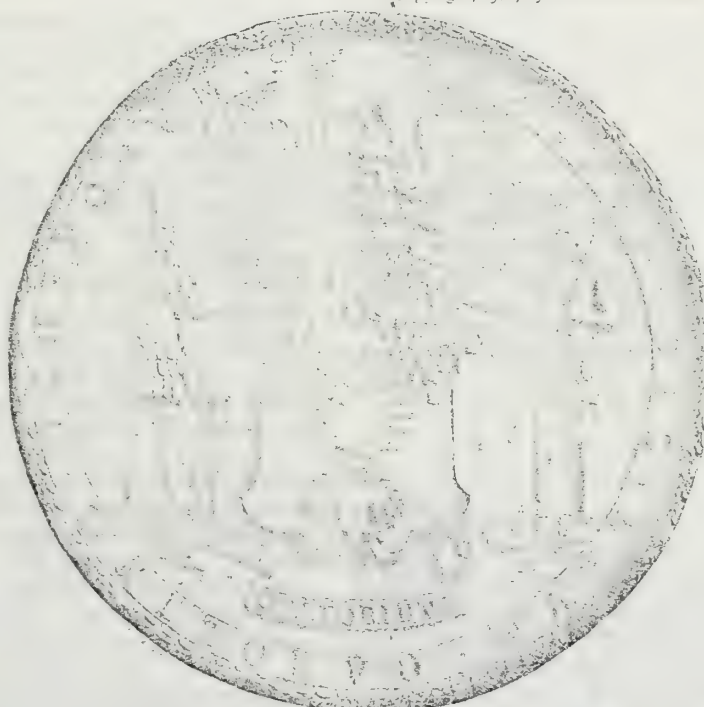
family trees, to see how near to the skies the top branch reaches. If these societies exerted themselves, freedom would be more than a name in our republic. Elections through which our government is decided, are mainly the result of votes by the illiterate and selfish. The thoughtful, intelligent element, knows what it ought to do, but does not care to meddle. As an illustration, I know an American gentleman, who taking an interest in public education, thought he would be a candidate for school commissioner. He went to the place where the primaries of his ward were held, but left in a few moments disgusted. In telling me of his experience, he said, Why, when I reached there, the hall was filled with "hoodlums." "Do "hoodlums" predominate in your ward" I asked. "Oh no,"

he replied, "it is a residential ward, but you can't get those gentlemen to attend a primary." The moral of all this is clear. Through their indolence, and indifference, the Americans who should rule, are letting the government of the country slip from their grasp. The corrupt and dishonest are more than willing to guide "The Ship of State" and tax us beyond endurance. Another "tea party" will shortly be in order

(though it may be *whiskey* instead of tea), unless the Sons of the Revolution are true to the traditions of their fathers, and stand up for what is fair and right for all within the confines of this grand republic.

Mrs. E. F. McDonald.
Harrison, N. J.

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From "The Century Book of the American Colonies."

THE SEAL OF THE LORDS PROPRIETORS OF CAROLINA.

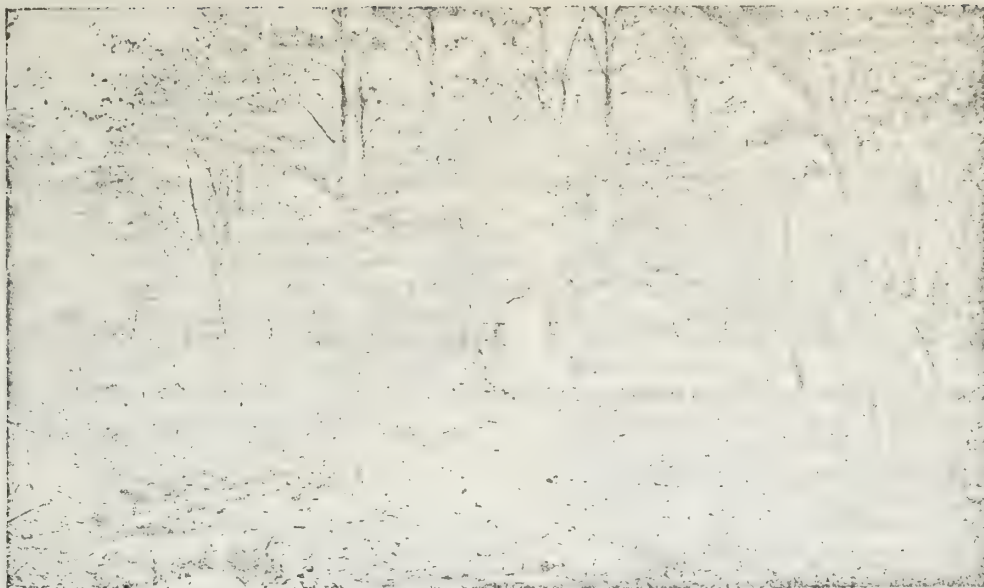


Benjamin Franklin, who died in 1790, left \$5,000 each to the cities of Boston and Philadelphia, to be kept invested for a period of 100 years, and the entire accumulation devoted at the end of a century to certain public objects.



How great a difference there can be in financial management is shown by the fact that the Boston fund now amounts to \$366,880 and that of Philadelphia to but little over \$100,000. Boston has decided to spend the money for a branch of the public library, to be called the Franklin Institute, especially used for classes and lectures in history and science and for instruction in applied arts and mechanics. Philadelphia will turn over its Franklin fund to the park commission for an art gallery.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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From "The Century Book of the American Colonies."

AT OLD FORT RALEIGH.

FROM a recently published history of Westchester County, N. Y., carefully compiled by Frederic Shonnard and W. W. Spooner, we learn that it was first definitely bounded and organized on November 1, 1683, by the provisions of an act of the first Provincial Assembly of New York, held under the administration of the royal Governor, Dongan, which formally marked off the province into the twelve original counties. Of the aboriginal inhabitants very little is known, since they left no written records, so far as present knowledge extends. Henry Hudson speaks of them and their mantles of feathers and robes of fur, as does also Ruttenber, the historian of the Hudson River Indians. They were similar to the so-called wild men from whom the entire Island of Manhattan was purchased for a consideration of some twenty-four dollars in value.

The earliest recorded occupation of Westchester land by an actual white settler dates from about 1639, when the Dutch influence was paramount. In 1664 the English conquest took place, and Amsterdam became New York, with the Philipses and the Van Cortlandts, the Morrisises, de Peysters, Jays, Leysters, Schuylers, Livingstons, Beekmans, Platts, Hamiltons, Clintons, and others as the families of chief consequence.

The New York Weekly Gazette, the first newspaper of the province, published its first issue on Oct. 16, 1725. The Colonial events from 1765 to 1775, as reported from week to week in its columns are of portentous interest.

The passage of the Stamp act was followed by the celebrated "Non-Importation Agreement," which quickly led to the Stamp act's repeal. The Boston "tea party" was duplicated with equal spirit and determination in New York under the auspices of the Sons of Liberty. The town of Westchester was well represented in the Assembly during the period from 1765 to 1775 by many of its citizens, who served longer or shorter periods.

The news of the battle of Lexington was received on Sunday, April 23, 1775, by the people of Westchester residing along the Boston Post road from the express rider who had been dispatched to bear it as far as New York. Spread from mouth to mouth throughout the country, it everywhere intensified the smouldering passions which had been stirred by the local political events

of the preceding few weeks, and the feeble colonists soon found themselves arrayed against the mighty mother country. The subject of preparing the Province of New York for defensive and offensive operations was quickly taken up and prosecuted with the utmost vigor. New York State was born at White Plains, which was also the centre of much Revolutionary military activity. Washington had his headquarters there in the Miller House. In later times, long after the war clouds had rolled away, other notables are identified with the county of Westchester, among whom are Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. Fenimore Cooper, J. Rodman Drake, Washington Irving, Edgar Allan Poe, James K. Paulding, Horace Greeley, Samuel J. Tilden and Chauncey M. Depew.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

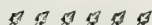


ON Tuesday Dec. 4, the Woman's Auxiliary to the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects celebrated the 117th anniversary of Washington's farewell to his officers in the "long room" of Fraunce's Tavern, corner of Broad and Pearl streets, where that historic event took place. Mrs. M. Fay Peirce, president of the auxiliary, read an historical sketch of Fraunce's Tavern, which, she stated was built by Stephanus De Lancey, for his bride, in 1754. It was purchased by Samuel Fraunce, in 1762, and opened as a tavern under the name of the Queen's Head. Black Sam's Tavern was a title frequently given it, because of the swarthy complexion of its West Indian proprietor. The Chamber of Commerce was organized in its "long room." Mrs. Peirce drew a vivid picture of the parting of Washington and his officers, and of the appearance of the old room at that time. Since then many changes have been made in the building. The two fireplaces, in which wood fires crackled and snapped on the memorable occasion, have been removed. A staircase from one corner to the saloon below disfigured the room, and the plaster ceiling has been replaced by a wooden ceiling. The old Dutch roof was taken off in 1853, and two floors were at that time added.

Mrs. Peirce suggested the purchase by the city of the tavern, and the entire block in which it stands with provision for a park around it. The old building could be used as a Colonial museum.

Andrew H. Green, president and founder of the Society, and Stephen V. White, expressed their interest in the efforts being made to save our historic landmarks, and strenuously urged that the project suggested by Mrs. Peirce should be carried out.

The Woman's Auxiliary is an outgrowth of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of which its organizer, Mrs. M. Fay Peirce, is chairman. The other officers of the auxiliary are Mrs. William Brookfield, treasurer, and Mrs. Edward C. Waters, Mrs. V. P. Humason and Mrs. James E. Pope, secretaries. The Advisory Board comprises Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Mrs. F. H. Bosworth and Miss Julia Chester Wells.



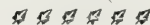
THE career of Major General Knox, Washington's Chief of Artillery, during the Revolutionary War, of which Noah Brooks in his memoir of that soldier made so interesting and brilliant a recital, affords one among many striking illustrations of how a sudden emergency develops in a man faculties that had been lying dormant often for half a life-time, and the existence of which he had himself scarcely suspected.

Henry Knox came of Scotch-Irish ancestry and was born in Boston, the seventh son, in 1750. His father, a shipmaster there, died in 1762. The support of the mother thus devolving upon the boy and a younger brother, he left the grammar school and apprenticed himself to Wharton & Bowes, booksellers in Cornhill, Boston, where surrounded by books he gratified his taste for reading and added considerably to his stock of knowledge.

Knox was twenty years of age when the Boston Massacre took place. Undismayed by the stormy aspect of the political sky, he resolved when "out of his time" to go into business for himself, and established what he called the London Book Store, about 1771. He had already, at the age of eighteen, joined a Boston artillery company with a battery consisting of three brass pieces, three pounders, and this was all the preparation

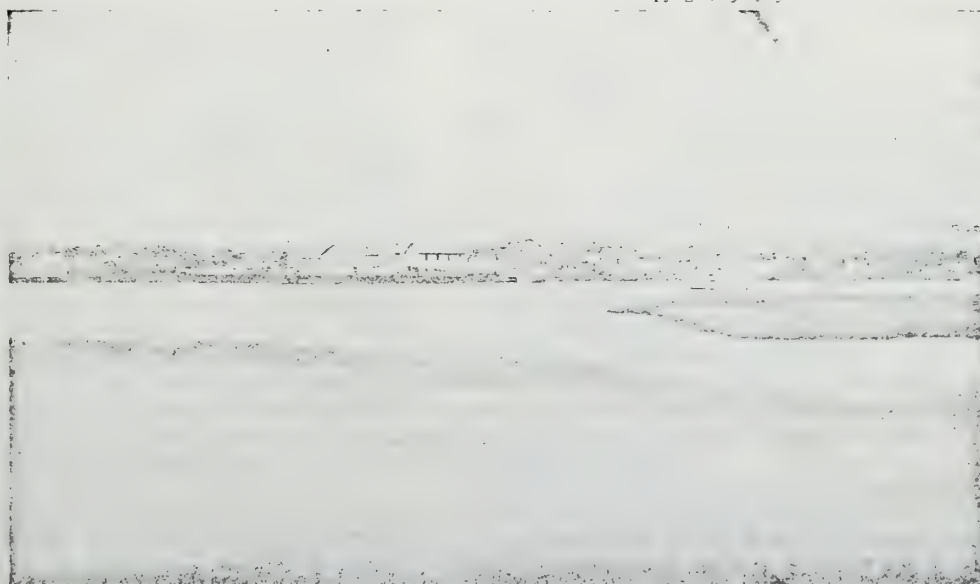
he had for that branch of military service in which he afterward attained such distinction. There was an offshoot from this company, subsequently, known as the Boston Grenadier Corps, of which Knox was made second in command. When the war broke out, he abandoned his books, joined the patriots and soon attracted the attention of Washington, who was not slow to recognize his merits, and was in a short time made commanding officer of artillery, his commission dating from Nov. 17, 1775. The siege of Boston was then in progress but advancing slowly owing to the want of cannon, Knox, with the inspiration of genius, conceived the plan of going to Fort Ticonderoga while the ice would render the streams passable for sleds and sleighs, and bring from there the guns required to make the siege effective. This daring scheme, in spite of its enormous difficulties was executed, and Knox returned through the wilderness in the depth of winter, a distance of 140 miles, as the crow flies, with eight brass mortars, six iron mortars, thirty iron cannon, and ammunition enough to make Boston speedily too hot for the British.

Knox took a leading part in the operations around New York and in the Jerseys, and was present at the surrender of Yorktown. He was Secretary of War during the first Administration of Washington, was the organizer of the Society of the Cincinnati, and among the first to see the necessity of creating a school for the education of army officers. In 1795 General Knox retired to his estate in Maine, where he built a fine mansion in which he entertained with lavish hospitality and where he died in 1806, aged 56 years.



An old oil painting executed on wood has been found among a lot of rubbish in Manor Hall, Yonkers. The picture represents a man in Colonial costume, and some of those who have seen it assert that it is a portrait of none other than Frederick Philipse, once the owner of Manor Hall, which was built in 1684 and occupied by Lord Philipse and his family. The picture is now in possession of the Yonkers Historical Society, which will try to establish its identity. The suggestion that it may be a portrait of the old lord of the manor, Frederick Philipse, arose from the similarity of the features in this picture and in the portrait of Marie Philipse, now on exhibition in the old house at Van Cortlandt Park.

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THE TOWN OF MANTECO, ON ROANOKE ISLAND.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

THE Annual Meeting of the Aztec Club of 1847, commemorating the 53d anniversary of the institution of the Club by the officers of General Winfield Scott's Army of Occupation, in the City of Mexico, October 13, 1847, was held at the University Club, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, New York City, Saturday, October 13, 1900, at 6:45 P. M., and the banquet at the same place at 8 P. M.

This well-known military society, ranking next in point of seniority to the "Society of the Cincinnati," has a membership of about 250, seven of whom are primary members, the others being hereditary members, subsequently elected, and officers who fought in some branch of the service during the Mexican War. Membership in the Club is confined exclusively to officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps who performed actual service during the War with Mexico, and their nearest blood relatives in the male line.

Two members of the Club, General U. S. Grant and General Franklin Pierce, have been Presidents of the United States; while four other members—Generals Hancock, McClellan, Logan and Buckner, have been candidates for either the Presidency or the Vice-Presidency, and its membership includes the names of many of the most prominent officers in the War of 1812-15; the Florida War; Indian Wars in the West; both the Federal and Confederate Armies and Navies during the Civil War; the Spanish-American War; the Philippine Insurrection, and the military and naval operations in China.

Besides two honorary guests of the Club—General Brooke, U. S. A., Commanding the Division of the Atlantic, and Admiral Barker, U. S. N., Commanding at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, the following members and their guests sat down to the banquet:

General Egbert L. Viele, U. S. V., veteran of the Mexican War; Colonel De Lancey Floyd-Jones, U. S. A., retired, veteran of the Mexican War; Colonel John Campbell, U. S. A., retired veteran of the Mexican War; General W. W. H. Davis, U. S. V., veteran of the Mexican War; General Francis E. Pinto, U. S. V., veteran of the Mexican War; Dr. William M. Polk, representing his uncle Major Wm. H. Polk, U. S. A.; Mr. Edward G. Craig, representing his great-uncle, Surgeon Presley H. Craig, U. S. A.; Mr. P. Tecumseh Sherman, representing his father, General Wm. T. Sherman, U. S. A.; Mr. Holbrook F. J. Porter, representing his father, General Fitz John Porter, U. S. A., retired; Mr. Edward H. Floyd-Jones, Associate of his uncle, Colonel De Lancey Floyd-Jones; Mr. Edward Trenchard, representing his father, Admiral Stephen D. Trenchard, U. S. N.; Rev. Dr. Clarence E. Woodman, C. S. P., representing his uncle, Captain Stephen Woodman, U. S. A.; Mr. Loyall Farragut, representing his father, Admiral David G. Farragut, U. S. N.; Mr. William M. Sweeny, representing his father, General Thomas W. Sweeny, U. S. A.; Major William Hancock Clark; representing his father, General Meriwether L. Clark, U. S. V.; Captain George C. Broome, representing his father, Colonel John Broome, U. S. M. C.; Mr. Herman L. Viele, Associate of his father General E. L. Viele; Mr. Charles Weiser, Associate of his uncle, General William B. Franklin, U. S. V.; Colonel Nathan S. Jarvis, representing his father, Colonel Nathan S. Jarvis, U. S. A.; Mr. Macrae Sykes, representing his father, General George Sykes, U. S. A.; Mr. J. Kennedy Stout, representing his uncle, Lieu-

tenant Charles M. Stout, U. S. A.; Mr. William Turnbull, representing his Grandfather, Colonel William Turnbull, U. S. A.; Dr. John W. Brannan, representing his uncle, General John M. Brannan, U. S. A.; Mr. Harry Campbell, representing his uncle, Lieutenant James W. Schureman, U. S. A.; Captain John McClellan, U. S. A., representing his father, Colonel John McClellan, U. S. A.; Mr. Barry MacNutt, representing his grandfather, General William F. Barry, U. S. A.; Dr. Theodorus Bailey, representing his grandfather, Admiral Theodorus Bailey, U. S. N.; Captain J. F. Reynolds Landis, U. S. A., representing his uncle, General John F. Reynolds, U. S. V., and six guests: Mr. Robert Ridgway, guest of Mr. Macrae Sykes, Messrs. Raymond F. Barnes and Mandeville Mower, son of the late Colonel Thomas G. Mower, U. S. A., guests of Mr. William M. Sweeny, Dr. J. W. S. Gouley, guest of Colonel Floyd-Jones, Colonel Green Clay Goodloe, U. S. M. C., guest of Major William Hancock Clark and Mr. J. W. S. Campbell, guest of Mr. Harry Campbell.

Letters of regret were received from the following members of the Club:

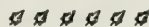
Admiral Watson, U. S. N.; Admiral Gherardi, U. S. N., retired; Admiral Luce, U. S. N., retired; General Rucker, U. S. A., retired; General Porter, U. S. A., retired; General Wood, U. S. A., retired; General Van Vliet, U. S. A., retired; Colonel Charles E. Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, Colonel Charles E. Thorburn; General C. McC. Reeve, of Stillwater, Minnesota; General D. M. Frost, of St. Louis, Missouri; Colonel George A. Porterfield, of Charlestown, West Virginia; General Schuyler Hamilton, N. Y. City; Dr. Appleton Morgan, President of the Society of the War of 1812, in the State of New Jersey; General M. D. L. Simpson, U. S. A., retired; Captain John R. Williams, U. S. A.; General R. C. Drum, U. S. A., retired; Captain Sedgwick Pratt, U. S. A.; General G. W. C. Lee, of Virginia; General William M. Graham, U. S. A.; General C. C. Gilbert, U. S. A., re-S. A., General George W. Getty, U. S. A., retired; General William B. Franklin, U. S. V.; Admiral Silas Casey, U. S. N.; General M. C. Butler; Representative in Congress, George B. McClellan; Colonel William L. Haskin, U. S. A.; General William S. Worth, U. S. A., retired; General Orlando B. Willcox, U. S. A., retired; General James Longstreet; General James Oakes, U. S. A., retired; Chief Engineer William H. Shock, U. S. N., retired, and from a large number of other members who were unable to be present.

During the past year the Club has placed in Collum Memorial Hall, at West Point, a handsome bronze tablet, in honor of its members who were killed in battle or who died of wounds received in action. Several members of the Club fell in defence of the flag during the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection and the operations in China, among them being: Captain Allyn K. Capron, U. S. V.; who was killed at Las Quasimas, Cuba, June 24, 1898; Major John A. Logan, U. S. V., who was killed at San Jacinto, near Luzon, Nov. 11, 1899; and Captain D. D. Mitchell, U. S. A., who was killed in China, Sept. 2d, 1900. The tablet was executed under the direction of Mr. William M. Sweeny, and the cost was defrayed by voluntary contributions from members of the Club.

The Officers and Committees of the Club for 1901 are: President Colonel John Campbell, U. S. A., Vice-President, General W. W. H. Davis, Secretary, Macrae Sykes, Treasurer, Colonel De Lancey Floyd-Jones, U. S. A., Vice-Treasurer, William Turnbull.

The Committee on Admission: Dr. John W. Bran-
nan, 11 W. 12th St., N. Y. City. Macrae Sykes, Kings-
bridge, N. Y. City. William M. Sweeny, 120 Franklin St.,
Astoria, N. Y.

The Committee on Entertainment: Colonel De
Lancey Floyd-Jones, Chairman, Edward H. Floyd-Jones,
Edward Trenchard, William M. Sweeny, Secretary.



SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

A season of unusual activity is anticipated among the
affiliated societies of this National organization.

Since the New York congress of the National
Society on April 30 last there have been entered on the
National register. 235 new members of various State
societies, making the total membership 9,906, as com-
pared with 9,671 at the time of the congress. A perma-
nent fund of one-tenth of the annual income of the
society has been established with interest at 4 per cent
per annum. The purchase of a banner for the National
Society, as adopted by the last National congress, has
been authorized. It consists of three vertical stripes of
the society's colors, with the insignia embroidered on
the central stripe. A charter has been issued to the
Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in
France, and the consent of the officials of the French
Government has been obtained to compile from the
archives of the French War Department an accurate list
of all French soldiers and sailors who served in the
American Revolution.

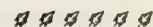
The District of Columbia Society at a meeting held
on April 23, 1900 voted as follows: Resolved, That the
District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American
Revolution instructs its delegates to the National con-
vention to be held in New York City from April 30 to
May 2, 1900, to recommend that a National register be
published. The Constitutional Arch proposed for our
National capital will add a new architectural artistic
feature, which should be highly impressive, with its
court of honor representing every state. It would prove
a fine contribution to the coming century and a fair
recognition of prominent civilians. Now the men on
horseback use up most of the available space of every
avenue, and the author of the Declaration of Independ-
ence, or the Fathers of the Constitution, or even the
leaders like Adams and Hamilton or those of later
epochs like Clay and Calhoun, are not to be seen either
in bronze groups or individually along our streets.

The National Society of the Sons of the American
Revolution offers a silver medal for competition among
the students in the School of Political Science, Columbia
University, under the following conditions:

Competition shall be open to members of the senior
class in the college and to first year students not gradu-
ates of the college studying under any of the faculties of
the university. Each essay must contain not less than
1,600 nor more than 2,000 words, and shall be upon the
subject: "The Principles fought for in the War of the
Revolution." A typewritten copy of each essay must be
presented to the president not later than May 1. The
Committee of Award shall consist of the professors
giving instruction in American history. The prize shall
in no case be awarded to an essay defective in English
composition.

The award, if made, will be announced by the presi-
dent at commencement. A similar offer has been made
to the principal colleges of the country, and the essays
receiving the silver medals will be submitted to a com-

mittee of the National Society in competition for a gold
medal to be awarded to the writer of the essay deemed
most meritorious.



DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The report of Miss Ellen Batcheller, State Regent
New Jersey D. A. R., was submitted at the annual meet-
ing of the State society held at Somerville recently.
Within the last two years Miss Batcheller has organized
almost half of the entire number of chapters in the State,
ten out of a total of twenty-seven having come into
existence through her efforts. The total membership in
the New Jersey society is considerably above one thou-
sand. The hostess chapter on this occasion was the
General Frelinghuysen Chapter of Somerville, whose
Regent, Mrs. Henry Hardwicke, gave the address of
welcome, Miss Batcheller responding. Among the
speakers on the programme were Mrs. W. A. Roebbling,
Vice-President General of New Jersey, who reviewed
the history of the national society under the head, "After
Ten Years of Organization;" Miss Forsythe, Vice-Presi-
dent General of New York, spoke on D. A. R. work, and
Mrs. Bedle, Regent of Paulus Chapter, who reported the
Paris Exhibition. Many distinguished Daughters from
New Jersey and adjacent States were present, including
the State Regent of Delaware and several prominent
chapter Regents from Connecticut.

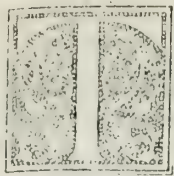


A bronze tablet has been placed on the old tavern
in Haddonfield, N. J. commemorating the one hundred
and twenty-third anniversary of New Jersey's independ-
ence day, by the Haddonfield Chapter of the D. A. R.
The tablet is of bronze, eighteen by twenty-four inches
in size, with an inscription in raised letters, which reads:
"Within this Building, then a Tavern-House, the council
of Safety for New Jersey was organized March 18, 1777.
Herein, also, in September of the same year, the Legisla-
ture unanimously resolved that thereafter the word
'State' should be substituted for 'Colony' in all Public
Writs and Commissions, 1750-1900." The building was
rented for the day by the Haddonfield Chapter, and the
rooms were beautifully decorated by the Daughters for
the occasion. The chief speaker was Isaac Pennypacker,
who gave an interesting account of New Jersey's part in
the Revolution.



SONS OF THE REVOLUTION OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the Sons of the Revolution
was held at Delmonico's Tuesday evening Dec. 3. Fred-
erick S. Tallmadge presided. Only one ticket was in
the field, and the following officers were elected: Presi-
dent, F. S. Tallmadge; vice-president, Edmund Wetmore;
secretary, M. P. Ferris, treasurer, Arthur M. Hatch;
register, Henry P. Johnston; chaplain, the Rev. Dr.
Morgan Dix, and Board of Managers, Charles R. Hender-
son, Philip Livingston, John Hone, Alexander R. Thomp-
son, Frederick Clarkson, B. B. Pratt, Samuel P. Avery,
Frank J. Gould, Charles Isham, Bradish Johnson and
Robert Olyphant.



THIRTY thousand members in a decade is the proud record the Daughters of the American Revolution may boast for their society, which had its tenth birthday in October. For the individual membership in the society is pleasant and profitable. It establishes her pedigree without further trouble and gives her a passport into the exclusive circle which is as proud of its Revolutionary ancestry as English nobility of its title rights.

Moreover, the society gives her an opportunity for work and play, with congenial friends, as well as the pleasant feeling of satisfaction which comes of having a finger in an organization as wide as the nation. No State, North, South, East or West, is missing from the rolls of the society. From New York to California, from Maine to the tip end of Florida, the daughters, gathered into chapters large and chapters small, are diffusing loyalty and patriotism in a hundred different ways.

Although the work of the society is supposed to be mainly historical, it does not neglect the demand on its national sympathy made by current events. In the Cuban war the daughters assisted the Red Cross nurses and other organizations with splendid energy and efficiency. The Galveston disaster, too, met with quick financial response from them. The New York city chapter will probably prove the banner chapter in this relief work, by reason of the large amount made by its booth in the recent bazaar held for the relief of Galveston sufferers.

One of the most interesting objects of the D. A. R. is to preserve historical houses and landmarks, and thus in time to get a historical background, which even the nations who reckon their existence by many centuries instead of by one will recognize and respect. Interesting places are often marked by tablets, which keep the significance of the spot constantly before the public. Last spring a tablet was put up by the daughters in the Old Avery homestead in Westchester county to commemorate one of the dramatic incidents which must have made our Revolutionary ancestors feel as if they were living a play in which they might be called out for tragedy parts at any moment.

Capt. Thaddeus Avery and his wife, whom Mrs. Doremus Green, of New York, has the honor of claiming as grandparents, lived in the house at the time of the Revolution. The captain was made Commissary General, and a large sum of money was put in his charge for paying the soldiers and buying prisoners. He hid it under the kitchen floor, but in spite of him the secret leaked out and came to the ears of the watchful Hessians. They made a raid on the homestead one day, when the captain happened to be there on leave of absence and searched the home over, but could find nothing. Finally they gathered in the kitchen, and standing just over the hiding place, ordered the captain in no gentle terms to tell them where the money was. He refused point blank. They tried his wife with no better success. Then they threatened the lives of both, but threats failed to daunt either one of the courageous pair. Then brutally enraged, the soldiers heated irons red hot in the stove and branded the captain and his wife. Failing to find out the secret, even so, they were about to fall on their victims and kill them when a company of Continental soldiers dashed up, rescued the captain and his wife in the nick of time and put the Hessians to flight.

The silver tablet, to commemorate this brave resistance, with a kind of poetic justice, has been placed by the D. A. R. in the kitchen, where the treasure was hidden, above the old oven where the Hessians heated their

torture irons. The work of putting up tablets is divided among the different chapters, which though subdivisions of the General Society, are quite independent about the work they choose and the method of carrying it on. A chapter selects the place it wishes to mark, and then by individual contributions, or by a patriotic fair, or other entertainment, raises money for the purpose. The final step is the affixing of the tablet with enough formality and ceremony to fix the event in the memory of the spectators. Within the last year a number of historical places have been marked thus. One of them is the spot where the Minute Men responded to the call to arms, on April 19, 1775; now indicated by a great boulder, bearing a brass tablet, the gift of one of the Massachusetts chapters. Another Massachusetts chapter has placed a tablet in the house in which Gen. Putnam was born in Davners, Mass., formerly known as Salem village.

The stirring life of the picturesque General has given the Daughters more than one opportunity of paying tribute to him. The Putnam Hill Chapter of Greenwich, Conn., was the last to commemorate one of the incidents in his dramatic career which was full of excitement from the day in his boyhood when he had the audacity to follow a furious wolf into its lair and the good fortune to kill it and drag it out by its tail until paralysis crept over him many years afterward as he was on his way to a friend's house and he was compelled sorrowfully to leave the army. The history of his adventures thrills schoolboys when they read how he was captured by Indians, tied to a tree, piled around with fagots to which the Indians set fire, but was brought out of his peril by a Frenchman safe, but scorched by the flames. It is interesting, too, to read the account of his stealing up to a hostile ship in a tiny boat with a few comrades, hammering in wedges between the stern post and the rudder so that her steering gear was helpless then cutting her adrift with her destruction and the capture of the fort she guarded as a result. These things show the bravery and ingenuity of the General, but his ride down Horseneck steps in Greenwich is the feat for which he is most famous.

The story goes that one day Gen. Putnam and a small force of men were wandering about trying to find out what the English were doing. At Greenwich Hill the General ran into a body of English soldiers under Gov. Tryon, the force so far exceeding his own that he dared not make a stand lest he and his men should have a more intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the English than would be pleasant. He therefore told his companions who were unmounted to make a dash for the marsh which encircled the hill, and he himself, turning, rode down the natural steps, leaving the English dragoons at the top, motionless with surprise. One of them recovered enough to send a bullet after him which whistled through his military cap. He reached the bottom of the hill, and looking up with delirious bravado, waved his sword and dared the enemy so follow. Even Gov. Tryon could not withhold his admiration, and sent him a new cap for the one the bullet had riddled. The Horseneck ride is one of the treasured stories of the town, and almost every one who sees the steps is impressed with Gen. Putnam's daring. But the Englishman who was taken to the top of the hill looked down the declivity indifferently.

"Really, is this the place?" he remarked. "Why our English hunters often ride down worse places than that."

"Well," replied the citizen who was acting as showman with due emphasis. "Your English dragoons did not follow Gen. Putnam down that hill." And the Englishman was silent.

The scene of the ride has not been marked before, but last year the Putnam Hill Chapter of the D. A. R. set there a huge granite boulder, into the face of which is cut the story of the ride, that future Daughters and Sons of the Revolution may never forget it.

All about the States the Daughters are trying in various ways to arouse interest in history. The Wyoming Valley Chapter in Pennsylvania recently erected a boulder and tablet on the place where the massacre of Wyoming Valley occurred in 1778. The Philadelphia Chapter rescued the neglected graves of Revolutionary soldiers, provided a tablet to their memory and held services for them in Independence Hall. The Daughters of Virginia have made old Jamestown their particular care. They have rescued old houses about to be torn down, and have kept them in repair. They have also contributed largely to the monument over the grave in Virginia of Gen. Washington's mother. The Daughters in Georgia for some time have been gathering together and classifying the records of Colonial and Revolutionary times in their State, which had been so scattered as to be almost useless.

In every State the Daughters are working in some way or other to preserve the history of the past. But this is only half their object. They wish also to arouse enthusiasm for that history in the minds of Americans and of foreigners who make America their home. The direct educational effort they feel to be most important for the future of a nation which must necessarily gather unto itself so many polyglot elements. Gifts of flags to school houses is one practical form in which the D. A. R. goes about this branch of its work, and from time to time throughout the country prizes are offered in public schools for the best essays on certain historical subjects. The Buffalo chapter has set an example which others might follow to advantage, by translating into several languages lectures on American history and having them delivered to the foreigners in that city.

But the society also finds that sometimes own members are not perfectly competent to pass an examination in American history, and many chapters provide lectures for their own members.

"The impulse we ourselves get toward studying history," one Daughter remarked, "is one of the best things about joining the society. By the time you have looked up your own records you are well started in the history habit, and the society establishes it. Now, when I found that I had a Revolutionary ancestor who was taken prisoner to Quebec, and escaped because his hands were so small that he slipped them through his handcuffs, the novelty of the incident pleased me so that I overcame my natural apathy, began to read history, and have been reading it ever since. I know lots of women who have had the same experience. We do lots of good outside. I know, but the Daughters are helped as much as they help."

In the endeavor to supplement the historical knowledge of the upper classes, the New York chapter, with Mrs. Donald McLean as Regent, has been particularly concerned. The chapter is almost as old as the society itself. It has between 400 and 500 members, and is as active and prosperous as any in the country. Several years ago it began the crusade by providing for several courses of free lectures to be delivered before the Barnard students by college professors. At that time American history was not included in the curriculum of Barnard. But not a great while afterward a chair of American history was established in Columbia, of which Barnard had the benefit. Whether the lecture course and the chair of American history are to be considered

as cause and effect is an indeterminate question. In any case, the New York chapter has finished that particular phase of its effort. Its next piece of work was founding a Barnard scholarship, by which a student receives four years' tuition. Revolutionary ancestry is preferred, but not demanded. The only essential qualification is fitness and a promise to make a speciality of American history. It is known as the Mrs. Donald McLean scholarship, in honor of the Regent of the chapter, who has been devoted to the interests of the society from its beginning. The scholarship is now in good working order. The first student who had the benefit of it was graduated last June, and the second candidate was entered this fall.

The New York chapter gave the flag over Grant's Tomb at the time of the dedication and has recently added a bronze tablet, in the shape of a shield, to the pole. It has been prominent in all the general gatherings of the society, and has been a peacemaker which few chapters could follow. Mrs. Roger A. Pryor was its first regent, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus the second and for the last six years Mrs. McLean has held the office.

The statue over the grave of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner," one of the most important erected for several years, was largely the work of the D. A. R. chapters all over the country, and at the unveiling Mrs. McLean, who is called the orator of the Daughters, made the address from the woman's point of view. The prevailing ignorance about the composition of the song, which is on everybody's lips, was proof paramount of the advantage of historical study. For not one in a hundred knew that the author wrote the words on the back of an old envelope, when he was engaged in rescuing his friend, Dr. Beanes, who had been taken prisoner by Gen. Ross. With a boat furnished by President Madison and the officer for the exchange of soldiers Mr. Key in the war of 1812 went to the enemy's fleet to bring his friend out. Gen. Ross finally consented to the exchange, but insisted that the party should remain under guard while the attack on Baltimore was being carried on. They watched the engagement from the water, and in the glare of battle could see plainly the flag at Fort McHenry? The firing ceased before dawn and they waited with painful eagerness for the first ray of light to see which flag was flying. At this time the poet wrote his song. When he reached Baltimore he gave it to Capt. Eads to print. He snatched the first copy from the press and hastening to the old tavern next to the Holliday Street Theatre, where the actors were accustomed to gather, he read the verses aloud. Then Ferdinand Durang mounted a chair and for the first time sang the song which was destined to ring from one end of the nation to the other.

While the Daughters of the American Revolution know how to do wide-reaching, beneficent work, they also know how to enjoy themselves, and the many social gatherings among the chapters thoroughly correct any tendency toward all work and no play which might make Jill a dull girl. These social diversions take all sorts of forms necessary to the desires of different chapters. One of the most novel methods is the celebration each year by the New York Chapter of Washington's Birthday, which is held on the twelfth night after Christmas, and not on the actual anniversary. The Sons are invited to attend those festivities, which are always different. One night the programme was a mimic wedding feast with a Twelfth Night cake and other old customs.

Personally, publicly, patriotically and socially the Daughters of the Revolution is an excellent society.

FRENCH SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Paris *Figaro* says that a committee is preparing a list of all those who took part in the expeditions of Rochambeau and Lafayette. When this is completed the descendants of the soldiers of 1780 will be sought out and a society similar to the Sons of the American Revolution will be formed in France, with the object of grouping the French and Americans at our university centres.

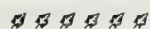


NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The ninety-fifth annual meeting of the New England Society of New York was held Friday evening Dec. 14, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Brayton Ives presided as moderator, with Clarence W. Bowen as secretary. The Finance Committee reported that the society's investments amounted to \$113,000. The treasurer's report showed that the receipts of the year had been \$27,857 and the expenditures \$9,991. The secretary said that there were 1,472 members on the roll and that there had been fifty deaths in the society in the year.

The annual election resulted in the unanimous selection of the officers proposed by the Nominating Committee as follows: William E. Dodge, president; E. C. Stedman and Thomas H. Hubbard, vice-presidents; Charles C. Burke, treasurer; George Wilson, secretary; Allen S. Apgar, Edward A. Treat, Albert H. Wiggin and William L. Bull, directors, to serve until December, 1904, and Cephas Brainerd, to serve until December, 1901, in place of Mr. Hubbard, elected second vice-president.

The following new members were elected: Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, Charles H. Fancher, George Roland, Samuel E. Simonds, Arthur L. Leland, Oscar H. Holder, Charles H. Treat and Frederick E. Driggs.



MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

The annual meeting of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the District of Columbia was held at the Congregational Church. The society now numbers 103 members, who can trace their descent direct from some passenger on the Mayflower. William L. Marsh has been governor of the society since its organization, three years ago. He desired to retire from the governorship, but the society re-elected him by acclamation. He however declined to serve, stating that he believed it to be for the good of the society that changes in the officers should be made from time to time, and his resignation was reluctantly accepted, but not until many had given expression to their affectionate regard and esteem.

Thomas S. Hopkins was then elected governor. Mr. Hopkins is a lawyer, and a direct descendant of Stephen Hopkins, the pilgrim. H. W. Van Dyke, who has faithfully served the society as secretary since its organization, declined to accept a re-election, and S. E. Faunce was elected in his place. Mr. Marsh and Mr. Van Dyke were elected officers of the general society at its congress at Plymouth in September last, to serve three years. Thomas Blagden was elected treasurer.

The officers of the society are: Governor, William W. Case; captain, Frederick W. Mitchell; elder, Rev. John L. Ewell, D. D.; secretary, Solomon E. Faunce; treasurer, Thomas Blagden; historian, Algernon A. Aspinwall; surgeon, Dr. George L. Fox; assistants, William L. Marsh, George R. Stetson, Miss Isabel S. Chamberlin, Miss Hattie L. Alden, Mrs. Mary L. G. Bailhaché, Mrs. Julia A. P. Ford, and Edwin A. Hill.

The society elected seven new members, among whom was Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy.

Part of the old barracks built during the French and Indian War, and used by the Hessians during the occupancy of Trenton by the British, is still standing at New Jersey's capital. At present the ancient building is an old woman's home, but an effort is being made to secure it as headquarters for the new Jersey Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. When Front street was opened the middle of the building was torn down.

A WASHINGTON MINATURE.—There are few original pictures of General Washington in England, hence the discovery of another miniature is interesting. It is by "Sam" Folwell, and is dated 1791. Another by the same artist is now in the possession of the Historical Society of Philadelphia, dated 1796. The new find is supposed to be an excellent likeness. It represents Washington wearing a pigtail.

The Yonkers Historical and Library Association has undertaken the publication of the records of the old Sleepy Hollow Church at Tarrytown, New York.

These constitute the earliest and most complete list of baptisms and marriages taking place in Westchester County between the years 1697 and 1790, and are almost the only church records in the county which survived the ravages of the Skinners of the Revolutionary War.

The old church was built by Fredryk Flipse and Kathrina Van Cortlandt, his wife, soon after 1680, and still stands perfectly preserved near the ancient Flipse Castle and mill, linking the present with the historic past.

The great work of translating these records has been done by the Rev. Dr. David Cole, a former President of this Society. Dr. Cole's extensive work in this line and well known reputation as a Dutch scholar is a guaranty of accuracy.



Officers General Society of Mayflower Descendants elected for three years at Congress Sept. 1900, Plymouth, Mass.

Gov. Gen.—Henry E. Howland.

Dep. Gov. Gen.—Charles Dudley Warner, since deceased.

Winslow Warren, Mass.

Francis Olcott Allen, Penna.

Josiah Lewis Lombard, Ills.

Wm. Lowry Marsh, D. C.

Herbert Jenney, Ohio.

Rev. Daniel F. Warren, N. J.

Secretary Gen.—Richard Henry Greene.

Treasurer Gen.—James Warren Rhodes.

Elder Gen.—Rev. Edward L. Clark, D. D.

Surgeon Gen.—Dr. Orlando Brown, M. D.

Captain Gen.—Dr. Myles Standish, M. D.

Historian Gen.—Holds over.

Assistants—Howland Davis and

Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., N. Y.

Wm. Waldo Hyde, Conn.

Geo. Ernest Bowman, Mass.

Josiah Granville Leach, Penna.

Victor C. Alderson, Ills.

Harry Weston Van Dyke, D. C.

There is a movement for State Societies in Michigan, Maine, Rhode Island, Minnesota and Wisconsin. There are now eight societies all in good condition. The Year Book of N. Y., is ready to issue, and a general Year Book is about to be begun. The annual dinner of N. Y. Soc. will be at Delmonico's, Nov. 21st, next and promises to be an interesting event.

Boys and Girls.

All letters to this department should be addressed to Miss M. Winchester Adams, 125 Tribune Building, New York City.

FRANCES SLOCUM, THE LOST CHILD OF WYOMING.



It is nearly one hundred and twenty-two years since the beautiful valley of Wyoming, Pa., so pathetically described in history and song, was the scene of a terrible massacre.

In the hands of the Indians and Tories the torch, tomahawk, scalping knife and rifle each played a conspicuous part in the destruction of the ill-fated towns along the Susquehanna River in July, 1778. Women and children fled to the forest, many dying from excitement, exposure and hunger, while others were never heard from after their precipitate flight.

Residing near Wilkesbarre, Pa., was the family of Jonathan Slocum, consisting of himself, wife, father and four small children. The grandfather and one of the small boys were killed and scalped, another son shot in the leg, the little daughter, Frances, then five years of age, captured, and when last seen was on the back of an Indian fast disappearing in the forest. Years passed by, the parents died and when the sons had grown to manhood they determined if possible to ascertain the fate of their sister Frances.

They traveled through the Western States and into Canada, wrote letters to Indian agents, but all was vain. For fifty-eight years the forests, true to their savage inhabitants, buried amid their leafy solitude the captive's fate.

In 1836, while the Hon. G. W. Ewing, of Pa., United States Indian Agent, was journeying through the State of Indiana, he was overtaken by night and sought shelter in an Indian wigwam. The agent was kindly received, and after his evening repast entered into conversation with his hostess.

She told him that she was the daughter of white parents, that her name was Slocum, and when five years old was captured by the Delaware Indians from a house near the Susquehanna River.

All else was forgotten. On reaching home the agent related the story to his mother, and at her solicitation wrote an account of his interview with Frances, which he sent to a newspaper in Lancaster for publication. Through some neglect it remained in the office two years before publication, at which time the account was seen by Mr. Slocum, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., the little boy that escaped from the Indians sixty years before. He immediately with his brother started for the home of Frances in Indiana, where they found their long lost sister. Through an interpreter they listened to the story of the sister's life. She said she remained with the Delaware Indians until grown to womanhood, when she married one of their chiefs. She had two daughters, both married Indians. The brothers tried to have their sister return with them, and if desired, to bring her children. They offered her a home on the banks of the Susquehanna, where her infant days were spent. She replied she had always lived with the Indians, they had been kind to her, and that she had promised her late husband on his death bed never to leave her family, and that promise she resolved to keep. Frances died in 1847. Her grave is on a beautiful knoll near the banks of the Wabash, Miami County, Ind., a spot chosen by herself and which had been her place of residence for thirty years. A monument marks the grave of Frances Slocum, the Indian captive, and was unveiled May 17th, 1900, near the village of Peoria, Ind.

PATRIOT SONS OF PATRIOT SIRE.

The bright-eyed boys who crowd our schools,
The knights of book and pen,
Weary of childish games and moods,
Will soon be stalwart men—
The leaders in the race of life,
The men to win applause;
The great minds born to guide the State,
The wise to make the laws.

Teach them to guard, with jealous care,
The land that gave them birth—
As patriot sons of patriot sires,
The dearest spot of earth;
Teach them the sacred trust to keep,
Like true men, pure and brave,
And o'er them through the ages bid
Freedom's fair banner wave.

SAMUEL FRANCIS SMITH.



MUHLENBERG SOCIETY CHILDREN AMERICAN REVOLUTION PRESENTED WITH ITS CHARTER.

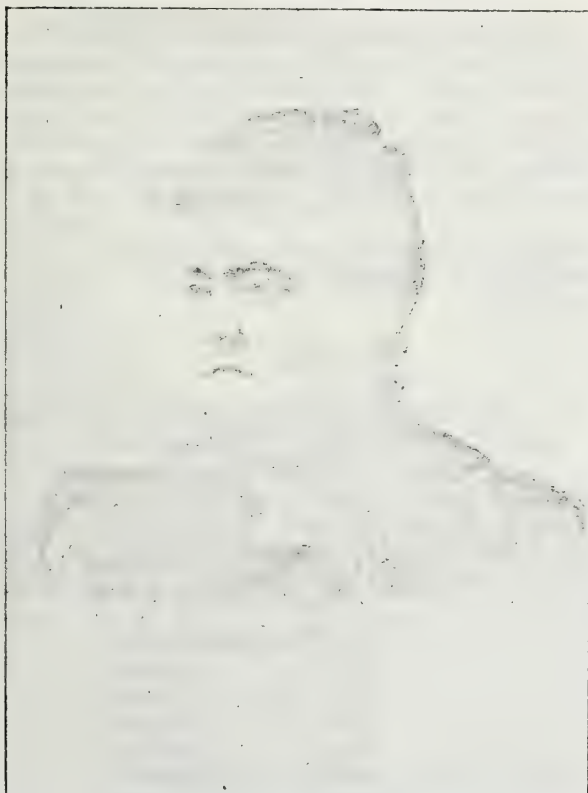
Interesting and impressive services marked the representation of a charter by the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution to the local branch, known as the Muhlenberg Society, in the early part of December. The local society has been organized about a year and a half, and has grown to large membership. The services were made more interesting by the presence of a detachment of marines from the United States steamship Richmond.

Independence Hall, where the exercises took place was hardly large enough to hold the assemblage gathered to witness them. The hall was beautifully decorated with the colors of the nation, and draped around the speakers' balcony was the Porto Rican headquarters flag, raised by General N. A. Miles, which was loaned by Mrs. Benjamin Thompson. Seated in the speakers' balcony were the State Director of the National Society, Mrs. Benjamin Thompson; Mrs. David Meyers, President General of the local society; Mrs. George W. Rendrick, Regent of the Quaker City Chapter, D. A. R.; Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, President General of the National Society, C. A. R., and Henry A. Muhlenberg, after whose lineal ancestors the local society was named.

The exercises were started by the singing of "America" by all present, followed by prayer by Rev. Floyd Thompkins. A salute to the flag was given by the society and the detachment of marines, who sounded the bugle call. The presentation of the charter was made in a few well-chosen words by Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, State Director of the National Society, and the charter was received by Mrs. David Meyers, President General of the local society, which will be known as the Muhlenberg Society, C. A. R. The "Star-Spangled Banner" was then sung. Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Concord, Mass., President General of the National Society C. A. R., was introduced. She gave much good advice to the young society, and spoke at length on the duty of the children to this great country. Mrs. Lothrop was followed by Henry A. Muhlenberg, who gave an address on his ancestors, relating many historical anecdotes and escapades of his forefathers in the wars. Mr. Muhlenberg also presented to the local society several pistols, a picture and a copy of the "Life of General Muhlenberg," one of his ancestors, who had gained much mention for his bravery in one of the late wars. It is re-

lated that one of the pistols was used in a battle to save General Washington's life by Muhlenberg, who was then a colonel. He stepped up just as a soldier of the opposing force was in the act of shooting General Washington, having his pistol within a few feet of the latter, when Colonel Muhlenberg took deliberate aim, fired, and killed the would-be slayer of the great general.

Miss Kate Murdoch was next on the program, and gave the recitation entitled "The Patriotic Parson; or, the Rising of 1776," by F. Buchanan Read. Mrs. W. W. Mairs followed by singing "Columbia, Gem of the Ocean," the audience joining in the chorus. Mrs. George W. Kendrick related several historical facts connected with the formation of societies by patriotic women, and also told of some of the great work done by the Daughters of the American Revolution, concluding with the prediction of a great future for the Children of the American Revolution. The interesting exercises closed with prayer and benediction by Rev. William E. Warden.



MISS EUGENIA WASHINGTON DIED AT WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER THIRTIETH.

Whereas,—Our Heavenly Father has seen fit in his wisdom to take from earth Miss Eugenia Washington, one of the Founders of the Society of "Daughters of the American Revolution," President of the Society of "Founders and Patriots" and great grand-niece of Gen. George Washington;

Resolved,—That as members of the Wadsworth Chapter, D. A. R., we hereby express our deep sorrow for the loss of a co-worker of each broad culture and zealous patriotism and our thorough appreciation of her valuable and lasting services in connection with the early organization of our Society.

Resolved,—That we tenderly sympathize with her relatives and friends; that we send a copy of these

resolutions to the "Spirit of '76"—to the "American Monthly Magazine" and that we enter them upon our Chapter records.

ELIZABETH S. C. WILCOX, *Regent*.
HARRIETTE C. PEARUE, *Secretary*.

Middletown, Conn., Dec 11, 1900.

THE GENEALOGICAL REGISTER

Of the early settlers of America will be continued as part of the paper as heretofore beginning with the March issue, where it was left off, and it will be continued until finished. Sketches of the Coats of Arms of the early settlers will be a feature.

COLONIAL DATES.

By Prof. Thomas Eggleston.

Contains over 1,500 dates of American History, from 1492 to 1766.

An invaluable reference book. Paper cover, price 50c.

ADAMS COAT OF ARMS.

Printed in gold, silver and colors.

Paper eighty years old. Size design, 6x9 on paper 9x12 very effectively framed. Price in roll, \$1.00 each; mounted and framed in oak and express charges \$2.00.

BRADFORD ARMS.

The Arms of Governor Bradford of the Mayflower. Printed in gold, silver and colors same size as Adams Coat of Arms.

COATS OF ARMS.

Painted of any of the old families who have any record of having borne one. Send us technical description or tracing, and we will hand-paint one and mount it for framing for five dollars; or, if more elaborate mounting is desired a small extra charge will be made.

We will look up your family name and see if your ancestors have a Coat of Arms for a fee of \$1.00, and if we find such, will send you a tracing from it.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

No. I, II, III, IV, V, each \$5.00 per vol.

No VI, \$3.00 per vol.

We know of two sets unbound that may be purchased for \$20.00 each set, complete sets are rare and any one wanting these must speak quick.

Vol II of the Genealogical Guide, containing the Bradford Coat of Arms on parchment paper, may be had for \$1.00 each. Contains names of the first settlers from Bonnycastle to Danemore.

If you are in need of any of the above, send to

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

140 Nassau St, Rooms 27-28.

NEW YORK CITY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Syracuse, N. Y. Dec. 10, 1900.

Ed. Spirit of '76.

Dear Sir:—In the Sept. No. of your paper is an item describing the first N. Y. Directory by David Franks in 1786, and mentions that there are but 5 copies known to exist. We have a copy in the Syracuse Central Library, with title page and imprint and table of contents on title page, consisting of 82 pages loosely stitched together without a cover. It is in good condition, the edges only being *slightly* worn, and has every evidence of being an original. How may I know it is one, and have there been any reprints? The book has been in the library ten or twelve years and I do not know from what source it came. Also, will you kindly insert the inclosed in your valuable paper to enable me "to perfect the family tree."

Very truly,

MINNIE WARD KELLOGG.

Reference dept. Library.

Wanted:—Information regarding Ann, wife of James Leishman. She died in 1784 or 6 and is buried in Trinity church yard, New York City. Also Thomas Ward, born in Kettering, England, Jan. 18, 1776, died in Leroyville, N. Y. Sept. 12, 1821, married Polly, daughter of James Leishman March 7, 1798 or 9. Married in N. Y. by Rev. James Miller, of the United Presbyterian Societies.

Address, MINNIE WARD KELLOGG,
Syracuse Central Library,
Syracuse, N. Y.

FOR THE GENEALOGICAL GUIDE TO THE
EARLY SETTLERS OF AMERICA.

De Camp-Laurent, of New Utrecht, N. Y. 1664.

Lawrence De Camp, son of John De Camp, was born in 1645 in the province of Picardie or Normandy. He arrived with other Huguenots from Holland in 1664. He married in 1676, Elsie de Mandeville and had children.

Joannes, baptized	1677.
Johanis, "	1679.
Styntje, "	1681.
Hendrik, "	1682.
Agiduis, "	1683.
Weraichie, "	1685.
Altje, "	1690.

Took oath of allegiance to England 26th Sept., 1687.
Authorities:—Dock. History of N. Y., Vol I Page

415.
Assessment Rolls of New Utrecht made up in 1675,
Aug. 24.

A CORRECTION.

In your valuable Magazine of October, there is a slight error concerning the death notice of Mrs. Hannah Philips-Stille-Eaches. Her paternal grandfather was Joseph Philips (not Billings); her father, Lieut. Josiah Philips, stood very close to General Washington, as an adviser during the dark days of Valley Forge encampment. She lived all her life in Chester County, and was the first real Daughter to become a member of the

Daughters of the American Revolution. Her eldest child an octogenarian. Mr. Abram Stille, resides in West Chester, Pa.

Her granddaughter,

MARY INGRAM STILLE,
Historian, Chester County Chapter, D. A. R.

South Duffield, Mass.,
July, 12, 1900.

L. H. CORNISH, Publisher,

Dear Sir:—Enclosed you have postal note for one dollar to renew my subscription to "The Spirit of '76" which expires with the August number. Having all the numbers do not wish to break away just yet. Long life to '76, etc.

I am yours truly,
D. M. BRYANT.

Hartford, Conn.
December 2, 1900.

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH, New York.

Dear Sir:—It gives me pleasure to enclose one dollar for my renewal subscription to your valuable paper. "May you live long and prosper" in your good work.

Very truly yours,
HARVEY B. KING.

Dallas, Texas,
October 2, 1900.

MR. L. H. CORNISH,

Dear Sir:—Please send inclosed one dollar for your good paper. Also notice from the Jane Douglass Chapter, D. A. R. Please let it appear in your next issue.

Very kindly,
Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, Regent.

Zanesville, Ohio,
October 24, 1900.

L. H. CORNISH,
Editor "Spirit of '76,"
New York.

Dear Sir:—Herewith I hand you one dollar for renewal of my subscription to the "Spirit of '76" which expired with the September number. A subscriber from the start. I read the paper with much interest and profit and wish you abundant success in your laudable efforts.

Sincerely yours,
T. F. SEANGLER.

Dear Sir:—I had hoped to see a "trust" formed that would include the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution and in some way let all the office seekers have a position (i. e., too vice presidents or so). I resigned from the S. A. R. some years ago. Too expensive to be Democratic. I have enjoyed "The Spirit of '76" at times. I am glad to say, especially when carrying the family records of "ve. iden times." With best wishes for its editors and publishers and its patrons, I am

Yours very truly,
ADISON H. FOSTER.

My Dear Cornish:—I have just noticed particularly the note on first page of November number "Spirit of '76" about the Genealogical Guide, etc. I reckon that my subscription to the quarterly project is sufficient answer from me to your query. I would rather have the Guide as it was before, than not to have it at all. The illustrations you refer to are generally well enough, some much more than that, some are unintentionally, I presume, laughable, while occasionally one is a poor caricature, only to be laughed at for its absurdity. Give us the Genealogical Matter in a quarterly if you can, if not then give it in the paper, say I.

Yours very respectfully,
EDWARD HOCKER,
289 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

3060 Wallace Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 6, 1900.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, Pub. "Spirit of '76,"
13 & 20 Rose Street, N. Y. City.

I have a manuscript copied from a manuscript written by my husband's mother, Mrs. Jane Marshall Naylor, over 20 years ago. In this she says that her grandmother was born Elizabeth Montgomery and married David Maxwell. She was sister to Richard Montgomery, who was killed at Quebec. Elizabeth had another brother, John Montgomery, and a sister, Mrs. McRaskey. John, Elizabeth and Mrs. McRaskey all lived near each other, in old Westmoreland, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. David Maxwell and Mr. and Mrs. McRaskey were killed by the Indians, and John Montgomery raised both families. In all history of the Montgomerys there is no mention of John and Richard Montgomery being brothers. This may help genealogists in their work. In this manuscript are many personal things mentioned but if this could be eliminated, and the manuscript would be of any service, I will send it to you, to be returned of course, to me. It was never finished because Mrs. Naylor died.

Now, I would like to ask a question, and maybe you can answer it. I hope that you can. It is this: Is there any record of Francis Howard, who was governor of Virginia in 1791, appointed by King Charles, having any son with him or after him in Virginia? I have always been told that my great-grandmother was born Elizabeth Howard and ran away and married Mr. Pollitt of Virginia. In the records there, was no other Howard governor of Virginia but Baron Ebbingham. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Pollitt were born in Lewes, Del. and the parents died there.

Very Respectfully,
Mrs. HENRIETTA WOOD NAYLOR

Washington; or The Revolution.

A DRAMA,
BY COL. ETHEN ALLEN.

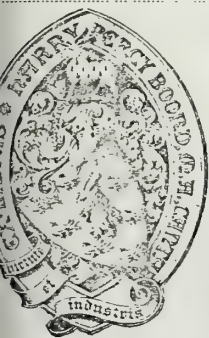
John Clark Ridpath, LL.D., Professor of History in Indiana University; author of "History of the World," "History of the U. S.," "The Races of Man," editor of the "Arena," etc., etc., says: "A remarkable work, the best of its kind that has ever appeared in American letters. The diapason of expression from the highest to the lowest key is broad enough to satisfy the ear attuned to Shakespeare."

J. M. Toner, LL.D., Pres. of Columbian Historical Society, Washington, D. C., and Pres. of Washington Monument Association, D. C., says: "When I took up this book, I could not lay it down till I had read it from cover to cover, notes and all. It is a great national epic, worthy of Homer and amid the privations of the period, it shows our Washington, 'steel and adamant against despair.' The characters will live in the future as here drawn, and the presentation of each is so just. It will grow from age to age in grandeur like Milton's Paradise Lost. There are a hundred speeches in this book each equal to that of Lincoln at Gettysburg. Future ages will erect statues to this author, and poets sing of his natal day."

Frank B. Carpenter, Author of "Life of Lincoln," "Six Months in the White House," and Artist of "Emancipation Proclamation" in Washington, and "Arbitration of Alabama Claims" in Windsor Castle, England, says: "I became more deeply interested in this Drama than ever before in a work of its class. In constructive ability it is most wonderful. The whole story of our struggle for freedom is told. Its language is poetic blank verse as can readily be observed, and it should be so printed. It is the work of a copyist to give it the metrical form, for which evidently it is fitted. It is a work to live, and for this generation to be proud of. It is more fascinating than any romance. Hereafter, Washington, Franklin, Jackson and others of the era of 1776 will be the men that the author has made to speak and walk in this noble story. When the bronze monument to Nathan Hale, erected in the City Hall Park, New York, shall have surrendered to the corroding forces of time, the Nathan Hale of this book will continue to be an inspiring influence touching every heart."

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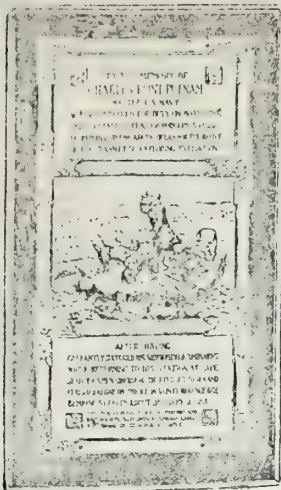
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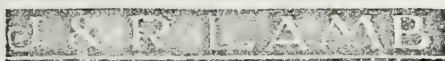
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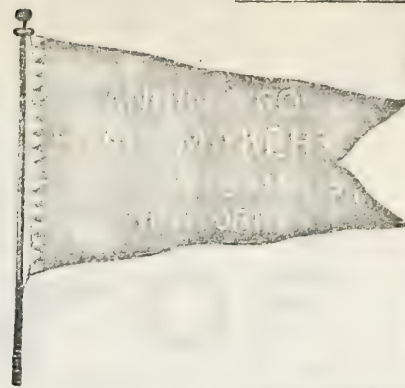


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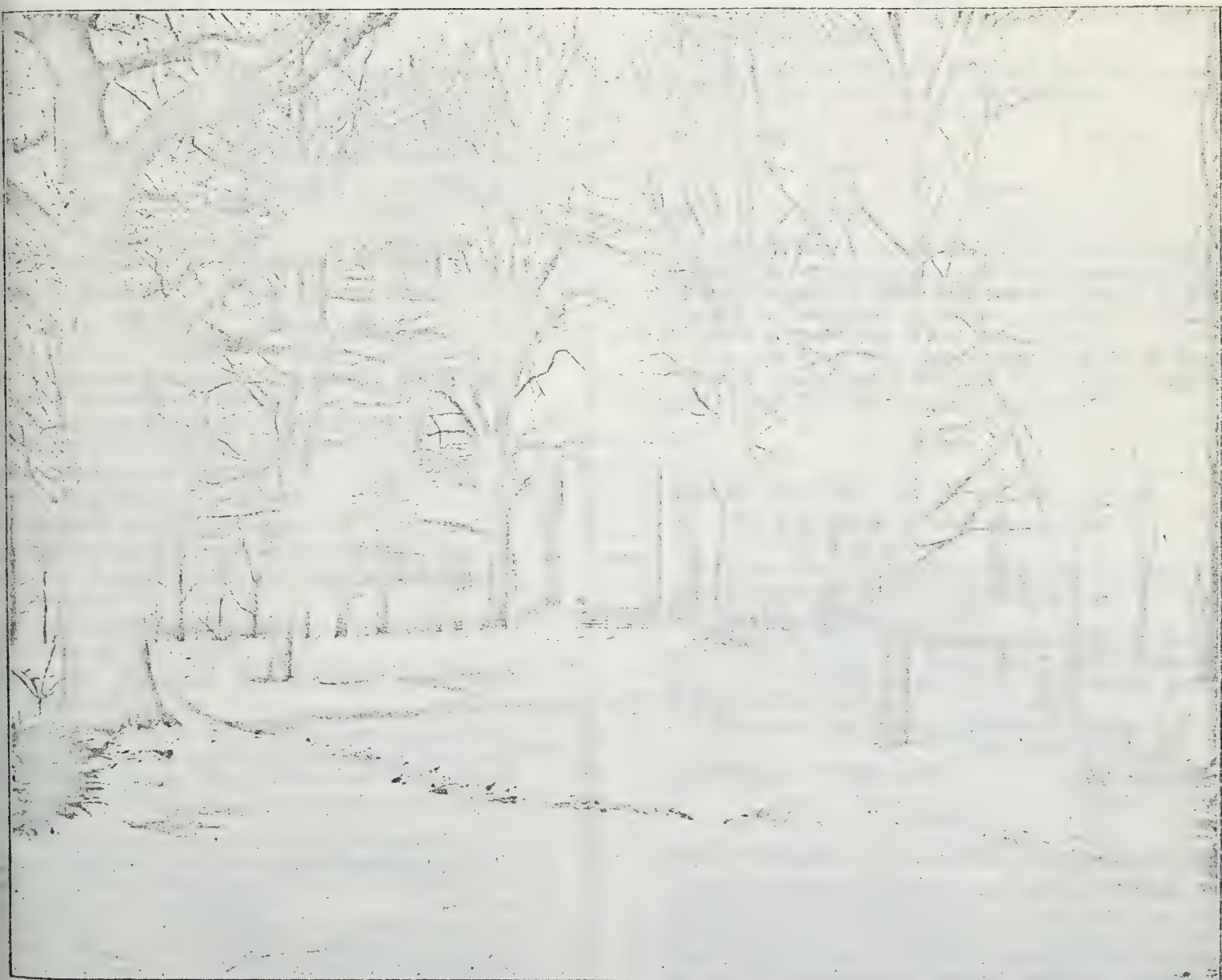
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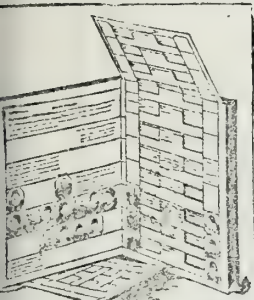
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above subjects, will accept engagements for unengaged
evenings, at terms to be agreed upon. Address him at
Room 403, Empire Building, 71 Broadway, New York.

Of the early settlers of America will be continued as part of the paper as heretofore beginning with the March issue, where it was left off, and it will be continued until finished. Sketches of the Coats of Arms of the early settlers will be a feature.

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VOL. VII.

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ANNUAL CONGRESS.

NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Triennial Conclave, April 30—May 1, 1901.

PITTSBURGH, PA., January 25th, 1901.

Dear Sir and Compatriot:

The Pennsylvania State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, desires to inform the members of the other State Societies that their Committee is at work arranging the details for the meeting of the National Congress and Triennial Conclave of the S. A. R., which will be held in the City of Pittsburgh on April 30th and May 1st next. The place of meeting has been fixed at the Hotel Schenley.

For the conduct of the business of the Congress and the entertainment of the Delegates, we present the following programme, to be carried out so far as practical and in accordance with the wishes of our guests.

It has been suggested that the business meetings of the Congress be held on the mornings of April 30th and May 1st. The evening of April 30th to be occupied by the meeting of the Conclave, and other social functions. On the evening of May 1st a banquet will be tendered to the officers and delegates. It is our wish to devote the afternoons of both days to sight-seeing about our city and social entertainments.

The Pennsylvania Society is very much interested in the success of this Congress and hopes that the compatriots from other States will join in aiding us to make it a grand success. We shall feel honored by a large attendance. A circular will be issued at a date nearer the meeting of the Congress, giving fuller details of the arrangements made.

Information in reference to hotel accommodations or other matters will be promptly replied to on application to Mr. H. W. C. Gleffer, Secretary Committee on Arrangements, care The Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh.

Very respectfully,

ALBERT J. LOGAN, Acting President.

THOMAS STEPHEN BROWN, Secretary.

From the above we take it that our Pennsylvania compatriots intend that we are to enjoy life in Pittsburgh during our brief stay with them.

If there is interest enough shown an excursion will be run from New York Monday night arriving in Pitts-

burgh early Tuesday morning, leaving there after the banquet Wednesday night, arriving in Buffalo Thursday morning, visiting the Pan-American Exhibition one day. The Buffalo Chapter could give us a dinner that evening, after which we would take train for New York and the East

In presenting Mrs. Donald McLean as a possible candidate to the office of President-General we are merely carrying out our conviction that Mrs. McLean would, by her work, her magnetism and enthusiasm, strengthen the organization and do credit to the office, and she certainly deserves recognition for her years of service in the D. A. R. cause.

KEWANEE, ILL., January 28th, 1901.

Editor Spirit of '76,

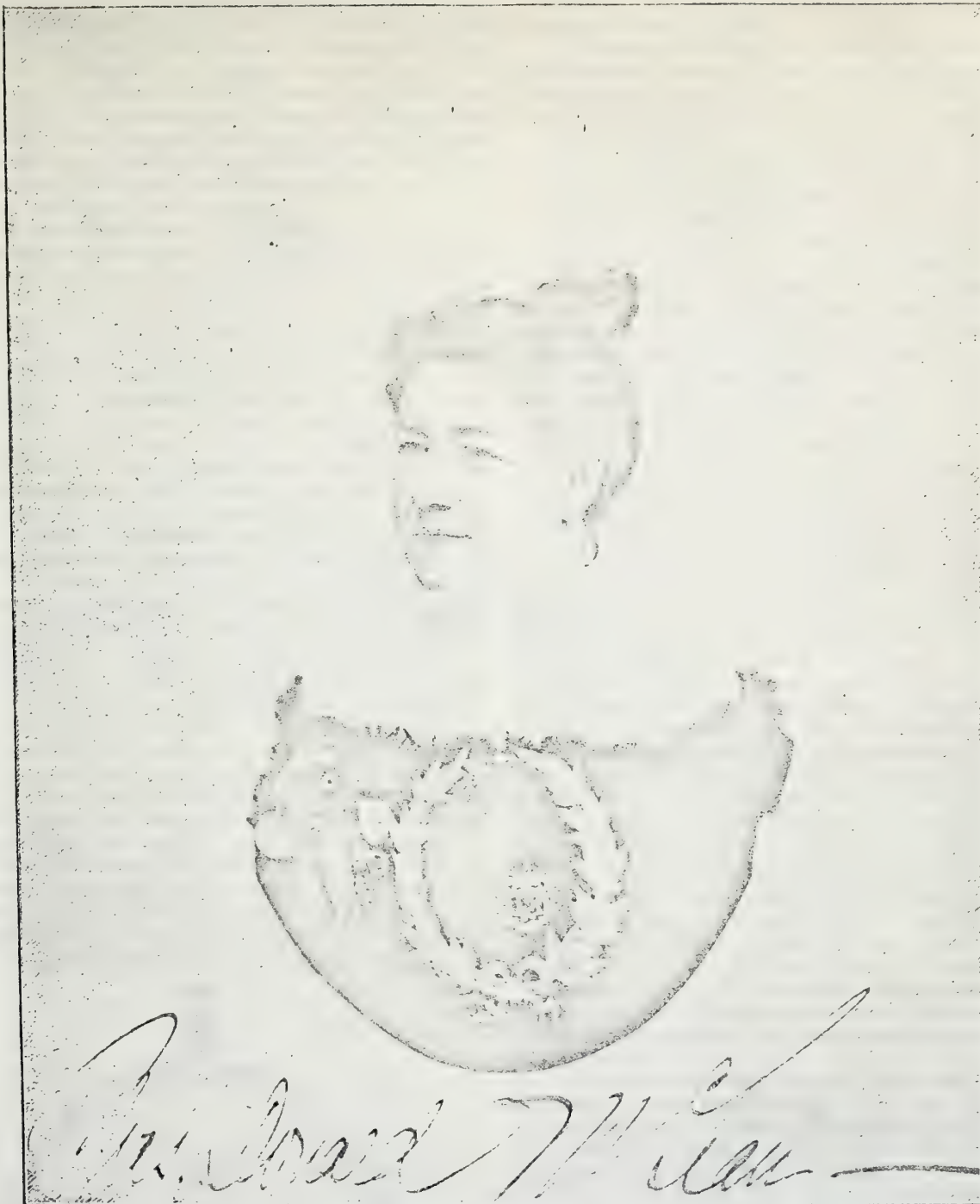
DEAR SIR:—Perhaps I am writing at random, as I do not know whether you have received enough encouragement to continue the Genealogical Register or not, but as I have not received any for several months and have not seen any announcement in the Spirit concerning it or its continuation, I judge that the support has not been sufficient. If this is true, it is certainly deplorable. No publication of such importance or general interest has been undertaken for many years. Savage's Genealogical Dictionary is out of print, and even with all of its errors and omissions, cannot be had for less than \$75, and can be had only rarely at any figure. The Register you were publishing would not only take the place of Savage, but correct many errors contained therein, and in addition supply hundreds of references not to be found in any other, and save to any searcher many days of time.

I sincerely hope that the readers of the Spirit may realize the importance of continuing it, and not let it lapse in its present unfinished condition.

Yours very truly,

JAS. K. BLISH.

There is not encouragement enough to run the Genealogical Register as a quarterly. Arrangements have been made to continue it as part of this paper as formerly and to enliven the matter, drawings of the coats of arms of those families who had them will be reproduced. We would be pleased to have sent us tracings of such as our subscribers may have.



Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent New York City Chapter, D. A. R.



WE have listened to many arguments why this or that Mrs. Senator So and So should be made the President-General of the D. A. R. at their next convention, but nothing of a convincing character has been offered.

While these ladies may be estimable in every way, have they shown any particular fitness to fill the exalted position?

What we think is wanted is a woman who is a leader of women, a woman who is a good presiding officer, one who can enthuse others to do the patriotic deeds that

she has done, one whose works in her own and other chapters has shown practical results, who is known throughout the Union for what she has accomplished for the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The natural selection should be Mrs. Donald McLean of New York city. She has long been identified with the work and purposes of the society. She unites in her person a fine presence, a clear mind, and that most blessed quality in a large body of delegates, a voice that can be distinctly heard in all parts of the auditorium. Added to this an impartial spirit, a thor-

ough knowledge of parliamentary rulings, and an entire devotion to the patriotic work of the organization. She stands in the foremost ranks of eligible candidates.

Another fact which may be well to consider is that she unites in her individuality the interests of the North and South. Although an adopted daughter, by marriage, of New York State, she is a native of Maryland. To those who have loved and watched this society from the days when a small number of patriotic women launched the tiny vessel until now she sails a veteran upon the ocean of history, the national society has grown beyond the thoughts of its inceptors.

Mrs. McLean has been a notable figure at the congresses held yearly for almost a decade. With the growth of the society and its work she has, been a familiar figure. She has done noble work in her own State; she has been honored by the several patriotic and civic organizations in invitations to address patriotic assemblages, and she has shown herself to be a leader. There is a steadily growing feeling in this society that to those who have labored long and faithfully and unselfishly for the society are due the honors which are within its gift.

There has been also a danger which the society has run, which is entirely antagonistic to the spirit of our forefathers in their struggle for the liberties we enjoy, where the private in the ranks was held in as high esteem as the general in command. Each gave his life blood for his country. There are, or should be, no distinctions in the great field of merit. The fact of not holding an "official rank" in the circles of the National Capital should not militate against the eligibility of a candidate for the position of President of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The idea that it is necessary to be an official woman in order to aspire to the office is a poor one. The first President of the Society D. A. R. was Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, whom all women delighted to honor in herself as one who displayed strength of character, clear judgment and adopted, always, the most honorable methods of transacting business. But it is a dangerous thing to adopt a descending scale in any undertaking. The first President of the D. A. R. was the wife of the President of the United States; the next, the wife of the Vice-President; the next, the wife of an Ex-Cabinet officer; the

next, the widow of a Cabinet officer. Now it is proposed by some members of the Society to elect the wife of a Senator. The logical outcome of many more years of this procedure is evident.

If there is anything in heredity, and the D. A. R., must believe there is, as the principal qualification for membership is descent from a Revolutionary ancestor, then Mrs. Donald McLean, is eminently fitted.

Her great-great grandfather was Judge Lynn, one of the twelve Judges (now known as the "twelve immortals") who first adjudged the tax act illegal. Her Great-Grandfather was Roger Nelson, who was a Lieut. in the Revolution, then made Brigadier Gen'l for conspicuous bravery on the field of battle. After the Revolution he was a member of the U. S. Congress, then ascended the Bench of his native State, Maryland. His daughter Emily married Judge Wm. P. Maulsby, Mrs. McLean's grand-parents; their daughter was Betty, who married John Ritchie, member of the U. S. Congress and Chief Justice of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, of Md., and member of the Court of Appeals. It will be seen that Mrs. McLean is descended from an unbroken line of Judges, from whom she has inherited her clear, judicial mind and gifts as a presiding officer. Her uncle, Judge Ritchie, is now upon the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, and her great-uncle, John Nelson, was the Ambassador from this country to Italy, as well as the Attorney General of the United States. Her father was a noted orator, from whom her talent in this line—as the most fluent, ready and eloquent talker among women—is directly descended. Mrs. Ritchie, the mother of Mrs. McLean, served the Society D. A. R. as a Chapter Regent, State Regent and Vice-President General. As a young girl, Mrs. McLean married a New York man, Donald McLean, and her life lay thereafter in New York City. Hence, this has been the centre of her patriotic work. Mr. McLean is a lawyer of distinction and a member of the American Bar Association of the New York State and New York City Bar Association. He is, of course, qualified to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States: Therefore, frequently in Washington. His grandfather was General John McLean, of Revolutionary fame. He lies buried on the banks of the Hudson River. Three daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McLean, aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen and twelve years. Mrs. McLean and her family are active members of the Episcopal Church.

We believe that the inherent enthusiasm of Mrs. McLean would lend itself to the members of the organization and the many noble undertakings of the Society instead of languishing as many of them do now, would be completed and other work laid out.

The charges that she opposes the Continental Hall is false, and she favors its rapid completion. The charge that she would make such radical changes as to disintegrate the society is another false statement that has been used to secure votes against her.

She would run the Society as the Congress orders and wishes and on no narrower lines. Her "platform," if elected, will be the Constitution of the National Society Daughters American Revolution. She has no desire to move the headquarters of the Society from Washington. She believes Washington is the proper place for such headquarters; and moreover the Constitution and charter settle that question. Some years ago, it was surreptitiously said that Mrs. McLean would remove headquarters of D. A. R. to New York, should she become President General—that was unqualifiedly false, as were many other statements circulated to injure a high-minded, honorable, candid, unsuspicious woman who never



General Roger Nelson.

suspected the use of such weapons against her. An address delivered by her to the Continental Congress 1897 (and recorded in *The American Monthly* of May, 1897, page 589) states her position clearly on the National aspect of the Society and other questions relative thereto. We quote from the address:

"We are formed as a National Society; we will not disintegrate; we will not move backward. We will say in the words of that great orator, Patrick Henry. 'We are not of the East or West, North or South, we are Americans.' And as Americans we joined the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution and under that organization we will live. But, ladies, no Government of a National body can hope to be perpetuated unless that Government is as broad as its title. We must see to it that the lines laid out in this National Society of women are lines laid upon breadth of formation, and that there shall be no narrower arbitrariness nor partially concealed working; but a great and noble form of government and a fearless administration of it. It is only upon such lines that National Government can hope to exist. Daniel Webster says that any man who wishes to do good to his country in his day and generation must so order his purposes and aims as to take in the entire country. On the other hand, he says that the integrity of this Country is preserved because each locality depends, more or less, upon the other; they stand together, uphold each other, and all look toward a National center of protection and extension. It is upon these lines—National lines, properly administered we should proceed."

It is an injustice to the good sense and broad minds of the members of the D. A. R. to suggest possible "disintegration." The only fear of the latter need arise in case American principle is too continuously trampled upon. The dignity and true standing of the society are jeopardized every time Americanism is ignored and sycophantism is encouraged. We take the following from a New York paper:

"The D.A.R. presidential election will occur in Washington next month at the tenth annual Continental Congress of the National Society.

"One of the prominent members in talking with me said: 'The policy pursued in Washington by a small executive board, whereby the interests of the country at large are ignored, is not agreeable to the majority of the society. That majority has hesitated for some time to enter into an actual contest.

"On one occasion only has it made an effort to sustain the principles underlying the best interests of the organization throughout the country. Like many other efforts for reform the first was not entirely successful, but hopes are entertained of better success with the second effort, which will be made in February if a standard-bearer of sufficient courage, honesty and independence can be obtained. Believing that Mrs. Donald McLean embodies these qualities, she will be requested to accept the nomination for President of the D. A. R. as the logical candidate of the independent American party."

Mrs. McLean has not yet accepted a nomination.

"The point of widest divergence between the party in Washington and the Daughters throughout the country is this: Shall the Daughters of the American Revolution elect as President of their society a woman whose claims upon the office consist merely in the fact that her husband is or has been an office-holder in Washington; or, shall the society elect as its head a woman known throughout the land because of her work for the Daughters of the Revolution; because of her devotion to its interests, and the constant exercise of her energies in its behalf; because of her ability as a presiding officer, as

clear and just in her decisions, and of an oratorical ability which has been recognized in the organizations of both men and women in every part of the country; whose reputation for ability is not confined to any locality, but has become nationally recognized? Which then is the national woman—Mrs. McLean, or the wife of some transient office-holder?

"The latter may have all the personal charms with which Mrs. McLean and all agreeable women are usually endowed, but other features, in addition, are needed in an able President.

"The Soc. D. A. R. was formed as a purely American society. Its standards should not fall below those of the best American citizenship. The President of the United States is presumably elected to that high office because of the work he has done for his country, advancing step by step from a private citizen to a man of national repute. The D. A. R. should adopt exactly the same principle, and elect as their President a woman who has advanced step by step from private life to the full tide of patriotic work, because of her interest in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Neither the President of the United States nor the President of the D. A. R. should be elected because of any ulterior title borne by a second party in either instance."

Mrs. McLean is a charter member of the D. A. R. She is number 269 in a membership of over 30,000. She has been regent of the New York Chapter for six years. One of the members of this chapter over which Mrs. McLean presides has this to say for the majority's prospective candidate:

"She is a magnificent woman, and, with all her travelling about, her home is never neglected. There is no woman in the entire body of the national society who will do greater honor or lend more dignity to that great throng of 30,000 patriotic women than will Mrs. Donald McLean with her great oratorical powers, her fine presence and elegance of manner and descent from ancestors of great culture and intelligence. Surely she is one to adorn the position of president-general. I have letters from daughters all over the country, and the consensus of opinion seems to be that she is the coming woman."

The work of the New York Chapter shows what has been accomplished under the guidance of its Regent and this showing is one to be proud of; if in so limited a field so much can be done, with the experience thus gained, in a larger field the results would be commensurate.

In addition to the presentation of flags and affixing of tablets, the Chapter defrayed the expenses of three courses of Lectures from a Chair of American History in Barnard College and when Columbia University threw open its American History Lectures to Barnard students and consequently the Chapter's assistance in that line was no longer needed; a scholarship in perpetuity was established and is now supported by the New York Chapter D. A. R. By this means, a student may pursue, free of expense, the full four years course of study in Barnard College, American History being her special study. Upon graduation (and a diploma from Barnard is an invaluable aid in procuring a position and giving the student, the opportunity to become self-supporting and disseminate a knowledge of History, at the time) her place is taken by another student and so on and on indefinitely the patriotic and philanthropic work continues.

As is well known, Barnard College is the feminine side of the Columbia University, of which Dr. Seth Low is President. The New York City Chapter D. A. R.

has named the scholarship: "The Mrs. Donald McLean scholarship, established in Barnard College by the New York City Chapter D. A. R."

Mrs. McLean has received many testimonials from various localities where she has assisted patriotic undertakings, especially from the Key Monument Association and from committee, a copy of whose testimonial is appended.

"The members of the Committee having in charge the ceremonies of the unveiling, on the Anniversary of All Patriots Day, the 19th of April 1900, of the bronze statue of Washington and Lafayette, by Bartholdi, which was presented by Mr. Charles B. Rouss to the City of New York, a memorial to his son Charles Hoke Baltzell Rouss, desire in this manner to express to Mrs. Donald McLean (born Emily Nelson Ritchie) in behalf of Mr. Rouss, as well as for themselves, their high appreciation of the patriotic and inspiring address delivered by her in connection therewith at Carnegie Hall, on the evening of that day, and which contributed so largely to the success and entertainment of that interesting occasion.

(Signed) Chauncey M. Depew, Seth Low, Augustine J. Smith, F. R. Coudert, Wm. D. H. Washington, A. G. Dickinson, George C. Clausen, C. T. Barney, Fred J. Tallmadge, J. Q. A. Ward, W. Fearing Gill.

Her own Chapter never grows weary of showing its loyal devotion and presenting her with resolutions and evidences of regard and confidence.

A story has lately been circulated from Washington to the effect that Mrs. McLean has withdrawn in favor of Mrs. Fairbanks. It is entirely untrue and Mrs. McLean was in ignorance of it until her attention was called to the telegram in a New York paper.

It is not stated that Mrs. McLean is a candidate for this office, but the well-wishers of this great body of representative women trust that Mrs. McLean may become a candidate, and give her friends and those who have the best interests of the national society at heart an opportunity to show how loyally they will uphold her.

Requests to this end have come to Mrs. McLean in great numbers from State and Chapters in every part of the country, in several instances the representatives of entire States joining in the request.

Since writing above article, it comes to our knowledge that a printed circular has been sent from Washington, broadcast through the country, advocating the claims of an "official woman" (i. e. The wife of one who holds office) to the Presidency D. A. R. The circular opens as follows:

"At a meeting of Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Washington, D. C. Dec. 28th, 1900, where different parts of the county were represented by resident members of the society and others here temporarily, they came to the following conclusions" * * * "and a committee of seven ladies was appointed" * * * "etc. etc."

This circular being sent out unsigned, it is not possible to request the sender, or senders, to be good enough to answer the following questions:

By what authority was this meeting called? The Constitution D. A. R. provides for no such meeting.

By whose authority was this Committee appointed?

The Constitution D. A. R. provides for no such Committee, (and it prohibits a Nominating Committee of whatever nature.)

By whose authority was an unsigned communication sent out under D. A. R. sanction? That organization does not approve such methods of communication.

And surely the individuals (if members of the D. A. R.) who wrote this circular, must have the courage of their convictions and of their signatures. Then why not append the latter?

It would appear, after analysis of the circular communication, that it is not one which, from a constitutional or dignified standpoint, should awaken respect or be influential in its effect.

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AT A MEETING in Washington, D. C. of Daughters of the American Revolution, representing different sections of the country, resolutions were adopted declaring it "wise to adhere to the established precedent of selecting what has been termed a 'National woman' for president-general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution." In accordance with that idea Mrs. Cornelia Cole Fairbanks, wife of Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, was suggested. A committee of seven waited on Mrs. Fairbanks, and at their solicitation she consented to permit the use of her name as a candidate.

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THE State Regent, the Chapter Regents, and the several Chapters of New Jersey, desire to present to you the name of our nominee for the next President-General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

We offer an ideal candidate, representing highest type of American womanhood, who has the brains, the heart and the special gifts of honor, wisdom, knowledge and charity that fit her for this exalted position.

In consideration of these essential qualifications, in the name of all the Daughters of New Jersey, we present to you the name of Mrs. Washington Augustus Roebbing, and ask the support of the members of the Society for the candidate thus presented, who has served the Society faithfully as Vice-President-General.

E. ELLEN BATCHELLER,

State Regent.

And Twenty-five Chapter Regents.

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BRUTON Church, at Williamsburg, Va., is said to be the oldest as well as the largest and most interesting of the old colonial churches of Virginia. Mrs. Martha Custis was an attendant there before she married George Washington, and two of her children are buried in the old graveyard beside the church. Col. Washington himself was a regular communicant of the church, as were four later Presidents of the United States—Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Tyler. The names of many Revolutionary heroes are connected with the church, among them Peyton and Edmund Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, Benjamin Harrison and Archibald Carey. John Marshall, who was Chief Justice of the United States one hundred years ago, was also a parishioner of Bruton Church.

A painting of Bruton Church in Revolutionary days is on exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

ONLY AMERICAN WHO EVER DANCED WITH THE QUEEN—RICHARD VAUX.

From the Philadelphia Press.



RICHARD, I am told thee has been dancing with the Queen. I do hope, my son, thee will not marry out of meeting."

The good, old-fashioned Quaker simplicity and distrust of royalty were never better exhibited than in these words of the mother of the late Richard Vaux. They were her first greeting to him on his return home from the Court of St. James's after his memorable exploit at the Court ball in Buckingham Palace, when he attained the distinction of being the only American who ever danced with Queen Victoria.

It was in 1837. Mr. Vaux's position as secretary to Mr. Stevenson, United States Minister to the Court of St. James's, was in itself a noteworthy one, and brought him at once into social prominence in London, but his exceptional personal attributes, his brilliancy of conversation, charm of person, exquisite manners, elegance of diction and gallantry of carriage made him the beau ideal of a court cavalier and a welcome guest in the houses of the nobility, whence he was received and welcomed with open arms. No one, therefore, was greatly surprised in court circles when it became known that the young Queen had singled him out for a signal honor, and had commanded that he attend the Court ball at Buckingham Palace, which was to be given in honor of her coronation.

When, however, the night of the ball arrived, and the "Queen's cotillon" set was formed, and the guests beheld Richard Vaux, arrayed in his brilliant court costume, take his place in it, a position that was supposed to be reserved for royalty alone, there was surprise and excitement indeed. Then the music struck up and the gallant young American threaded his way through the intricacies of the royal dance, bearing himself with an air of grace and confidence that was wonderful to behold. The Queen was seen to smile in gracious approval as he took her hand and led her through the evolutions of the dance. And there was not a man present who would not have given a coronet to win so coveted a distinction.

After that Mr. Vaux's career was a series of brilliant social triumphs. In his candidacy for Congress, in 1890, certain voters in his district resented his having danced with the Queen of England, and used the fact against him as a reflection of his Democracy.



WASHINGTON PORTRAITS SOLD.

The special feature of the sale of the Dr. Clark selection of prints was the auction of the engraved portraits of Washington, many of which are not mentioned in Baker's work. More than 200 portraits were sold. The average price was close to \$10. The highest price paid to-day for any single portrait was \$330, the bid being received for a 4 1/2 by 7-inch print published in London in 1797. Two New York men bid against each other for this print, but it was finally sold to a Boston man. A similar print went to the same bidder at \$275 and an original oil portrait of Washington, supposed to be by L. Lepaon, was sold for \$220.

Outside of the Washington prints, one representing the death of Gen. Wolfe at Quebec, printed in 1786, was sold for \$180. Other prints brought good prices. An autograph genealogy of Gen. George Washington was sold at auction to Dodd, Mead & Co. of New York for

\$175. It is understood that this particular autograph was purchased for George W. Vanderbilt, who has one of the finest Washington collections in the country. This treasure was the choicest thing in the Clark collection of prints and autographs which is being sold at auction. Another of the rare autographs sold was an original manuscript record of the formation of the Concord company of minute men, who met on Jan. 17, 1775, and chose their officers, with a list of fifty-two members. With this is a record of the meetings of the company. It was sold for \$275.



A STORY ABOUT WASHINGTON.



AN interesting story of the Houdon cast of Washington, which is now in the possession of Mr. Wilson MacDonald, the veteran sculptor, is thus related by him: It was made by Jean Antoine Houdon, who came from France in 1785, upon the recommendation of Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin, to get the studies for the statue that was put up in Richmond in 1794. M. Houdon was a guest of Washington at Mount Vernon for two weeks, and while there made a cast of Washington's face, and from it modelled a bust in plaster. Upon leaving for home he left the bust, taking the mould of the face with him. The latter is now in Rome, the property of Julian Story. The bust remained at Mount Vernon until 1849, when Clark Mills, the sculptor, who had had an order to execute a colossal equestrian statue of Washington, visited Mount Vernon, and made two copies of the old plaster bust. John Augustine Washington, who was then owner of Mount Vernon, suggested to him that he leave the two new copies and take with him the old, discolored bust, for his model. Mr. Mills did so, and kept the cast until 1873, when he proposed, because of his advanced age, to give it to Mr. MacDonald.

It is Mr. MacDonald's ambition to have facsimiles of the old bust placed in all the city schools.



Rev. Dr. David Cole, ex-president of the Yonkers Historical and Literary Association, is engaged in the work of translating and transcribing the records of the old Sleepy Hollow Church at Tarrytown, N. Y. These records are the earliest and most complete list of baptisms and marriages taking place in Westchester County, between 1697 and 1790. The old church was built by Frederick Philipse and his wife about 1680, and still stands in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.



"What does Wales's crown amount to, anyway' when you come right down to it? He's getting it just because his folks have had it in the family and now it's up to him to put it on. That's all there is to it. It aint presented to him because he done something.

"Now look at that belt of mine. That's different. There ain't no North, no South, no East and no West in that belt and them gems. It was given to me by all the people—all of 'em, you understand—just to show their gratitude for what I'd done. And the people didn't care a damn who my folks were. There's a heap of difference between that belt and a crown and I wouldn't swap in a million years.—John L. Sullivan.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, grandson of Patrick Henry, died in Richmond, Va. He was born in 1831 and graduated at the University of Virginia in 1850. He was admitted to the bar three years later. He became President of the Virginia Historical Society and the American Historical Association and a trustee of the Peabody Educational Fund. At the centenary of the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol at Washington he was one of the principal speakers. His chief literary production was his "Life, Correspondence and Speeches of Patrick Henry." Among his historical addresses was "A Defence of Capt. John Smith's Narrative," and he was the author of many papers, including "The Truth Concerning George Rogers Clarke." "The Rescue of Capt. Smith by Pocahontas" "Patrick Henry, the Earliest Advocate of American Independence;" a treatise on Sir Walter Raleigh and many on the earlier stages of the growth of Virginia.

Elizabeth Ellsworth Hutchins, the widow of Waldo Hutchins, died Jan. 19th, at her home in Kingsbridge in her seventy-seventh year. Mrs. Hutchins was a native of Hartford, a daughter of Gov. William Wolcott Ellsworth and a granddaughter of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth and of Noah Webster, the lexicographer. She married and came to New York in 1853. She was interested in many charitable and patriotic works from the days of the Sanitary Fair at the close of the Civil War. She was greatly interested in the movement for the preservation of the Van Cortlandt Mansion in Van Cortlandt Park, and was the chairman of the House Committee of the Colonial Dames who have that historic house in charge.

Martha Davis Bessey, for the last twenty-two years connected with the art department of Tiffany & Co., died of apoplexy on Jan., 16th. Miss Bessey was a direct descendant on her mother's side of Roger Wolcott, Colonial Governor of Connecticut, and was born in New York city. After she entered the employ of Tiffany & Co., she became especially proficient in flower painting and heraldic work and in illuminating and designing badges and medals. She won the prize of \$50 offered by the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair in 1892 for the best design of a badge by a woman to be worn by the members of the board.

Miss Agnes Freneau Harris, a great-granddaughter of Philip Freneau, the Revolutionary War poet, died Jan. 18th, of cancer at the home of her sister, Mrs. Helen Kearney Vreeland, of 213 West 105th street. She was born in Somerville, N. J.

OGDENS BURIED TOGETHER.

The funeral of Thomas W. Ogden and his wife, Ruth C. Ogden, who died within a few hours of each Saturday, Jan. 12th, at their home in Morristown, N. J., took place in St. Paul's Chapel, lower Broadway. Several hundred members of the Ogden, Van Rensselaer and Schuyler families and their friends were present at the services, which were conducted by the Rev. William Montague Geer, vicar of St. Paul's, the Rev. Dr. C. T. Olmsted, of St. Agnes's Chapel, and the Rev. Mr. McKay, an Episcopal clergyman of Morristown. The services were brief and at their conclusion the bodies were

placed in the Ogden family vault which is under the porch of the main entrance to the chapel, facing Church street. The first Ogden was placed in this vault in 1814 and the bodies of Thomas W. Ogden and his wife are probably the last that will ever be placed there.

Mr. Ogden was 90 years old when he died, and his wife, who was a daughter of Philip Schuyler, was three years younger. They had been married for sixty years, and were taken ill at almost the same time. Mrs. Ogden died at six o'clock on Saturday morning and word was sent to this city from Morristown to have arrangements made for the funeral. While the arrangements were being made Mr. Ogden died and so arrangements were made for a double funeral.

Thomas W. Ogden was born in this city on April 19, 1810. He was a son of Thomas Ludlow Ogden, who was a direct descendant of John Ogden, who came to this country from Kent, England, in 1641, and was one of the three original settlers of Stamford, Conn. Mr. Ogden's great-great-grandfather, David Ogden, was a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey before the Revolutionary War. He was a Royalist and fled to England. His wife was Gertrude Gouverneur, and their son was Abraham Ogden, who was United States District Attorney for the district of New Jersey. During the Revolutionary War there were some doubts as to his loyalty, and it is said that George Washington, who believed in him, showed his confidence by making his headquarters at his home in Morristown. In a fencing bout at the home of Abraham Ogden the latter is said to have cut Gen. Washington on the wrist. In later years Abraham Ogden with his cousins, Gouverneur Morris, Stephen Van Rensselaer and others, settled the city of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Thomas Ludlow Ogden, the father of Thomas W. Ogden, was a lawyer and a partner of Alexander Hamilton up to the time of the latter's death in the duel with Aaron Burr. Thomas W. Ogden was a broker and joined the Stock Exchange in 1854. He retired from business many years ago. Mr. Ogden was a member of the class of '29 of Columbia College. He and his wife leave two children, a son, Walter and a daughter, Ellen, both unmarried.

Possibly the most important work of the late Gen. William S. Stryker's life was his part as a member of the special committee of three in bringing into existence the National Society of the Sons (and of the daughters—they were one at the start) of the American Revolution, on April 30, 1889, the centennial of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States. These societies have now grown to great strength and influence. The members of the two organizations now number between 40,000 and 50,000, and they promise to live and grow with enlarged influence for good all down the ages. It was from this start that the influence of these patriotic historical societies took its now great impulses.

Over the same building which once served as barracks for British troops and which was once a mark for British bullets, the Stars and Stripes were displayed at half staff out of respect for England's dead Queen. The authorities at Princeton had the flag over Old Nassau Hall lowered. This building, beside being captured by the British in Revolutionary times, was used as a meeting place by the Continental Congress.

Sons of the American Revolution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23, 1901.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish, Editor Spirit of '76, New York City.

MY DEAR SIR:—I enclose you a list of the membership of the National Committee on Publication, S. A. R., recently received from the Chairman of the Committee. This Committee is composed of a member from each State Society in addition to its Chairman and Secretary, and ten societies have not as yet reported the members selected, as shown on the list. As you are probably aware, this important Committee has in charge the matter of the publication of the proposed National Register in accordance with the expressed wish and object of our Society as expressed in its National Constitution "to perpetuate the memory of the men who, by their services or sacrifices during the war of the American Revolution, achieved the independence of the American people," and its work is meeting with considerable success, over a thousand dollars having already been subscribed by the State Societies towards the project. I enclose you a recent letter to the President of the Minnesota Society, S. A. R., relative to the Register, which you have my permission to use, if you have room for it, in connection with the above facts.

Very truly yours,

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

NATIONAL SOCIETY, S. A. R.)
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-GENERAL.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17, 1901.)

Hon. Edward C. Stringer,

President Minnesota Society, S. A. R.,

*National German-American Bank Building,
St. Paul, Minnesota.*

MY DEAR SIR:—I have read with pleasure the accounts of the eleventh annual meeting of the Minnesota Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in the St. Paul papers, copies of which have been sent to me by Colonel Moulton Houk, Chairman of our National Press Committee. I am glad to see the mention of the project for the publication of a National Register and hope that it will meet with the fullest approval by your membership. (See enclosed copy of preamble and resolutions.) It is a matter that cannot very well be hurried, though the presentation of it now at the close of the century seems fairly timely if it is accepted as a duty under their pledge to advance the purposes of the Society to perpetuate the memory of the men who achieved our independence, or if there is any desire for such a book at so reasonable a price. The need of such a National Publication is very evident and need not interfere in any way with the issue of the State Year Book each alternate Book.

At the meeting of the District of Columbia Society, S. A. R., December 19, a resolution authorizing the publication of a National Register was adopted and the Society also voted to purchase 400 copies of the Register, practically for every member. It was also voted to insert in the Register portraits of Admiral Porter and Dr. G. Brown Goods, deceased, former Presidents of the District of Columbia Society.

The Ohio Society has recently issued a circular favoring the project and calling for subscriptions. Anything you can do to help along this good work will be personally appreciated.

The list of such names seems to deserve the widest possible distribution; and such an arrangement might

insure this, and also a more careful preservation and permanence; and every means to preserve it may be wise. How difficult it has been to obtain this data, and how valuable it is when so carefully collected and tested, many of us may appreciate from past experience; and many may feel, as I do in my present position, the inconvenience, that this important data is not more readily accessible to all.

It appears under the proposed arrangement that for the same expenditure, at least per capita, each member would obtain, not only all the information he received at present, but also the additional information concerning the entire National Society. This simply requiring that all should work together heartily for the common purpose. It seems a gratifying and timely effort which will make the names more widely and permanently known of those revolutionary fathers at whose feet we bring chaplets of memory and respect and for whose services we have such regard that we associate our names and honors with theirs, remembering the cause for which they pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, which pledge we have not hesitated to make our own.

Of course it is not alone to promote individual or local or State pride or effort, however admirable they may prove in proper bounds, that such an admirable and powerful patriotic Society has been energetically organized and has announced such praiseworthy purposes. We are not pigmies who must be uplifted upon our father's shoulders, nor do we cultivate a narrow conceit. None know better than ourselves that the work of neither fathers nor grandmothers, nor what we ourselves have not done, can be justly called our own. Ours is a National Society with a patriotism as broad as our country, our whole country. The weak are sure of a helping hand from the strong. The strong have earned the admiration of the weak. The frontier guards are not abandoned nor forgotten. The ration is issuing and used fairly alike for all. If there is anything that should be done and all united can do better than one alone, can not we unite to do it.

I will send a similar letter to Colonel Philip Reade of your city if you do not object. Hoping to learn your impressions after an interchange of views, I remain,

Very truly yours,

(Sgd.) J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
President-General.

WHEREAS, It appears to the Board of Managers that it would be timely now to publish again a list of our membership and Revolutionary ancestry so far as already collected and tested with special care, especially as one of the purposes of this organization announced in the Constitution of our National Society is "to perpetuate the memory of the men who by their services or sacrifices during the war of the American Revolution, achieved the independence of the American people." Consequently this becomes a duty for all, and the natural tie and firm foundation of this patriotic association; and it is the filial duty of each compatriot to forward this in all proper ways under his pledge at installation; and the names and deeds and principles of those who unostentatiously did their duty, and endured and accomplished all that was required during those eight years of war for liberty and their inherited rights as freeman, are a creditable inheritance it is seemly we

should cherish, and circulars from our National Society indicate that there is a concerted effort to unite the names of all our compatriots—north, south, east and west—in the volume of a single master roll, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Board of Managers unite with the Board of Managers of the National Society in commending the proposed publication of a National Register of all the compatriots and their Revolutionary ancestors of our National Society.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

Chairman — Vice-President-General Howard De Haven Ross, Wilmington, Del.; Secretary—Registrar-General A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; Arizona—J. Ernest Walker, Phoenix, Arizona; Arkansas—(Not reported); California—Col. John C. Currier, San Francisco, California; Colorado—(Not reported); Connecticut—Judge Hobart L. Hotchkiss, New Haven, Connecticut; Delaware—Lawrence B. Jones, Wilmington, Delaware; District of Columbia—Henry W. Samson, Esq., 2,423 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.; Florida—Hon. W. O. H. Shepard, Pensacola, Florida; Society in France—(Not reported); Hawaiian Society—(Not reported); Illinois—Hon. John Smith Sargent, 623 New York Life Building, Chicago, Illinois; Indiana—D. T. Bacon, Esq., Indianapolis, Indiana; Iowa—Hon. William Henry Bailey, Des Moines, Iowa; Kansas—(Not reported); Kentucky—Hon. Benjamin La Bree, Louisville, Kentucky; Louisiana—(Not reported); Maine—Major Charles H. Boyd, Portland, Maine; Maryland—Hon. John Warfield, Baltimore, Maryland; Massachusetts—Dr. Francis H. Brown, Boston, Massachusetts; Michigan—Edwin W. Gibson, Esq., 98 Piquith Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; Minnesota—Hon. William H. Grant, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Missouri—Melvin H. Stearns, 300 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.; Montana—Hon. A. J. Craven, Helena, Montana; Nebraska—(Not reported); New Hampshire—Otis G. Hammond, Esq., Concord, New Hampshire; New Jersey—Henry F. Burrell, Esq., Milburn, New Jersey; New York—Hon. Teunis D. Huntting, 45 Dey Street, New York City; Ohio—Dr. O. W. Aldrich, Columbus, Ohio; Oregon—John K. Pollock, Esq., Portland, Oregon; Pennsylvania—Hon. Thomas Wynne, 5,100 Lancaster Ave., Phila., Pa.; Rhode Island—(Not reported); South Dakota—Dr. William W. Torrence, Deadwood, South Dakota; Tennessee—Col. J. B. Killsbrew, Nashville, Tennessee; Texas—Hon. C. W. Preston, Galveston, Texas; Utah—(Not reported); Vermont—Henry Leonard Stillson, Esq., Bennington, Vermont; Virginia—Dr. Robert A. Brock, Richmond, Virginia; Washington—(Not reported); Wisconsin—Ellis B. Usher, Esq., La Crosse, Wisconsin.

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M. Henri Merou, the French Consul at Chicago, assisted by Major Huntington, formerly of Chicago; Colonel Chaille-Long, former United States Minister to Corea, and United States Vice Consul General Maclean of Paris, and also supported by General Horace Porter, Ambassador to France, has brought to a successful close his effort to found in France a chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, composed exclusively of the descendants of French officers and common soldiers who fought for the colonies in the war for their independence.

After minute research in the French National archives, and also in those of the War and Navy departments, M. Merou is convinced that he can fix the date of the birth and death of every such officer and soldier.

This information—at least such details concerning the common soldiers—is entirely lacking at Washington in the War and Navy departments. It is believed that when the work is finished it will constitute one of the most important contributions to the records of the Revolution made in many years. Later on attempts will be made to find the descendants of these officers and soldiers.

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THE Massachusetts Society Sons of the American Revolution sent some time ago to Captain Nathan Appleton, senior vice-president of the society, when he was last in Paris, six of the bronze markers to be placed by the graves of Frenchmen and others who rendered service during the War of Independence. Four of them have been left with Mr. Charles Moonen, guide and historian of the Cemetery of Pere Lachaise, to be placed, one by the grave and monument of William Temple Franklin, grandson of Benjamin Franklin, who acted as his secretary here in 1783, when the treaty of peace was signed between the United States and Great Britain.

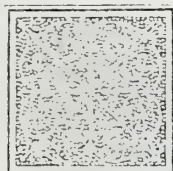
Another to the three brothers de Lameth, who were officers in the army in America, and whose monument consists of three tall pillars united as one. Beaumarchais, whose service in obtaining money for the American cause were so important, will also have a marker, as well as d'Aboville, a French officer who was at the surrender at Yorktown.

At the small cemetery at Calvaire, by the church of Saint-Pierre, on the heights of Montmartre, can be seen the restingplace of Comte de Bougainville, an officer both of the French army and navy, who commanded two ships at Yorktown. Later on he was the first French circumnavigator of the globe.

Rochambeau is buried in the town of Vendome, where more than six months ago a statue of him was unveiled, and the marker for his grave will be taken or sent there by Mr. J. D. Stickney, treasurer of the society in France.

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GENERAL SOCIETY OF MAYLOWER DESCENDANTS.



THIS SOCIETY is making material progress and one reason of its success is that both men and women are admitted to equal membership. The Rev.

Roderick Terry, at an address given at Delmonico's, said it was the only society that did not have quarrels amongst its members. Its social functions are numerous and refined and are well attended.

The Annual Pilgrimage to Plymouth is always enjoyed by those attending, and the number who take advantage of this delightful excursion is increasing yearly.

Applications for charters for new State Societies have been received from Wisconsin and Rhode Island, making ten State societies. There is talk of organizing in Minnesota, Michigan, Maine and Iowa.

The genealogical book will soon be published by the following committee of the general society: Richard Henry Greene, Chairman; Prof. Victor C. Aldenson, Chicago; Josiah Greenville Leach, Philadelphia; Jeremiah Richards, New York; and Dr. Myles Standish, Boston.

AN OLD DEED.

THIS Indentur Made the Twenty third of February one Thousand Six Hundred Ninety Eight Between Eliezar Hill of Simsbury in yee County of Hartford in the Collony of Connecticut in Newengland on the one part and James Cornish of Windsor in the County and Collony abov written. Witnesseth that I Eliezar Hill for and in many good Considerations Me thetrunto Moving Have fully and absolutely made over enclosed by Bargain consined by exchang all my right and Tittle to my Land in Simsbury here Specifidd to James Cornish himselfe heirs successours, administrators, Executors and assignes for ever as followeth viz My lot in Wetunge Meadow lying on the east side of the River, which was my father Nathan Gillyts part of which I had of my Brother Slaters lying both together, lying North of that lot which was Nicholas Gozards and bounds South of Nicholas Gozard his lot West on the River, east on the Mountain--in length eighty Rodds By the Mountain fifty Rodds in breadth by the river forty. My house and House lott lying North on Andrew Hyllear House and Lott which I bought of my Brother another bondbury abutts west on Andrew Hilliar, east on the foot of the Hill, the ends on the commons Land on the Plaine, viz. One Parcell of Land lying North of Nicholas Gozards his House--House lot abutts east on the highway west on the Meadow Fence South on Nicholas Gozards North on the Meadow fifty perches and on three sides forty Rodds on each side; being by estimation twelve Acres one lot lying within the meadow fence; in breadth nine rods in length sixty Rodds abutts south on John Hills North of John Reu west on the River east on the Meadow fence. One lot lying Southerly from Mile swamp lying on the east side of the Road in opposition with John Rew abutts west on the highway Running up the Hill east in length sixty Perches in Breadth Twenty perches abutts on the common being by estimation seven acres. Land on the Mountain lying on the west side Being in length sixty rods in breadth sixteen Perches abutts North on Saml Humphries South on Joseph Phelps east on the ledg west on John Moses being in estimation six acres and I the Sd eliezar Hill do by this present Instrument of delivration Bind myselfe heirs, executors administrators and assigns for ever to give James Cornish his heirs executors administrators and assigns forever Power to come and tak the Sd Land with all its Bounds, circumstances, Rights and Priviledges and appurtinances thereunto Belonging into quiet and Lawfull Possession thereof without any encumbrances Intanglements or Intanglements Molesstations that may arise from any person or persons by from or threw me or other person and that hereby shall have full Power to enter the Sd lands and all the Premises hereof in the book of Records to himself and his heirs administrators, executores, successors and assines for ever. In consideration of land which I am to have of him the aforesaid James Cornish which lyes in Windsor at a place called Boxmodus (Alias) Messengers Farm (Alias) Greenfield which he bought of Thre Burr to which Sd premises I got to my hand and seal this Twenty sixth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and ninety & eight.

ELIEZAR HILL (Seal.)

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of us.

SAML MOORE,
NATHAN MOORE.

Entered March 8th day 170 2-3.

Elieze Hill personally appeared in Windsor the day and year above written and acknowledged the above written deede to be his free voluntary act before me.

JOHN MOORE, *Commissioner Rx.*

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PRESERVATION OF VALLEY FORGE.

DELEGATES FROM ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES MEET IN INDEPENDENCE HALL.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The Valley Forge National Park Association held Dec. 16, its first convention in Independence Hall. Delegates from the thirteen original States were in attendance, representing these patriotic societies: Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, Daughters of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Brotherhood of the Union, New-England Society, Junior Order of American Mechanics, Montgomery Country Historical Society, Chester County Historical Society and a number of other patriotic organizations.

In the evening a mass meeting was held in the Academy of Music, at which Senator Boles Penrose and other well known men delivered addresses. The purpose of the association is to arouse sentiment for the preservation of Valley Forge, the historic camping ground of General Washington and the Continental army during the winter of 1777-78. A bill is now before Congress which provides for the acquisition of Valley Forge by the Government, and its preservation as a military park, under the control of the War Department.

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A RELIC GOING.

THE Blackwell house, in Webster avenue, Long Island City, is being demolished to give place to a more modern structure. It is said that Fenimore Cooper wrote "The Water Witch" in this house and that Washington stopped there after the battle of Long Island on his retreat to Westchester. It was built in the Colonial style of architecture about 1664, by Jacob Blackwell, who came to Long Island from Elizabeth, N. J., and who gave his name to Blackwell's Island of which he became owner by marriage.

During the Revolutionary War the house was confiscated in the name of the English Government, and was used as a residence by the British officers. The doors, upon which the broad arrow of confiscation was broached, and other articles of value and antiquity, have been preserved.

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Holy Trinity Church (situated close to the Tower of London), in which is the tomb of one of Washington's ancestors, is threatened with destruction unless 200 pounds (\$1,000) is subscribed for its repair. What makes the church of interest to Americans is the tablet erected to the memory of Colonel Legge, who married Eliza Washington, who died in 1670. The tablet is surmounted by the Washington arms, consisting of five alternating bars of red and white, above which are five pointed red stars. These, it is said, suggested to George Washington the American national flag.

Daughters of the American Revolution.



WEST Point Chapter, D. A. R., of this city was organized on Monday Dec. 31, at the residence of the Regent of the new chapter, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth. The chapter members count sixteen, which is four more than required by the rules of the society. The chapter will have a restricted membership, fifty being the limit number. Other officers besides the Regent are: Vice-Regent, Mrs. Isaac H. Platt; Registrar, Mrs. Wright P. Edgerton of West Point; Secretary, Mrs. Richard Esterbrook; Treasurer, Mrs. Abner C. Thomas. Mrs. Edgerton is the wife of Col. Edgerton of West Point, and is a daughter of Mrs. Helmuth. The avowed purpose of the new West Point Chapter is the preservation of historical flags, portraits and all relics of war times, which are to be placed on exhibition in Cullom Hall.

Among the chapter members are Mrs. Wright Edgerton, Mrs. Isaac S. Platt, Mrs. James Blanchard, Mrs. W. L. Gerrish, Mrs. Jacob Hess and Miss Mary McKibbin. Among other well-known women included in the membership are Mrs. Cornelius Zabriskie, President of New York State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. S. B. Larned, President of the National Household Economic Association; and Mrs. Sheppard of the New England Women's Society.

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CAMP MIDDLEBROOK CHAPTER ENTERTAINS.

THE MEMBERS of Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and their friends, to the number of about forty, assembled at the home of their treasurer, Mrs. F. V. D. Voorhees, Jan. 22, for the purpose of enjoying their annual repast. The spread on this occasion was in the form of an old-fashioned supper.

The tables were set in the parlors, the rooms being prettily decorated with the Chapter's flags. The bill of fare was prepared by the Daughters themselves. The variety was all that the most fastidious might desire, and appetites were displayed that would have done credit to any of the illustrious ancestors of those present.

The Chapter Regent, Mrs. W. J. Taylor, presided, and at her right was the guest of honor, Mrs. E. E. Batcheller, of Somerville, the New Jersey State Regent. It was particularly pleasing to have Miss Batcheller present on this occasion, as she was originally a member of Camp Middlebrook Chapter, and the Bound Brook Daughters are proud of the distinction that has been bestowed upon her.

At the close of the repast the Regents, local and State, former Regents, and others responded to toasts, and the function closed with the singing of "America" and "Yankee Doodle." The feast was one of the most enjoyable the Chapter ever held.

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MRS. Hannah Spaulding, of the Pawtucket Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the banner chapter in Rhode Island for real Daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, was born in 1808, and is the daughter of Nathaniel Spaulding, of the Smithfield Rangers. She lives in the homestead built by her grandfather 163

years ago, and is surrounded by Revolutionary and Colonial relics.

Mrs. Judith E. Van Doorn, the daughter of Samuel Short, who enlisted as a drummer boy and served through the war, was born in Barrington, R. I., in 1819, and when a child often was "marched to bed by the tattoo of her father's drum," which he carried when crossing the Delaware with Washington.

Abby Frances Barney was born in Swansey, Mass., in 1807. Her father served with Colonel Lippitt at Newport, R. I.

Mrs. Mary Ann Langely is a daughter of Simeon Wheeler, of Providence, who was in the Rhode Island militia. She was born in 1829, in Providence.

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MRS. HORTON'S REPORT.



REPORT of Mrs. John Miller Horton, the delegate of the Buffalo Chapter to the ceremonials attending the unveiling of the Lafayette monument in the Garden of the Louvre in Paris, France, on July 4th.

Madame Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution—I have been asked to give a brief description of the ceremonies at the dedication of the monument to General le Marquis de Lafayette at Paris, France, on the anniversary of our national fete day, July the Fourth, 1900.

The Place du Carrousel derives its name from a great tournament held by Louis XIV, in 1662. An open space and flower beds now extend over the old, spacious "Court of the Tuilleries." It communicates by arched gateways with the Rue de Rivoli on the north and the Quai du Louve on the south. A handsome memorial has been erected there to the great French statesman, Gambetta. Fearing that this monument might be overshadowed by the imposing height of the Lafayette monument, the French government would not consent to having it placed in the larger court, but only in the smaller or inside court which is surrounded on three sides by the buildings of the Louvre Gallery. However, the French government has agreed to change the name from Place du Carrousel to Place Lafayette.

The tribunes were arranged around the monument after the manner of an amphitheater, tier above tier of seats rising to the seating capacity of 2000 people.

The space reserved for the officials taking part in the ceremony was trimmed with red velvet, gold-fringed drapery, and the chairs were gilt frame with cushions of red satin brocade, making a good effect of color. Each tribune was lettered to correspond with the letter on the card of entrance, so there was no trouble in being seated. Seats were reserved in one of the tribunes for visiting "Daughters of the American Revolution," but not many were present.

My seat was secured through the courtesy of Vice-Commissioner Woodward, by presenting my credentials as a delegate from "Buffalo Chapter." Other cards were issued by the committee for the outer court. But when one considers that the straight back of an amphitheater is not particularly inviting or attractive to look upon, and that those who held these tickets or cards were standing, with a chilly wind blowing through the court, although it was in July, and could neither see nor hear anything whatsoever of the ceremonies, and as there were rows of vacant seats within the inclosure that

should have been offered them, small wonder was it that, in their discontent, an opposition meeting was started, and the feelings of those loyal but disappointed Americans were expressed by loud singing of the National Anthem, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," which some mistook for "God Save the Queen." They were soon reassured on this point, however. This expression of loyalty caused a disturbance of the ceremonies and interruption to the address of Commissioner General Peck, who was speaking at the time. A demand for order gave the France police a chance to show their authority, and the patriotic chorus was requested to reserve their concert for another occasion, and quiet was restored.

The monument of Lafayette used on this occasion was only a plaster or "staff" model of the final monument, which is to be an equestrian statue of bronze on a marble pedestal. In casting this statue the metal employed is to be subjected to a recently restored process, or an old method of manufacture revived, which requires so much time to perfect that it was found impossible to have it ready in time for the inauguration during the summer of the Paris Exposition. Hence, the plaster model was used.

On one side of the marble pedestal is to be a bronze tablet given by "The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

On the opposite side an inscription stating the fact, that the monument was given by the school children of the United States of America.

The monument was in the center of the inclosure, draped in an immense American flag, and at the base of the monument stood two American Jack Tars, each holding an American flag. Sousa's Band was placed nearby. At the moment of unveiling the monument the cords holding the flag were unloosened by two little boys, dressed alike as American sailors, white suits, large blue sailor collars and white hats—one an American lad—Paul Thompson, son of Mr. Thompson, secretary of the association; the other a French boy, Gustave Hennocque. As the flag fell, revealing the monument the inspiring sounds of Sousa's Band were heard, in his new patriotic selection, "Hail to the Spirit of Liberty," giving rise to great enthusiasm. A young girl, Miss Truman, now came forward from the audience, carrying a large wreath of laurel leaves, tied with a tri-color bow of ribbon, and in the name of the school children placed it at the base of the monument.

At this moment the clouds, which had been outspreading, dark and threatening, parted, and the sun shone out bright and beautiful, gliding the face of the statue—a good omen for the future, of kindly feeling between the two nations.

Mrs. Horton followed her report by reading from the Paris Herald of that date, the presentation speech of our commissioner, Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck; the speech of acceptance by President Loubet, the magnificent dedicatory oration of Archbishop Ireland, and the following notice of Mrs. Daniel Manning, president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution—"Mrs. Daniel Manning, president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, now addressed those present on the theme of Lafayette and the Daughters of the American Revolution."

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Mr. Coler gave his consent to the purchase of the Morris Mansion, providing a reasonable figure was placed on it, but he said that the present price of \$175,000 was too large. As regards Fraunces' Tavern, he

said a small park in Broad-st., between Pearl and Water sts., would be very expensive, but stated that he would confer with Andrew H. Greene, the president of the Scenic Preservation Society, as Green would know about the property of a small park around Fraunces' Tavern. Mr. Green is known to be in favor of both small parks mentioned, and the women told Mr. Coler that they considered they had won their point with him.

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THE Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, D. A. R., of this city, has recently cooperated with the City History Club, in teaching history and citizenship to the children of the municipality. Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel is the Regent, and the Chapter includes some of the most prominent "Daughters" in the city. The Chapter has recently forwarded a considerable sum to the hospital in Porto Rico, and has also taken an active part in the national army relief work. This with other chapters of the society in the State plans to contribute to the historical and patriotic departments of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and expects to make a comprehensive and interesting exhibit of Revolutionary relics.

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A GRANDDAUGHTER OF PATRICK HENRY COMPLAINS OF HARSH TREATMENT.



CHARGE has been brought against the Old Ladies' Home in Ithaca that the management of that institution has been endeavoring to transfer one of its occupants, Mrs. Beasley, to the poorhouse. Mrs. Beasley is a granddaughter of Patrick Henry, and was brought from Lynchburg, Va., to Ithaca twenty years ago for the express purpose of entering the home. It is said that Mrs. Beasley received harsh treatment at the home; that proper food and drink were not given her, and for this reason she complained, declaring that she would rather be at the poorhouse than in that institution.

In response to these complaints the management of the home wrote a letter to Mrs. Beasley saying she would be sent to the poorhouse unless she caused less trouble. This letter was published in a local paper and has aroused much interest throughout the city, particularly among the Daughters of the Revolution. The Poormaster declares that under no consideration could Mrs. Beasley be taken to the poorhouse, as she is not a pauper. The directors of the Old Ladies' Home now assert that the letter threatening Mrs. Beasley with confinement in the poorhouse was written with the idea of scaring her, so that she would make fewer complaints, and with no intention of permanently confining the old lady there. A special meeting of the Board of Directors will soon be held to consider the case.

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MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.



AN ANNUAL meeting of the Connecticut commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars was held at the Allyn house Dec. 29th, and was followed by a banquet. Major William B. Dwight and Captain N. G. Valentine were elected members.

The Rev. L. W. Saltonstall, of Hartford, Dr. L. B. Almy, of Norwich and Morris W. Seymour, of Bridgeport, were appointed a committee to consider a new form of ritual for admission which had been presented,

and they will report at the next meeting. At the banquet speeches were made by the following gentlemen in a very happy vein which brought forth hearty applause: Ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley, Col. C. L. Burdett, the Rev. H. N. Wayne, the Rev. L. W. Saltonstall, Commander F. L. Averill, Hon. M. W. Seymour and Col. L. F. Burpee.

Col. Charles L. Burdett, who had been appointed a committee to secure the withdrawal of the name of the state of Connecticut from the monitor to which it has been applied, and secure if possible its bestowal on a first-class battleship only, reported the success of the efforts to have the name withdrawn. The report said that at present, according to reports, Connecticut has the choice of a 12,000-ton battleship of the first-class or a cruiser of equal tonnage to bear her honored name in near future.

In conclusion, the report said: "Your committee ventures congratulations on the prestige of your name as a powerful factor in national matters when our state is concerned and its honor in naval and military matters affected."

Officers were elected as follows:

Commander—Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, of Hartford.

Vice-Commander—Hon. Morris W. Seymour, of Bridgeport.

Secretary—Henry N. Wayne, of Armonk, N. Y.

Treasurer—Major Gilbert L. Fitch, of Stamford.

Registrar—Lieut. Col. George M. Cole, of New London.

Chaplain—The Rev. Lindall W. Saltonstall, of Hartford.

Companions of the Council—Commander Frederick L. Averill, of New Haven, Col. W. E. A. Bulkeley, of Hartford, Gen. Henry C. Morgan, of Hartford, Major James B. Burbank, U. S. A., Col. Charles L. Burdett, of Hartford, Capt. Charles W. Newton, of Hartford, A. Floyd Delafield, of Noroton and I. W. Birdseye, of Bridgeport.

Committee on Companionship—Col. Augustus C. Tyler, of New London, Col. Lucien F. Burpee, of Waterbury, Col. Edward Schulze, of Hartford, Capt. Edward E. Moseley, of Hartford and Capt. J. Cheney, of South Manchester.

Committee on Nominations—Capt. Arthur H. Bronson, of Hartford, Capt. Charles P. Kirkland, of New London, Major Hadlai A. Hull, of Stamford and Lieut. Lyman Root, of Hartford.

Commander Morgan G. Bulkeley was presented with a jeweled rosette of the order, and the secretary, the Rev. H. N. Wayne, with the insignia of the order.

The members present were: L. F. Middlebrook, F. L. Averill, Gen. H. C. Morgan, the Rev. L. W. Saltonstall, Lyman Root, Lieutenant Colonel Hill, L. F. Burpee, G. L. Fitch, Hon. M. G. Bulkeley, C. L. Burdett, F. S. Cornwell, R. G. Kenney, E. E. Moseley, A. H. Bronson, L. B. Almy, W. S. G. Harris, C. W. Newtown, H. A. Wadsworth, J. W. Birdseye, the Rev. H. N. Wayne, H. H. Saunders, Hon. M. W. Seymour, N. G. Valentine and William B. Dwight.

NO MAYFLOWER TEAPOTS.



HERE is no chance of making a mistake in a Mayflower teapot, Mrs. Horace C. Wait told the National Society of New England Women in a talk upon "New England China" at Delmonico's. "No one can ever make a mistake, for there were no Mayflower teapots, as the tea-

pot did not become a household utensil until 1695. The Puritan's early tableware was of wood and pewter. They clung to the latter ware much longer than their ancestors on the other side of the water, and much fine English pewter was shipped to America.

"One of the most important varieties of the old pottery to be found now is the lustre. The silver lustre has a special value, for it cannot be duplicated. The copper can be, and much of it to be found in antique shops is of modern manufacture. The silver lustre was made to imitate the old Sheffield plate, which was too expensive for the average purse, and was made in many beautiful designs. It is now more highly valued than the genuine Sheffield.

On the 24th of this month the Society will celebrate organization day with an evening reception, to which men will be invited.

TO PRESERVE HISTORIC PLACES.

MISS Mary Vanderpool, regent of Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, Mrs. Charles R. Flint and Mrs. Fay Pierce, who with others have organized a women's auxiliary to the Scenic Preservation Society, called on Controller Coler on Friday regarding the petition of the auxiliary to the city for small parks to surround the Morris Mansion and Fraunces' Tavern.

LECTURE ON COLONIAL LIFE.

TWO LECTURES were delivered to small audience at Unity Hall, Dec. 14th, one at 4 and the other at 8 p. m. The lecturer was Louis H. Cornish, of New York, editor of *The Spirit of '76*, and his subject was "Colonial Life Among the Puritans." Mr. Cornish proved to be an interesting speaker and thoroughly conversant with his topic. The lecture was illustrated by numerous admirable stereopticon views, many of them representing scenes in this city. Among the latter were views of Center church, the old burying ground behind it and Gold street, past and present. Old houses in Windsor, Simsbury and other places were shown, also views of old tombstones. While the pictures were being shown Mr. Cornish kept up a running fire of description, stories of the olden time and its people, and in the case of the tombstones quoted a number of amusing epitaphs. The whole was extremely interesting. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, D. A. R., and the speaker was introduced by Principal Gordy of the Second North School.

A number of prominent women of Trenton, N. J., are interesting themselves in the purchase of the old barracks, used by the British during the Revolution, to be converted into a museum for Colonial and Revolutionary relics. The barracks was the headquarters of the British officers and at present is occupied by the Old Ladies' Home.

Boys and Girls.

All letters to this department should be addressed to Miss M. Winchester Adams, 125 Tribune Building, New York City.

SALLY'S SILVER SIXPENCE.

By William Abbott.



THROUGH the Western part of Westchester County, New York, flows a small stream which the Indians called Neperan River, but which the whites who built a saw-mill on its banks soon took to calling the Saw-mill River. You can judge for yourself whether that was

any improvement.

On its upper waters, where it is so narrow in places that a big boy can jump it, in the town now called Pleasantville, still stands a saw-mill, and near it the miller's house, on the same spot as that which was there in 1780. Then it was Hammond's Mill, and Stoats Hammond the miller lived in the house, or did when he was not called away on duty with the second regiment of Westchester militia, in which he was a Sergeant. And these calls came pretty often, for there were constantly small parties of British from King's Bridge on Morrisania, riding over the country, seizing cattle, crops, horses or men. Then the militia would be called out in a hurry, perhaps for two or three days only, perhaps longer. Some times two or three men of war would sail up the Hudson as far as Sing Sing, and send a hundred sailors and marines ashore for plunder; the militia would gather, there would be brisk skirmishing and two or three on either side would be killed or wounded, old letters of that time are full of stories of such encounters.

The miller's family were, his wife and two children, David and Sally, fourteen and twelve years old. David was a hearty country boy, almost old enough to be a soldier, or at any rate a drummer-boy and, how much he wanted to be, but his father said one in the family was enough at a time, and what would become of the mill? So Davy had to stay when his father was away, and do his best to run it when anyone came with wheat or corn to be ground, (it was a grist-mill as well as saw-mill) but there were not many customers there, for you can see that when the enemy was around most of the neighbors were in the ranks of the militia and grinding had to wait. Sometimes, when flour or meal had to be had wife or daughter had to come with the grain, and Sally would come in and help in running things. In the winters he and Sally went to school as much as they could, in the old school-house at Chappagna, about three miles away, (how would you like a six-mile walk of that sort?) There was a certain spice of fear in going to school in the "Neutral Ground," when the British or their allies the "Cowboys" were "out." Had not Tarleton's and Simcoe's dragoons ridden through Chappagna one day in '77 as Davy and Sally were near the school—and had not a "red-coat" trooper seen them, and yelled ferociously at them, swinging his sabre as they ran down a lane and scrambled over a high rail fence they felt sure his horse could not jump. And had not news come down from the village of Yorktown, above the Croton River, next day, that the soldiers had burnt the Presbyterian Church there, openly regretting that Parson Sacket had escaped, and so could not be burnt too?

Among the scholars was Jesse Thorn, the son of a Quaker farmer who lived at the forks of the road in Chappagna. He was about Sally's age and a great friend of both the Hammonds, though, as his father was

a strict "Friend" and would neither fight with the patriots nor swear allegiance to the British, he was not popular with many of the boys. On a Saturday in September, about ten o'clock David was splitting kindlings in the woodshed and Sally drawing up the bucket from the well near the house, when the sound of horse-hoofs on stones was heard, and a young man on horseback came up the slight ascent from the road, towards the well. Travellers were rare then, and both the children stopped work to look. He wore a long blue cloak which covered him down to the knees, below which were handsome riding boots, such as very few persons possessed them. As he reined up at the well he said, in a clear, pleasant tone, "Give me a drink, please?" "Yes Sir," said Sally promptly, "I'll get a cup," and she went to the back door, meeting her mother who was coming out at the moment with a small bowl, which Sally took, filled from the bucket, passed on the curb and held up to him. The rider let the reins fall on the horse's neck, and stooping took the bowl with both hands. Davy came forward and held the bridle while the stranger drank the water to the last drop, as though very thirsty.

"That's good water" he said heartily. "Here's a sixpence for you, my little maid."

"Thank you sir," shyly said Sally. "Am I on the right road if I want to get to Dobbs' Ferry?" he asked Davy. "Yes sir." "Are there any scouts hereabouts, do you know?" "Yes sir, there's a party of them at Young's tavern." "And how far below is that?" "About a mile, maybe a little more."

"Ah and if I were going to Tarrytown, now, how's the road there?" "You'll have to go back sir to the Corner, near a mile, and take the road straight west." "Well, I see you know all about the roads here. Good-bye, both of you"—and clattering down the little hill he was soon out of sight on the road he had come.

The children and their mother stood looking after him. "Wasn't he handsome, mother? and see, he gave me a silver sixpence. Was he an officer, I wonder? "He didn't seem to have any uniform." "I don't know," said Mrs. Hammond, doubtfully. "But he had spurs on his boots, I saw 'em," said Davy, excitedly. "I guess he's one of General Washington's officers; he had such a handsome horse. But the mane was all full of burs, and the tail too." "I guess he takes better care of himself than of the horse," said his mother, smiling. "But go in, Sally, and tell Father about him—he will have seen him from the window and want to hear about it."

A year before, Sergeant Hammond had been shot through one leg in a skirmish with a British detachment near Sing Sing. The wound had never healed, and had kept him at home ever since, able to do but little work. Sally told him about the stranger, and put her sixpence carefully in the blue china pitcher on the mantel-shelf for safety. Specie—"hard money" as it was then called—was very scarce, and she felt quite rich with the sixpence, and sevenpence besides, in copper, making the little pitcher quite heavy.

On Monday the two young Hammonds went to school, which had begun earlier than usual that year. Of course they had to talk about the stranger's visit, but to his great surprise Davy found another boy had seen him. This was Jesse Thorne. A stranger, riding a brown horse, had stopped at the Thorne house on Saturday morning and asked his way south. Jesse observed him closely while his father talked with him, and on comparing notes the boys were satisfied it was the same man. "Did thee notice the letters on the horse's shoulder?" asked Jesse.

To be Concluded Next Month.

CORRESPONDENCE.

L. H. CORNISH.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed find one dollar to cancel my subscription for the coming year. I have come to consider 'The Spirit of '76' a necessity on my reading table.

Yours truly,

MILLIE J. CHAPMAN.

January 10, 1901.

WANTED:—Name and address of contributor who sent us item of Byram family—page 176 of Genealogical Guide to Early Settlers of America in August, 1899 issue of Spirit of '76.

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH,

Dear Sir:—I have not received the December of Spirit of '76. I feel satisfied it was overlooked and I deem it too valuable a work to be without. To be without would be a detriment to patriotism. Yours truly,

W. P. C. COCKEY,

Baltimore, Maryland.

There is a great deal of "detriment to patriotism" in our Patriotic Societies apparently from the number who do not subscribe to the Spirit of '76.

EDITOR

WANTED:—Any information of one Dinah Standish. She was of New England stock at an early date, probably from Capt. Myies Standish. She possibly married a Winchester or a Sawyer. Correspondence desired with anyone who knows of a Dinah Standish by

MRS. JOHN A. WATLING,

Ypsilanti, Mich.

EDITOR OF SPIRIT OF '76,

Dear Sir:—It affords me the greatest pleasure to renew my subscription to your paper that is of infinite value to me. Please find enclosed postal order for one dollar, the subscription price for the coming year.

Truly yours,

CAROLINE S. J. PRENTISS,

January ninth, 1901.

Burlington, New Jersey.

December 5, 1900.

I much prefer the Spirit of '76 with Genealogical Guide omitted. So much of it as related to Avery family was worse than useless. From

ELROY M. AVERY,

Cleveland, O.

BOSTON, Dec. 10, 1900.

DEAR MR. CORNISH:—Anyone familiar with the picture of the Lexington monument on the battlefield in that historic town must have smiled at the use you made of the cut to illustrate the family burial place of the Howmans in your October number.

If not too late you might say that "this monument was erected by the inhabitants of Lexington, at the expense of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to the memory of their fellow citizens Ensign Robert Munroe and Messrs. Jonas Parker, Samuel Hadley, Jonathan Harrington, Jr., Isaac Muzzy, Caleb Harrington and John Brown of Lexington, and Asabel Porter of Woburn, who fell on this field, the first victims to the sword of British tyranny and oppression, on the morning of the ever memorable nineteenth of April, 1775."

Yours respectfully,

HERBERT W. KIMBALL.

Can any of the readers of "Spirit of '76" give me information regarding the ancestry of Hans Heinrich Glock, Clock or Klock, born in Germany, 1623, and died near St. Johnsville, N. Y., 1760, or any word pertaining to his descendants. Also, information desired of the military service rendered in the Revolutionary War by George Klock (Glock or Clock), who died 1755; Johanns Klock (Glock or Clock), Jacob I. Klock (Glock or Clock), 1745-1823. Whose daughter was Magdelane Klock? Whom did she marry? Whose daughter was Anna G. Klock, 1752-1804. Give ancestry, descendants and military service of Colonel Jacob Klock, who commanded the 4th Co. (New York) Militia. Address,

GERTRUDE E. WALKATH YOUNG,

Adams, New York.

LOUIS H. CORNISH.

Editor of Spirit of '76.

I enclose \$1.00 for subscription for this year. I have an idea that your enterprise is kept a going under difficulties and discouragements. I do not wish to pose as a critic or general fault-finder, but it does seem to me that our S. A. R. organization does not amount to as much as it might or ought to. I do not mean to be offensive but it seems to me there is a large amount of "snobbishness" about it and too little regard for genuine royal American manhood; too much of hero worship; too little attention is paid to the underlying principles of a Republican government based on the natural right which are ours because we are men. I heartily wish and believe that a far better record of the Connecticut men who served in the War of the Revolution could be had if our State Association would take the matter in hand and devote some of the money that is expended on \$4.00 banquets to a more complete history of the Conn. towns during that struggle. When it commenced there were 71 towns in Conn. and 76 at its close. With proper effort I think a far better and more complete list of the "Men of the Revolution" could be obtained than we now have. Valuable as our "Connecticut Records" is it might be much improved if our S. A. R. will take hold of the matter rightly. Yours, etc.,

WM. WALLACE LEE.

"THE SPIRIT OF '76,"

Gentlemen:—Please discontinue the Spirit of '76. It seems to be nothing but an organ of the S. A. R., of which, while a member, I think gets too much notice and the D. R.'s get no notice whatever.

R. T. S., BEACON, ST. B.

This is a specimen of the encouragement we frequently receive from members of the S. A. R. "The Spirit" is the official organ of that organization, but receives small benefit from it.

The D. R.'s when Mrs. Leslie Wead was Historian General, had all the space they cared to fill and the Society was well taken care of. No item sent us by the D. R. but what has been published. This particular member of the S. A. R. is but one of 9,000, all of whom are perfectly able to subscribe for their official organ, but do not take interest enough in it or their society to make either a power for doing good.

EDITOR.

MASSILON, Ohio, January 14th, 1901.

"THE SPIRIT OF '76" PUB. CO.

Mr. Editor:—Enclosed find a clipping from the Evening Independent of this place, which may be of interest to you. I have seen the book from which these extracts were taken and had thought of borrowing it in order to send you some of the interesting portions. The matter is as interesting as the spelling is phoretic, and the diary ends in the early part of the Revolution, 1773.

By your valuable and interesting journal I read a few months since of Nathan Hale Chapter, D. A. R., of East Haddam or elsewhere. I tried a long time to gather together here a sufficient personnel for a chapter of of the S. A. R., and have it called for Nathan Hale, as pure a patriot and as brave a man as ever illuminated the pages of American history. I would like to read of chapters called after Daniel Morgan, Nathaniel Green, Richard Montgomery, Philip Schuyler and many others, not forgetting that grand patriot, Henry Kure nor Joseph Warren.

I take off my hat to the D. A. R.'s of East Haddam for their suitable selection of a glorious name for their chapter. It makes me feel an impulse to call them D. E. A. R.'s. Believe me yours very truly,

A. PER SEE PEASE, S. A. R.; G. A. R.

P. S.—I spent a part of the past two winters preceding this abroad for the benefit of my health. I came across S. A. R. buttons in Egypt, Italy, Germany, France and Great Britain. Evidently our shadow is not becoming less.

A. P. S. P.

A united number of Bailey's Ancestral album, flexible covers and the Spirit of '76 for one year for two dollars. I will take the first opportunity to put it into the hands of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

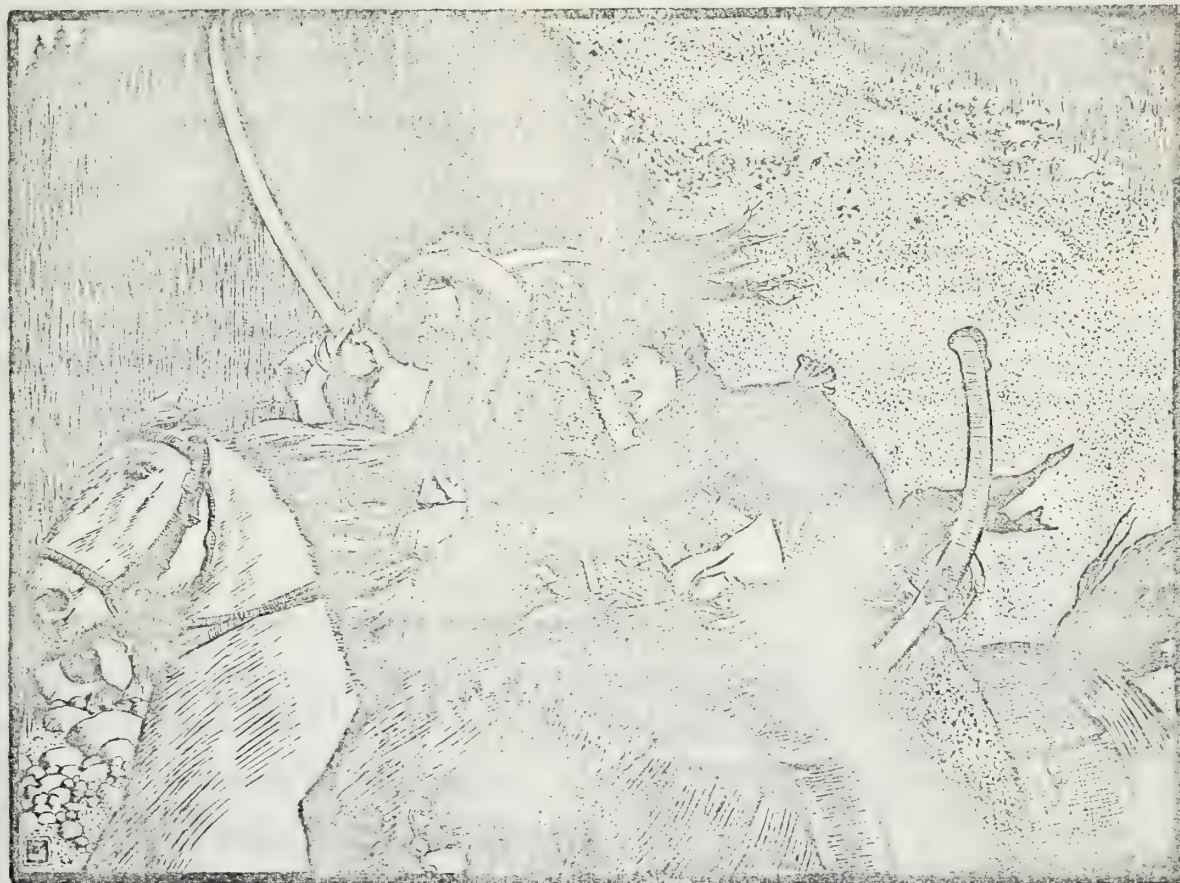
MRS. H. V. BOYNTON,

Late V. P. Gen. in charge of Organization.

The Empire State Society, S. A. R., will hold its annual banquet, Friday, Feb. 15th, in the rooms of the Aldine Club, 18th street and 5th avenue. Good speakers will be present. Members can invite their friends, ladies will attend, tickets \$3.00 each may be procured from Mr. Henry Lincoln Morris, Treasurer of the Committee, 282 Broadway.

Colonial Life Among the Puritans will be given at the Westminster Presbyterian Church, West 23rd street, near 7th avenue, Tuesday evening, March 5th. Admission 50 cents.

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J. M. Toner, LL.D., Pres. of Columbian Historical Society, Washington, D. C., and Pres. of Washington Monument Association, D. C., says: "When I took up this book, I could not lay it down till I had read it from cover to cover, notes and all. It is a great national epic, worthy of Homer and amid the privations of the period, it shows our Washington 'steel and against despair.' The characters will live in the future as here drawn, and the presentation of each is so just. It will grow from age to age in andeur like Milton's Paradise Lost. There are a hundred speeches in this work each equal to that of Lincoln at Gettysburg. Future ages will erect statues to this author, and poets sing of his natal day."

Frank B. Carpenter, Author of "Life of Lincoln," "Six Months in the White House," and Artist of "Emancipation Proclamation" in Washington, D. C., and "Arbitration of Alabama Claims" in Windsor Castle, England, says: "I became more deeply interested in this 'Drama' than ever before in a work of its class. In constructive ability it is most wonderful. The whole story of our struggle for freedom is told. Its language is poetic blank verse as can readily be observed, and it should be so printed. It is the work of a copyist to give it the metrical form, for which evidently it is written. It is a work to live, and for this generation to be proud of. It is more fascinating than any romance. Hereafter, Washington, Franklin, Jackson and others of the era of 1776 will be the men that the author has made to speak and walk in this noble story. When the bronze monument Nathan Hale, erected in the City Hall Park, New York, shall have surrendered to the corroding forces of time, the Nathan Hale of this book will continue to be an inspiring influence touching every heart."

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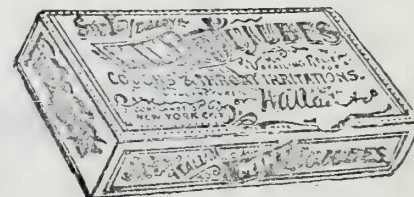
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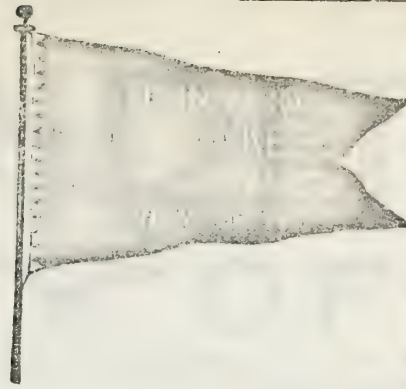
In response to the request of a large number of the Daughters for the facts in connection with the formation and organization of the two great patriotic societies, their founder, has written a history of the patriotic organization of women in America. It is the belief of Mrs. Darling that this work will result in the union of the two societies which have a single patriotic purpose—love of "Home and Country," the motto she selected for the Daughters.

As a record of the work accomplished during the first two years of the organization of the societies, this history will be of great and immediate value to the officers of the Chapters who are in search of facts. An "Autograph" edition will be printed by the Independence Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, and sold only to the officers and members of the societies, on subscription, at \$2.00 a copy. The book will be three hundred pages, gilt top, royal octavo, bound in cloth, illustrated with portraits and numerous reproductions of letters, documents, official correspondence and commission, and limited to Five Thousand copies.

Date of issue, March 15th. Books sent charges prepaid.

To subscribe, send name and number in General Society, with check or money order for \$2.00 payable to Charles P. Mund, Treasurer, Independence Publishing Company, 11 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

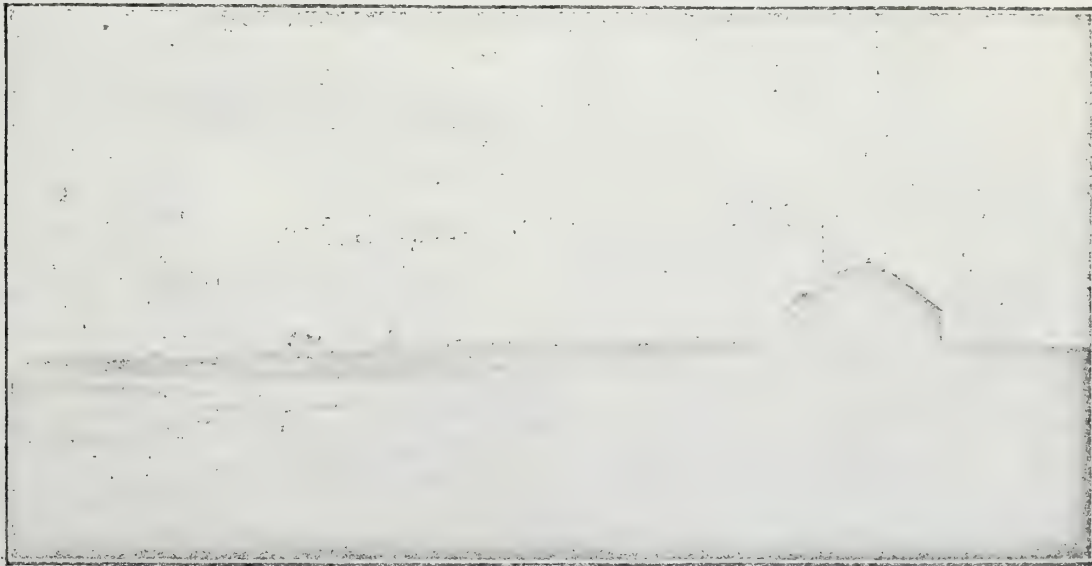
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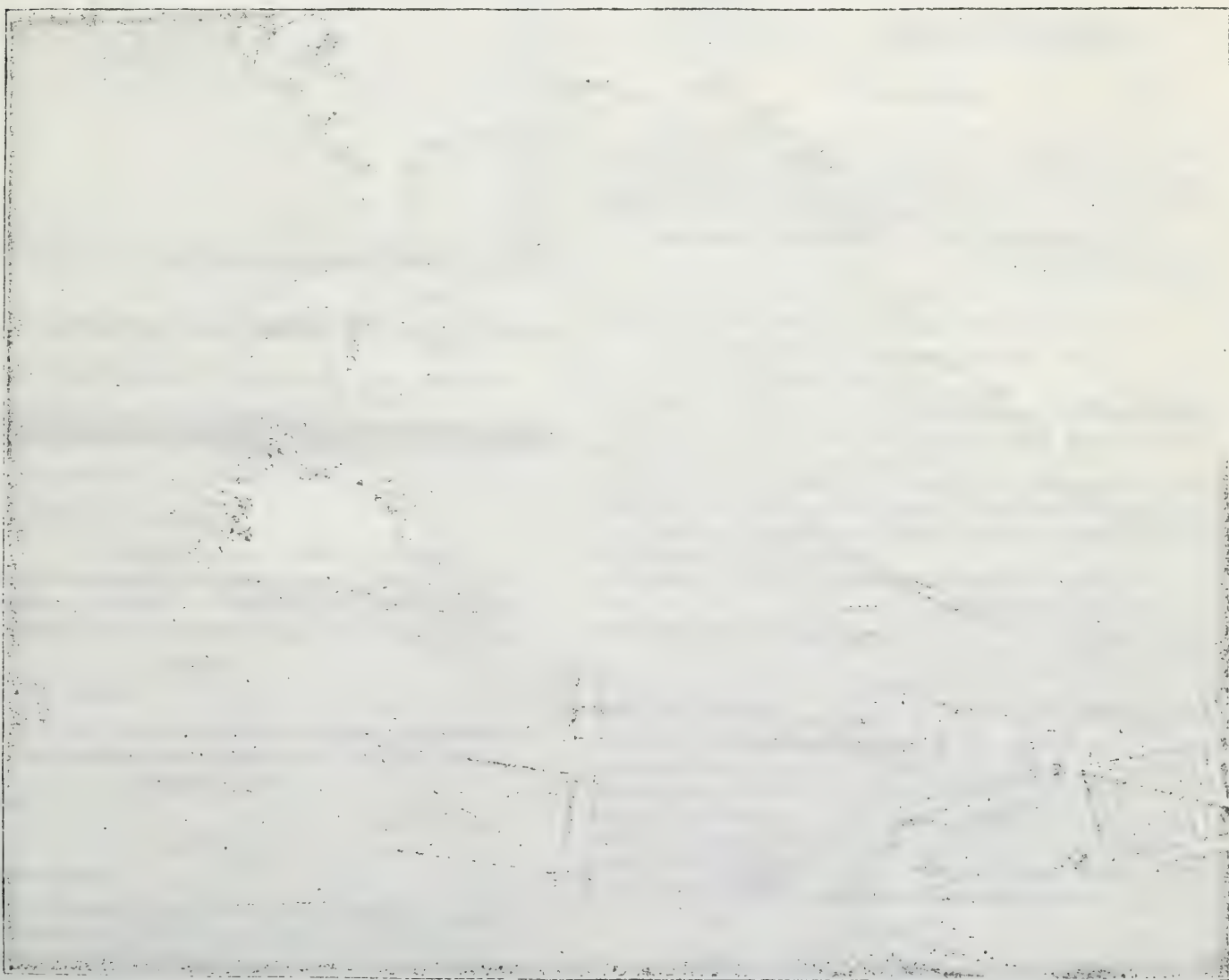
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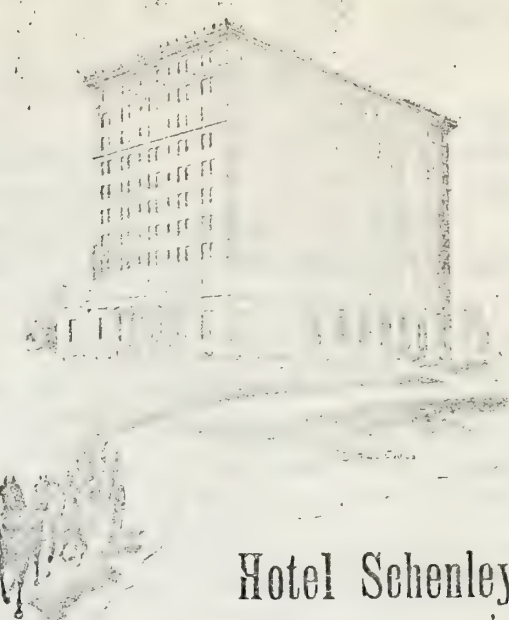
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Vol II of the Genealogical Guide, containing the Bradford Coat of Arms on parchment paper, may be had for \$1.00 each. Contains names of the first settlers from Bonnycastle to Danemore.

If you are in need of any of the above, send to

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THE GENEALOGICAL REGISTER

Of the early settlers of America will be continued as part of the paper as heretofore beginning with the March issue, where it was left off, and it will be continued until finished. Sketches of the Coats of Arms of the early settlers will be a feature.

THE SPIRIT OF '76

PRINTED MONTHLY, BY LOUIS H. CORNISH,
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VOL. VII.

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The Morris House, Washington's Headquarters in New York, is to be preserved and the grounds are to be purchased by the city and laid out for a public park.

For more than a year the Spirit of '76 has agitated the subject and made a nuisance of itself among its friends, appealing to them to attend meetings of the Board of Public Improvements, and some of them have responded nobly, as the result shows.

At first little impression was made upon the members of the Board, but when the thought at last reached them that there were a few disinterested mortals who held in reverence a spot made hallowed by the presence of the father of our country, and who gave their time and eloquence that the old place might be preserved, they listened to the proceedings and responded to nobly.

At the last meeting of the Board Walter S. Logan, President of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Edward Payson Cone, Vice-President of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, Edward Hagaman Hall, Secretary of the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places, and the editor of the Spirit of '76 were present.

To the eloquence and arguments of Walter S. Logan and Edward Hagaman Hall and the terse and emphatic approval of President Holahan of the Board, the other members succumbed; the resolution was passed unanimously.

The Spirit of '76 heartily thanks those who have assisted it.

After a vigorous campaign Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, the wife of the Senator from Indiana, was elected President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A full report of the proceedings from day to day may be had by sending to the *Washington Post*, *The Patriotic Review* of Boston will also comment upon the Congress, and some time during the summer the *American Monthly Magazine* will have a stenographic report. This will suffice, we think, and consider it policy to withhold our remarks, which might be misconstrued.

When a man makes suggestions about a women's congress he puts his foot in it, and has his corns tread on for his indiscretion. Two years ago Speaker Thomas B. Reed was the victim; this year General Horatio C. King had to suffer, and I find there are other great men besides myself who make trouble for themselves by being obliging.

It was said that President McKinley's endorsement of Mrs. Fairbanks led to her election, and thus we take it that Mrs. McLean was defeated because we were not as well known in Washington as McKinley.

OUR offer of looking up Coats of Arms has been taken advantage of by numerous readers, and so far every name asked for has been found to have had a Coat of Arms to their credit, and a tracing has been sent, which has in most instances, led to an order for a painted one for framing.

Where it is possible our artist would prefer a tracing to the technical description; as for example, this description was sent us to draw from, "Mast one in cheif a a grey hound convent table." The convent table really was "courant sable."

THE supplement in this issue contains tracings of the Coat of Arms described in the Genealogical Register to the early settlers of America, under the letter A, the following issues will contain similar lists until all the Coats of Arms described in this work shall have been illustrated.

A handsomely painted and accurate fac simile in proper colors, 7x10, mounted on mat, 15x18, for \$5.00, or mantled with helmet and lambrequins for \$8.00. These we guarantee are as good work as others charge \$25.00 for.

COL. ALBERT J. LOGAN of the Penn Society hopes that there will be a large attendance at the Convention.

The Hotel Schenley is a modern fireproof first-class hotel of ten stories, situated in the most fashionable part of Pittsburgh, and can accommodate all who attend.

There are various routes to reach Pittsburgh besides the Penna. R. R., although that is the most direct for the eastern and New York and New Jersey delegates.

There is a Pittsburgh Limited on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. that leaves New York early in the evening, reaching Pittsburgh early the next morning.

Rates for a round trip ticket from New York to Pittsburgh, returning by way of Buffalo, going out by one road, returning by another, giving the delegates a chance to visit the Pan American Exhibit May 2nd, have been applied for, and the railroad offering the best service and inducements will probably get the traffic.

If the numerous eastern delegates would kindly suggest their preference, arrangements would be made to go out in a body from New York, and amidst congenial compatriots the journey could be made an enjoyable one.

The Pennsylvania Society has added fifty-one members to its ranks during the past three months, a growth to be proud of.

Work
of ...
the ...

Sons of the American Revolution

To Prevent
The Desec-
ration of
the Flag ...

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Jan. 28, 1901.

MY DEAR GENL. BRECKINRIDGE:—I have your note of Jan. 26th, and I shall be very glad to introduce in the Senate the bill to prevent the desecration of the Flag. I shall send copies of the bill to Col. Prime tomorrow.

Very truly yours,

General J. C. Breckinridge.

H. C. Lodge,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, 1901.

MY DEAR SENATOR:

The kind note of Senator Hoar is just received under your frank.

It was understood that this matter had received some attention from the individual members of the Senate and Congress or its Committee a lustrum or more ago, and perhaps there may have been some evidences then that the only established means to afford protection to the National Flag elsewhere than against the public enemy appeared to reside in public opinion, or possibly in force even if not in law. It is believed that public opinion is more aroused upon the question now, and, for instance, any attempt to drag our flag at a horse's tail for the purpose of indignity, would not meet with approval, but with reprobation even from civilized public enemies. Indeed the sensitiveness upon the subject has reached the point that the enclosed letters from Admiral Dewey and General Miles may indicate that some former familiar uses are now hardly recognized as decorous; and not only are they habitually discontinued, but evidences of attentive respect are becoming increasingly familiar.

Doubtless the National Congress knows best, individually and collectively, what is possible and desirable to be accomplished by law in this direction, in which those who are interested may be thought unduly earnest. The Flag means no more to them than to all their fellow citizens; the sacrifices for it fall no heavier on them. What it means cannot be maintained with greater devotion by one than by the other class of our fellow citizens. We would like to have the aid of the law. If this is impossible now, we can but bide our time and continue our efforts. Such uses of the flag as for a floor covering, or for sleeping on, are evidently in their decadence, and perhaps are fairly discontinued; and others of like nature are not as unnoticed nor fully approve as appeared the wont once. I am sure every Senator and Congressman will feel every confidence that such men as represent the State and National Societies of the patriotic organizations have no desire to intrude their views or presence nor break any custom or rule of their honored bodies; but they merely stand ready by humble petition or in person to represent the feeling we rest assured that they and all share for every possible protection and respect for the Flag we unite to reverence and serve.

Thanking you and all for your considerate attention and favorable action.

Yours most sincerely, J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,

President General, Sons of the American Revolution,
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge,
U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE ADMIRAL,
1747 Rhode Island Avenue,
WASHINGTON, April 10, 1900.

Dear General Breckinridge:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and beg to express my hearty sympathy with the objects of the American Flag Association. I have always been opposed to desecration of the flag, in any form whatever; and I have seen, during my service in the Navy, great advances in the respect shown it even by our sailors. In the olden days it was not an uncommon thing for a flag to be folded and used as a cushion in a boat; but this would not be thought of at the present time. Indeed, the flag is now regarded as a most sacred object in the Navy, and on board ship, whenever it is hoisted, all work stops, all hands stand silent, and every officer and man salutes. I hope the day is not distant when all people shall cease to abuse or desecrate the flag of our beloved country.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE DEWEY

Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge,
Vice President General, S. A. R.,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, April 19, 1900.

Dear General Breckinridge:

I have your letter of the 6th instant, relative to the work of the American Flag Association, and I cannot commend too highly the object for which it was organized.

I have frequently noticed the vulgar desecration of our country's sacred emblem by those who should hold it in highest esteem, though I must say I believe this has come more from a commercial spirit than from any lack of true patriotism.

In the Army the flag is certainly receiving more outward respect, at least, than ever before, and more is being made of the ceremony, "Escort of the Colors," which to the soldier, especially to the young recruit, ought to be rendered the most impressive of all the functions in which he is required to take part.

Let the question of inculcating love of flag and country be taken up more seriously by our educators, and while patriotism should be spontaneous and cannot be legislated into the hearts of a people, I believe that laws to desecrate or it a serious and punishable offense should be passed making pervert for any improper use the sacred symbol of our glorious republic.

I remain, yours very truly

NELSON A. MILES,
Major General, U. S. Army.

To Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge,
Vice President General, S. A. R.,
Washington, D. C.,

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
United States Senate,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14, 1901.

Dear Mr. Lodge:

I have received the letter of General Breckinridge asking a hearing before the Judiciary Committee on the

bill to prevent the desecration of the American flag. Please say to General Breckinridge that the Committee will carefully consider any typewritten or printed communication that he may like to make, but that it is utterly impossible for them to give hearings on measures which are referred to them. This rule has been adhered to without a single exception for many years. The only exception ever made, that I know of, took place many ago when Mr. Edmunds was Chairman, and the arrangement was made in his absence and much to his indignation. We could not do one year's work in ten if we were to give hearings to persons who desire to give us their views on matters of general legislation.

I am faithfully yours,

GEO. F. HOAR.

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge
U. S. Senate.

Personal UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Feb. 19, 1901.

Dear General Breckinridge:

I have your letter of the 18th and the enclosures. I am in entire sympathy with the movement of your Society to prevent desecration of the flag, and, as you know, I should be very glad to help you in any way I could. This legislation, however, is entirely in the hands of the Judiciary Committees of the two Houses, and I fear that at this late day in the session it will not be possible to secure the passage of the bill you are interested in. I shall be very glad to lay your letter before Senator Hoar for his consideration and for the attention of the Committee.

Very truly yours,

H. C. LODGE.

General J. C. Breckinridge.

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT-GENERAL,
1314 Connecticut Avenue,
WASHINGTON, February 19, 1901.

My Dear Senator:

I send you herewith a copy of a petition now being largely signed by the general officers and State Presidents of the Sons of the American Revolution. Any assistance you may be willing to render in aiding this good work as outlined in S. 5772, now before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, will be much appreciated. As the grosser forms of desecrating the flag or showing disrespect to it fade away, and no need exists to order its guardians "if any man attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot," some judicial protection may still be called for to guard against the milder forms of disrespect, which greed instead of hate or inconsiderateness inspires. So the voice of the law-maker as well as the deed of our soldiers, is sought for on the side of the public sentiment which craves every proper protection for the flag, which should be kept duly sacred as the emblem of what is so dear to American hearts.

Very truly yours,

(Sgd.) J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, President-General.
U. S. Senate,
Washington, D. C.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled:

We, the members of the Board of Managers and of the Executive Committee, in the name of the officers and members of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, do humbly pray the Senate and House of Representatives for what may appear proper

or needed action by the Congress of the United States to secure the flag, adopted June 14, 1777, from any other than the use intended, or from any desecration; and we respectfully refer to the testimony offered from time to time by our fellow citizens, that indicates a decorous regard for its sacred character as deserving of recognition and maintenance under the law as well as in the hearts of our fellow-countrymen, and to this end we will ever pray.

Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, President-General; Thomas M. Anderson, Vice-President-General; John H. Gilbert, Vice-President-General; Francis H. Appleton, Vice-President-General; E. S. Greeley, Vice-President-General; Howard DeHaven Ross, Vice-President-General; Samuel Eberly Gross, Secretary-General; Cornelius Amory Pugsley, Treasurer-General; A. Howard Clark, Registrar-General; Theodore S. Peck, Historian-General; Ethelbert D. Warfield, Chaplain-General; Franklin Murphy, Member Executive Committee; Dr. J. W. Bayne, Member Executive Committee; Edwin Warfield, Member Executive Committee; William A. La Motte, President Delaware Society; Thomas M. Vincent, President D. C. Society; James H. Gilbert, President Illinois Society; William E. English, President Indiana Society; Damon Noble Sprague, President Iowa Society; Edwin Warfield, President Maryland Society; Francis Henry Appleton, President Massachusetts Society; Edward C. Stringer, President Minnesota Society; John Whitehead, President New Jersey Society; Robert B. Roosevelt, President Empire State Society; Charles Noble Gregory, President Wisconsin Society.

HOUSE BILL 13,933. SENATE BILL 5,772.

In the House of Representatives, January 30, 1901, Mr. Tompkins introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

A BILL to prevent and punish the desecration of the flag of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who in any manner, for exhibition or display, shall place, or cause to be placed, any words, or figures, or numbers, or marks, or inscriptions, or pictures, or design, or device, or symbol, or token, or notice, or drawing, or any advertisement of any nature whatever upon any flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, or shall expose or caused to be exposed to public view any such flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States upon which shall be printed, painted or otherwise placed, or to which shall be attached, appended, affixed, or annexed any words, or figures, or numbers, or marks, or inscriptions, or pictures, or design, or device, or symbol, or token, or notice, or drawing, or any advertisement of any nature or kind whatever, or who shall expose to public view, or shall manufacture, or sell, or expose for sale, or have in possession for sale or for use any article, or thing, or substance, being an article of merchandise or a receptacle of merchandise, upon which shall have been printed, painted, or attached, or otherwise placed, a representation of any such flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, to advertise or call attention to, or to decorate, or to ornament, or to mark, or to distinguish the article or thing on which so placed, or shall publicly mutilate, trample upon, or publicly deface, or defy, or defile, or cast contempt, either by words or act, upon any such flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceed-

ing one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. That the words "flag," "standard," "color," or "ensign" of the United States as used in this Act shall include any flag, any standard, any color, any ensign, or any representation of a flag, standard, color, or ensign, or a picture of a flag, standard, color, or ensign, made of any substance whatever, or represented on any substance whatever, and of any size whatever, evidently purporting to be either of said flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, or a picture or a representation of either thereof, upon which shall be shown the colors, the stars and the stripes, in any number of either thereof, or by which the person seeing the same without deliberation may believe the same to represent the flag, or the colors, or the standard, or the ensign of the United States of America.

SEC. 3. That this Act shall not apply to any Act permitted by the statutes of the United States or by the United States Army and Navy Regulations, nor shall this Act be construed to apply to the regular issue of a newspaper or other periodical on which shall be printed said flag disconnected from any advertisement.

SEC. 4. That this Act shall take effect immediately.

A new chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, called the "Women of '76," was inaugurated recently at the residence of Mrs. S. V. White, on Pierrepont street, Brooklyn. The members, numbering thirteen, are the graduates from a chapter of Children of the American Revolution, formed at Mrs. White's house ten years ago, and which has been under Mrs. White's fostering care ever since. Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, New York State Regent, was present, and presented the charter to the new chapter, with greetings to its Regent, Miss Kate Carleton. Mrs. C. H. Terry, Regent of the Fort Greene Chapter of Brooklyn, presided. Other speakers were Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Regent of the new West Point Chapter of New York city, and Miss Forsyth, Vice-President-General of the National Society, D.A.R.

In Memoriam.

The Minnesota Society, Sons of the American Revolution, with deepest regret, announces the death of compatriot Cushman Kellogg Davis, our honorary Vice-President since December 26, 1894; and a Vice-President General of the National Society in 1895.

A direct descendant of Elder Thomas Cushman, of Plymouth, and of Mary Allerton, his wife (who was the last survivor of the Mayflower pilgrims); a great-grandson of Nathaniel Cushman, who served nearly three years in the Connecticut Continental Line and took part in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth during the Revolution; a son of Major Horatio N. Davis (surviving him), who served with the Wisconsin Volunteers during the Civil War, and himself a lieutenant from the same state for two years, no man was better equipped by ancestral and personal influences for patriotic duty.

Governor from 1874 to 1876, and United States Senator from 1887 to the time of his death, no Minnesotan ever acquired or exerted so great an influence in public affairs or has been so widely known, at home and abroad, as a scholarly, able and safe statesman.

We who knew his kindly personal qualities, unaffected by the high honors which he attained, can never forget our friend, Cushman Kellogg Davis.

HISTORIC SPOTS PROTECTED.

THE Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects refers in its report to the New York Legislature for 1900 to the efforts for the preservation of the Palisades. "This noble work of creation [the Palisades], famous throughout the world, has of late years been the object of a commercial vandalism so extensive as to threaten its serious impairment if permitted to continue," the report says. "The offenders have been the quarrymen, who have found these cliffs a profitable source from which to obtain material for paving and crushed stone for roadmaking."

The report recites the appointment of the State commissions in New York and New Jersey to prepare the way for the establishment of an Interstate Palisades Park, and the work of the commissions with its promise of ultimate success when a park shall extend from the beginning of the Palisades at Fort Lee to their termination thirteen and a half miles up the Hudson River at Piermont, N. Y. The legislative bills in the two States, resulting from the commissions' work, the report says, "taken together form the first definite and effective steps thus far jointly taken by the adjoining States for the conversion of one of the most beautiful and impressive scenic features of the Hudson."

The society in its capacity of public trustee is now in custody of the State reservation of the battlefield of Stony Point, and it has in hand important plans for the rehabilitation of the battlefield. The society hopes to have committed to its care similarly the battlefield of Lake George. The Stony Point reservation is now placarded with signs of warning to trespassers, the work of the society, which employs a watchman to protect the State's property there.

The proposed reservation of Watkins Glen, the report says, can be made to yield an income of 2 1-2 per cent, on the purchase price within two years, and the society is persuaded that within five years the income could be raised to five per cent. from hotel and other privileges.

The society is anxious that steps be taken, and has already done what it could to that end, for the preservation of the Philipse manor hall at Yonkers. The report says: "It is built of brick imported from Holland and is at the same time one of the State's most ancient buildings and one of its best preserved specimens of Dutch colonial architecture. It stands almost alone in representing in this country the feudal system, which dominated all Europe, in the Middle Ages and which had a temporary tenure in the New World after the settlement of this colony. In the early history of New York State there were but three great manors having the peculiar feudal rights which centred in the lord of the manor the legislative, executive and judicial authority and converted the occupants of the land into his servants. These were the Philipse, Van Cortlandt and Van Rensselaer manors."

The society has lent its influence in New York city for the preservation of Fraunce's tavern, the Poe cottage and the Jumel mansion particularly, and has sought to prevent further loss of street names of historical interest in this city through the recurring efforts of the thoughtless to rename old thoroughfares here, as in the substitution of Park row for Chatham street. It has also sought to overcome the sentiment of similar character which every little while makes itself felt in villages and seeks to have their historic names changed. Among other matters to which the society has given its attention are the diversion of water from Niagara Falls for commercial or drainage purposes and the methods of landscape gardening in Central Park of this city.

ELLMES:—Rhodolphus Ellmes, of Scituate, came in the "Planter," 1635, aged 15, married 1644, Catharine, daughter of John Whitcomb, had Sarah, 1645; Mary, 1648; Joanna, 1651; Hannah, 1653, John, 1655; Joseph, 1658; Waitstill, 1661; Jonathan, 1663; and Rhodolphus, 1668.

REFERENCES:—Deane's Hist. of Scituate, Mass., 266.

ELLMS. Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., 209.

ELLSWORTH:—Jeremiah Ellsworth, of Rowley, 1650, married 1657, Mary, widow of Hugh Smith, died 1704.

JOSIAH ELLSWORTH, of Windsor, married 1654, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Holcomb, had Josiah, 1655; Elizabeth, 1657; Mary, 1660; Martha, 1662; Thomas, 1665; Jonathan, 1669; John, 1671; Job, 1674; and Benjamin, 1677; died 1689, aged 60, when wife and all children were living.

REFERENCES:—Secomb's Hist. of Amherst, N. H., 580; Runnel's Hist. of Sanbornton, N. H., II, 265; Essex Inst. Col., XXI, 79, 97; Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, Mass., 368; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Conn., II, 208; Young's Hist. of Chautauqua County, N. Y., 419, 643; Howel's Hist. of Southampton, L. I., 2d ed., 241; Goodwin's Gen. Notes, 302; Kellogg's White Gen., 31; Loomis Gen. Female Branches, 300; Marshall's Gran. Ancestry, 107; Strong Gen., 299; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., V, 458; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 114.

ELMENDORF. Sylvester's Hist. of Ulster County, N. Y., 102; Schoonmaker's Hist. of Kingston, N. Y., 479; Munsell's N. Y. Coll., IV, 120; N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., XX, 101; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 26. Whittemore's Heroes of the Revolution and their Descendants, 136.

ELMER or ELLMER:—Edward Elmer, of Cambridge, came in the "Lion," 1632, went early to Hartford, of which he was one of the original proprietors, there had John, about 1645; Samuel, baptized 1647; Elizabeth, 1649; and Edward, 1654; removed to Northampton, there had Joseph, 1656; Mary, 1658; and he removed to Windsor, there had Sarah, about 1664. He was killed by the Indians in Philip's war, 1676. Of the wife we know not the name nor the mother.

REFERENCES:—Temple's Hist. of Northfield, Mass., 437; Hyde's Hist. of Brimfield, Mass., 397; Stiles' Hist. of Wndsr, Conn., II, 234; Orcutt's Hist. of Torrington, Conn., 687; Orcutt's Hist. of Stratford, Conn., 1197; Sedgwick's Hist. of Sharon, Conn., 78; Littell's Passaic Valley, N. J., 148; Ellis Gen., 373; Elmer Gen., 1840; Amer. Ancestry, IX, 173, 223; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 114.

ELMORE. Powers' Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 287; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 26; V, 28.

ELRICKS. Marshall Gen., 48.

ELSE or ELSIE:—Elisha Else, of Newbury, free-man, 1673.

NICHOLAS ELSE, New Haven, 1639, married as second wife, Hannah, widow of Robert Coe, of Stratford, had Samuel, 1666; died 1691. His widow died 1702.

ROGER ELSE, Yarmouth, 1643, had John, baptized 1649; admitted an inhabitant of Boston, 1654, removed to Charlestown, 1658, and died 1668.

ELSON, ELSER or ELSING:—Abraham Elson, Wethersfield, may have been there 10 years, but died 1648, leaving two daughters. His widow married 1649, Jarvis Mudge.

JAMES ELSON, of Charlestown, by wife Sarah, who died 1680, aged 38, had James, baptized 1672; and Abigail, 1674. He was, tradition says, master of a ship taken by the pirates of Algiers, 1678 or 9, and perhaps died in slavery.

JOHN ELSON, of Wethersfield, perhaps brother of Abraham, married a widow who had sons Benjamin and Job and John; had no children of his own, and died probably same time as Abraham. His widow married Thomas Wright.

JOHN ELSON, of Wells, freeman 1653, may have been the man at Cradock's plantation, 1631, called Elston; forced by the Indian hostility, 1675, to Salem, where he died 1685, leaving widow and six children.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 115.

ELTHAM:—William Eltham, of Woburn, had Hannah, 1690.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 115.

ELSTER. Buckingham Gen., 112.

ELSWORTH. Roome Cen., 104; Amer. Ancestry, V, 154.

ELTING. Sylvester's Hist. of Ulster County, N. Y., 54; Schoonmaker's Hist. of Kingston, N. Y., 479; N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., XVI, 25; Amer. Ancestry, IV, 151.

ELTON:—John Elton, of Middletown, by wife Jane, had Mary, 1672; Richard, 1674; John, 1676; Richard, again, 1679; Ann, 1681; and Ebenezer, 1686.

A Mr. Elton, of Southold, L. I., 1662, was admitted freeman of Conn. that year, and may have been father of the preceding.

REFERENCES:—Cregar's White Gen.; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 116.

ELTONHEAD. Neil's Virginia Carolorum, 251.

ELWELL:—Robert Elwell, of Dorchester, 1635, removed 1638, to Salem, there had baptized, beside two others not named, John, 1640; and Isaac, 1642; freeman 1640; removed to Gloucester, was a selectman 1648, and often after; had wife Jane, who died 1675, and he died 1683, but may have married 1676, Alice Leach. He had Samuel; Josiah; Joseph; Sarah, 1651; Thomas, baptized 1655; Jacob, born 1657; Richard, baptized 1658; and perhaps others.

REFERENCES:—Farrow's Hist. of Islesborough, Me., 203; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., II, 211; Corliss' Hist. of North Yarmouth, Me.; Babson's Hist. of Gloucester, 87; Shaud's Hist. of Fenwick Colony, N. J., 78; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 116.

ELWYN. Wentworth Gen., vol. I, 337.

ELY:—Nathaniel Ely, of Cambridge, 1632, freeman 1635, removed, probably, next year to Hartford, was an original proprietor, constable 1639, one of the first settlers at Norwalk, 1651, and representative 1657, but removed to Springfield three years later, and died there 1675. His widow Martha, died 1688. The only children we hear of are Samuel and Ruth; yet there may have been other daughters.

RICHARD ELY, of Saybrook, had been a merchant of Boston, 1664, and there married that year Elizabeth, widow of John Cullick, and sister of Col. Fenwick. But by a former wife, he had, perhaps, not born on our side of the water, William and Richard; he died 1684; his wife died 1683.

A Mr. Ely, a mariner, came in the "Mayflower," 1620, but not as a passenger, to abide in the land. He

was hired by the Pilgrims for a year, and had no farther relation to New England. Yet, as he was not one of the crew of the vessel, but continued here till his time was out, the number is 102 besides the ship's company in that famous voyage.

REFERENCES:—Long Meadow, Mass., Centen., 58; West Springfield, Mass., Centen., 117; Orcutt's Hist. of Stratford, Conn., 1197; Saunderson's Hist. of Charlestown, N. H., 333; Darling Memorial; Goodrich's Recollections of a Lifetime, vol. I, 533; Goodwin's Olcott Gen., 16; Hall's Genealogical Notes, 106; Hill's Gen. Table of Lee Family, App. C.; Kellogg's White Gen., 65; Kitchell Gen., 52; Montague Gen., 83; Walworth's Hyde Gen., II, 838; Amer. Ancestry, III, 78; VII, 137; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXXV, 236; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 116; Ely Reunion; Ely Gen.

EMBLIN:—John Emlin, of Boston, minister of the first Baptist Church from 1684, to his death, 1702.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 116.

EMBREE. Futey's Hist. of Chester County, Pa., 53.

EMBRY. Meade's Old Farms of Va.

EMERICK. Amer. Ancestry, II, 36.

EMERSON:—John Emerson, of Ipswich, came in the "Abigail," 1635, a baker, aged 20. It may be that he removed to Scituate, and married at Duxbury, 1638, Barbara, daughter of Rev. John Lothrop.

JOHN EMERSON, of Newbury, a lieutenant, by wife Judith, had John, 1690; Daniel, 1693; Joseph, 1696; Samuel, 1699; and Jonathan, 1702.

MICHAEL EMERSON, of Haverhill, 1656.

ROBERT EMERSON, of Haverhill, freeman 1668, who had removed from Rowley, where he was as early as 1635; was killed by the Indians, with his wife and children, Sarah and Timothy, 1697.

THOMAS EMERSON, of Ipswich, 1639, a baker, died 1666; by wife Elizabeth, had Joseph, Nathaniel and James, Thomas and John.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Hannatt Papers Ipswich, 85; Wyman's Charlestown Gens., vol. I, 334; Eaton's Hist. of Reading, 68; Babson's Hist. of Gloucester, 197; Malden Bi-Centen., 244.

MAINE.—Dearborn's Hist. of Parsonfield, 378; Poor's Hist. of Merrimac Valley, 100, 171; Reddon's Harrison Settlers, 57; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, II, 213.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Worcester's Hist. of Hollis, 373; Runnel's Hist. of Sanborn, II, 268; Seconib's Hist. of Amherst, 581; Chase's Hist. of Chester, 516; Eaton's Hist. of Candia, 69; Fullerton's Hist. of Raymond, 215; Cogswell's Hist. of Henniker, 562; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, 553; Kidder's Hist. of New Ipswich, 445; Morrison's Hist. of Wintham, 524; Livermore's Hist. of Wilton, 363; New Hampshire Hist. Soc. Coll., VII, 378; Washington, N. H., Hist., 394; Wheeler's Hist. of Newport, 376; Aldrich's Hist. of Walpole, 245.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Williams' Hist. of Danby, Vt., 142; Walker Family, 24; Turner Gen.; Thompson's Memoirs of Ebner Thompson; Poore Gen., 75; Emerson Gen.; Crane's Rawson Gen., 87; Chapin Gen., 309; Chapman's Trowbridge Gen., 309; Blake's Hist. of Mindon Assn., 271; Amer. Ancestry, V, 87; VI, 185; XI, 29; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 117.

EMERY or EMORY:—Anthony Emery, a carpenter, of Romsey, in Hants, came in the "James," 1635,

to Boston, perhaps with wife and children, removed about 1644, to Dover, thence after 1648, to Kittery; was ferryman, kept an inn 1650, freeman 1652, constable 1658, representative 1680.

ROBERT EMERY, of New Haven. See Ambry.

GEORGE EMERY, of Salem, a physician, had, says Felt, grant of land 1637, was born 1609, and died 1687, his wife died 1673.

JAMES EMERY, of Kittery, perhaps brother of Anthony, freeman 1652, constable 1670, and representative 1676, 7, 84, 5, and 92.

JOHN EMERY, of Newbury, 1635; brother of Anthony, came in the James, 1635, freeman 1641; brought son John, had here a daughter Ebenezer, 1648; and Jonathan, 1652.

NOAH EMERY, of Kittery, perhaps son of Anthony or John, escaped from the Indians 1693.

REFERENCES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Dow's Hist. of Hampton, 702; Cochrane's of Antrim, 485; Cogswell's Hist. of Henniker, 564; Cutter's Hist. of Jaffray, 309; Chase's Hist. of Chester, 518; Runnell's Hist. of Sanborn, II, 269.

MAINE.—Hatch's Hist. of Industry, 604; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, II, 211; Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., IV, 289; Poor's Hist. of Merrimac Valley, 119; Baxton Centen., 220; Farrow's Hist. of Islesborough, 293.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Coffin's Hist. of Newbury, Mass., 301; Freeman's Hist. of Cape Cod, II, 605; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 72; Benton's Hist. of Guilford, Vt., 219; Palmer Gen., 56; Guild's Stiles Gen., 32; Dudley Gen., 122; Amer. Ancestry, 14, 37; VII, 121; IX, 212; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXIII, 414; XXVII, 423; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 118; Emery Gen.

EMES. Leonard's Hist. of Dublin, N. H., 330.

EMLEN. Futey's Hist. of Chester County, Pa., 536.

EMMERSON. Williams' Hist. of Danby, 142.

EMMERTON. Drover Gen., 343; Emmerton Gen.

EMMES. Whitmore's Copp's Hill Epitaphs.

EMMET. Heraldic Journal, vol. 1, 95.

EMMETT. Whitmore's Temple Gen.

EMMONS. Bergen's Hist. Kings County, N. Y., 108.

EMMONS:—Henry Emmons, of Boston, by wife Mary, had Samuel, 1690.

THOMAS EMMONS, of Newport, 1638, probably removed to Boston, freeman 1652, died 1664, had daughter Hannah, also Elizabeth, wife Martha, sons Benjamin, Obidiah and Samuel.

REFERENCES:—Whitmore's Hist. of Middlesex County, Conn., 321; Bradbury's Hist. of Kennebunkport, Me., 242; North's Hist. of Augusta, Me., 850; Temple's Hist. of North Brookfield, Mass., 587; Babson's Hist. of Gloucester, Mass., 90; Blake's Hist. of Mindon Association, 109; Spooner Gen., 210; Mack Gen., 16, 35; Blake Gen., 48; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 119.

EMORY. Stearns' Hist. of Ashburnham, Mass., 692; Stearns' Hist. of Rindge, N. H., 514.

EMPIE. Willis' Washington Gen., 281; Amer. Ancestry, II, 36.

EMPY. Pearson's Hist. of Schenectady, N. Y., 65.

ENDICOTT:—Gilbert Endicott, of Reading, said to have been born 1658, at Dorchester, but we know nothing more.

JOHN ENDICOTT, perhaps from Dorchester, England, by some thought his place of birth; born about 1589; came in the "Abigail," from Weymouth, a small port in the channel, with wife and a small company of about 20 or 30 others, including women and children, to Salem, 1628. He was one of the six original purchasers of Massachusetts Bay from the Plymouth Council, March preceding, and the only one who came over for more than two years. In the Royal Charter of March following, he is named as an Assistant, one of 18, and by his associates at London in General Court, after his coming, made the head superintendent, or governor, of the first settlement at Salem, called London's plantation. He was the seventh Charter Governor of Massachusetts, 1644. Honor enough there is for Endicott, the earliest patentee who came over under the indenture from the Plymouth Company, without calling him "first Governor of Massachusetts." He was the first and only Governor of the London's Plantation, and if he ever was qualified by taking the oaths under that delegation from the Governor and Company of Massachusetts, which is unlikely and cannot be proven, he never had a successor in that office, which was merged in the superior title on arrival of Winthrop. As Assistant, he continued for 9 years, from 1630, by successive elections; except in 1635, when for his indiscreet zeal against the cross in the ensign, he was left out; but in 1636, he was made head of the first expedition against the Pequots; for the first time, in 1641, deputy-governor according to the Charter, and seven times after, and in 1644, governor for the first time, with full power according to the Charter, and again after the death of Winthrop, 1649, 51, 2, 3, and from 1655, to his death at Boston, (where he had resided for about twenty years), 1665, serving a longer period than any other of the Governors under the old Charter, and by Shirley alone exceeded, since, Endicott was of stern energy, but great prudence in secular affairs, disapproving the conduct of his friends in England, for putting to death their King, and issued warrants for the apprehension of Whalley and Goffe, the regicides, here. Much of the sad occurrences of cruel scourging of the Baptists 1651, and hanging of the Quakers 1659, that fell within his administration, must be charged to Wilson and Norton, the spiritual advisers of the day. His first wife was Ann Gower, who was a cousin or niece of Matthew Cradock, first Charter Governor, died soon after coming, and she had, it is believed, no children; and he married 1630, Elizabeth Gibson, from Cambridge, England, had John, 1632; and Zerubbabel, about 1635.

WILLIAM ENDICOTT, of Boston, a mariner, in his will 1690, he mentions son-in-law John Bell, and wife Joanna.

WILLIAM ENDICOTT, of Boston, by wife Elizabeth, had William, 1686; Elizabeth, 1690; John, 1693; Elizabeth, 1699; Benjamin, 1702; Lydia, 1703; Lydia, again, 1704; Sarah, 1705; Sarah, again, 1706; and Benjamin, again, 1709.

REFERENCES:—Perley's Hist. of Boxford, Mass., 98; Moore's Mem. Am. Governors, vol. I, 363; Dunstable Bi-Centennial, 176; Felton Gen., 20; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., vol. I, 263, 335; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 129.

ENDILL:—Michael Endill, Isle of Shoals, was grand juror at Court in York, 1659.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 120.

ENGLAND:—John England, of New Haven, 1647, removed to Branford, died 1655, left widow, but no

children. Probably another of this name in one of the Providence Plantations, had daughter Ellen, who married 1665, Jeremiah Westcott.

REFERENCES:—Powers' Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 289; Fitch's Hist. of Chester County, Pa., 538; Cregar's Haines Ancestry, 60; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 72.

ENGLE:—Bernard Engle, of Boston, 1664, husbandman.

JAMES ENGLE, of Boston, 1662, mariner.

REFERENCES:—Cregar's Haines Gen., 18; Penn. Mag., IV, 353; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 120.

ENGLISH or ENGLIS:—Clement English, of Salem, married 1667, Mary, daughter of Richard Waters, had Mary, 1669; Elizabeth, 1671; Joseph, 1673; Benjamin, 1676; Abigail, 1680; and Clement, 1683. The father died December before, 1682.

JAMES ENGLISH, of Boston, married 1658, perhaps as second wife, Joanna, daughter of John Farnum, who was not 14 years old. We know too little of him to affirm or deny that he was dead 1698, freeman 1691.

MAUDET ENGLISH, of Boston, by wife Jane had Hannah, 1639; Mary, 1644; his will names son Samuel, and daughter-in-law Mary; perhaps this daughter-in-law was the widow English, who married 1688, Joshua Lee.

PHILIP ENGLISH, of Salem, son of John, of Isle of Jersey, there baptized 1651, a merchant, married 1675, Mary, daughter of Richard Hollingworth, suffered very much in the blind ferocity against witchcraft. His wife was the greater sufferer, and lived very few years after escape. This was managed with skill and firmness by Rev. Joshua Moody, then minister with Willard in the Old South Church in Boston. He had second wife Sarah Ingersoll, was representative 1700, one of the contributors to the first Episcopal Church, 1734, and died 1740. He reckoned his damage by the persecution at 1500 pounds sterling, and was allowed about 20 years later 300 pounds sterling.

THOMAS ENGLISH, of Plymouth, one of the passengers of the "Mayflower," 1620, died next spring, leaving no wife nor children. He was a sailor hired by the Pilgrims.

WILLIAM ENGLISH, of Ipswich, 1638, shoemaker, freeman 1642, representative 1646 and 7, removed to Hampton, 1639, for short time, but went back to Ipswich. He may be the same who was admitted at Boston, 1652, constable 1656, with wife Sarah, joined our church 1663.

REFERENCES:—Tuttle Family of Conn., 105; Cunabell Gen., 36; Amer. Ancestry, V, 81; VI, 28; VIII, 89.

ENO, EANNO, ENNO or ENNOE:—James Eno, of Windsor, 1646, married 1648, Ann Bedwell, had Sarah, 1649; James, 1651; and John, 1654. His wife died 1657, and he had second wife 1658, widow of Thomas Holcomb, who died 1679, and he married 1680, Esther, widow of James Eggleston. He died 1682.

ENOW:—Thomas Enow, Falmouth, 1689.

REFERENCES:—Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Conn., II, 239; Orcutt's Hist. of Torrington, 687; Andrews' Hist. of New Britain, Conn., 127; Barbor's My Wife and Mother, App., 76; Bidwell Gen., Hayden's Virginia Gens., 24; Marshall's Grant Ancestry, 109; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 124; Howe's Barber and Eno Gen.

ENOS. Power's Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 288.

ENSIGN:—James Ensign, of Cambridge, 1634, freeman 1635, removed about 1639 to Hartford, had only son David, and three daughters, Sarah, Lydia, baptized 1649, and Mary; his will was probated 1671.

THOMAS ENSIGN, of Scituate, married 1639, Elizabeth Wilder, of Hingham, had Hannah, baptized 1640; Elizabeth and John. He was of Duxbury, 1656, and died 1663.

REFERENCES:—Winsor's Hist. of Duxbury, Mass., 257; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Conn., II, 248; Deane's Hist. of Scituate, Mass., 266; Amer. Ancestry, VII, 119; VIII, 214; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 124.

EDSOME:—Robert Edsome, of Boston, 1646, merchant.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 124.

ENSOR. Mallory's Bohemia Manor.

ENSWORTH, ENDSWORTH or ENISWORTH:—Tixall, Tixoll, Texhall or Tyxhall Ensworth, so variously written in records, was of Hartford, 1681, removed 1700, to Canterbury, had baptized at Hartford, five children, and left Nathaniel, Nehemiah, Ezra and Joseph.

ENYARD. Clute's Hist. of Staten Island, 380.

ENYART. Powers' Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 380.

EPES or EPPES:—Daniel Epes, of Ipswich, son of Daniel, from Kent, England, came 1637 with his mother Martha, who is said to have married Samuel Symonds. He married 1644 Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Samuel Symonds, who died 1685, aged 60, by whom he had Samuel, 1647; Daniel, 1649; Nathaniel, 1650; John, 1651; Joseph, 1653; Martha, 1654; Mary, 1656; Lionel, 1657; another son, 1658; and Richard, 1659. He had second wife Lucy, daughter of Rev. John Woodbridge, widow of Rev. Simon Bradstreet, of New London; was freeman 1674, a captain, representative 1684, and died 1693, aged about 70 years.

REFERENCES:—Hammatt Papers of Ipswich, 93; Slaughter's Bristol Parish, Va., 172; Richmond, Va., Standard, II, 32; III, 16, 40; Meade's Old Families of Va.; Page Gen., 105; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XIII, 115; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 125.

ERB. Harris' Hist. Lancaster County, Pa., 194.

ERICHZON. Pearson's Hist. of Schenectady, 65.

ERRINGTON. Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., 540.

ERSKINE. Life of Rev. William Smith.

ERVING. Prime's Bowdoin Gen.

ERTING. Cath. Hist. Coll., II, 333; Amer. Ancestry, III, 16; VI, 30.

ERRINGTON:—Abraham Errington, of Cambridge, 1649, married Rebecca, daughter of Robert Cutler, of Charlestown, had Abraham, 1652; perhaps had a second Abraham, 1654; Rebecca, Hannah, Sarah, Mary, baptized 1661; Abraham, 1663; and Jacob. He died 1677, aged 55. Ann, probably his mother, died 1673, aged 76; but his father was, perhaps, dead before she came over.

THOMAS ERRINGTON, of Lynn, 1642, was of Charlestown, 1647, but soon back to Lynn, and probably removed to Warwick, there freeman 1655.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 125.

ERWIN:—Edward Erwin, of Dover, 1658.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 125.

ESMOND. Collins' Hist. of Hillsdale, N. Y., 53.

ESSET:—William Esset, of Boston, married Ann Sheffield, died 1697.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 125.

ESPY. Plumb's Hist. of Hanover, Pa., 440; Kulp's Wyoming Valley Farms. Egle's Penn. Gens., 177.

ESSELSTYN. Munsell's Albany, N. Y., Coll., IV, 120; Amer. Ancestry, II, 36.

ESTABROOK or EASTERBROOK:—Joseph Estabrook, of Concord, came about 1660, from Enfield, Middlesex, England, it is said, with two brothers, graduated Harvard College, 1664, ordained about 1667, freeman 1665, married 1668, Mary, daughter of Hugh Mason, had Joseph, 1669; Benjamin, 1671; Mary, 1673; Samuel, 1675; Daniel, 1677; and Ann, 1678. He died 1711.

THOMAS ESTABROOK, of Swansey, by wife Sarah, had Elizabeth, 1673.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, 61; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, 541; Reed's Hist. of Rutland, 159; Bond's Hist. of Watertown, 204; Cutter's Hist. of Arlington, 236; Westminster, Mass., Centen., 32.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Washington, N. H., Hist., 294; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 547; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, N. H., 563; Fowler's Chauncey Mem., 299; Heminway's Vt. Gaz., V, 146; Amer. Ancestry, VI, 62; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 126; Estabrook Gen.

ESTERBROOK. Amer. Ancestry, VII, 56.

ESTAUGH. Clement's Hist. of Newtown, N. J.

ESTEN:—Thomas Esten, of Providence, swore allegiance 1682.

REFERENCES:—Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 294; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 126.

ESTES:—Matthew Estes, of Dover, son of Robert, of Dover, England, where he was born 1645, married 1676, Philadelphia, daughter of Reginald Jenkins, had Joseph, John, 1684; Richard, 1686; and Matthew, 1689; possibly more. He probably removed to Scituate, and his wife died 1721; and he died 1723.

REFERENCES:—Lapham's Hist. of Woodstock, Me., 213; Lapham's Hist. of Bethel, Me., 525; Bassett's Hist. of Richmond, N. H., 386; Barry's Hist. of Hanover, Mass., 307; Spooner Gen., vol. I, 484; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 126; Amer. Ancestry, III, 153, 205; IV, 42; Estes Gen.

ESTEY. Heminway's Vt. Gaz., V, 144; Amer. Ancestry, VIII, 100.

ESTY. Thurston's Hist. of Winthrop, Me., 181; Morrison's Hist. of Windham, N. H., 527; Morse Mem. Appendix X, 20; Essex Inst. Coll., XVI, 104.

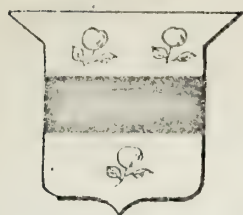
ESTHERBROOKS. Hodgman's Hist. of Westford, 445.

ESTOW:—William Estow, of Hampton, 1639, died 1655; in his will names only daughters Sarah and Mary.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 126.

ETHEREDGE:—Edward Etheredge, of Massachusetts, 1646.

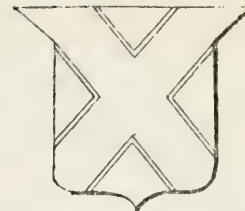
REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 126.



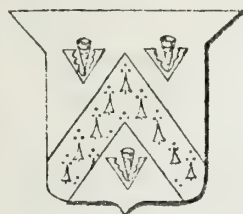
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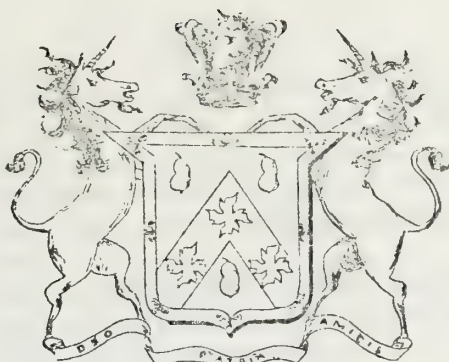
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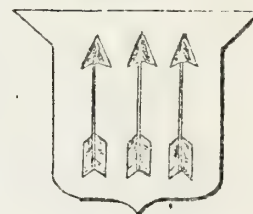
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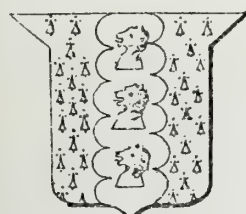
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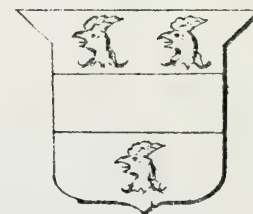
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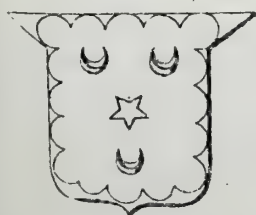
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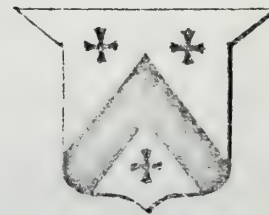
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ETHERINGTON:—Thomas Etherington, of Kittery, was lost, with his wife in the wreck of a small vessel, 1664.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 127.

EUSTACE. Hayden's Virginia Genealogies, 216.

EUSTIS:—William Eustis, of Charlestown, lived at Malden, perhaps Winisemet, or Boston, 1695, had, I suppose, son William, perhaps other children, and wife Sarah, who died 1713, aged 74.

REFERENCES:—Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., vol. I, 336; Reed's Hist. of Rutland, Mass., 127; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXXII, 204; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 127.

EVANCE:—John Evance, of New Haven, 1639, came probably, from London, signed the original compact, was one of the most wealthy inhabitants, had Daniel, baptized 1646; Mary and Stephen, 1652. He probably went home, certainly was at London, 1656, and his widow Susanna, married at London, Henry Hatsell.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 127.

EVAN. Smith's Delaware County, 459.

EVANS:—David Evans, of Boston, 1654, merchant, died 1663, leaving widow Mary, by whom he had David and Elizabeth, 1655; and Martha, 1657.

HENRY EVANS, of Boston, 1643, husbandman, freeman 1645; and his wife Amy, came in the year preceding, from the church of Roxbury. Administration on one Henry Evans, who was drowned 1667, was granted in Middlesex, to his widow Esther.

JOHN EVANS, of Wethersfield, 1640, may have been at Hatfield, 1678.

JOHN EVANS, of Roxbury, by wife Mary, had John, baptized 1671; Peter, 1673; Peter, again, 1674; it is thought he served in Philip's war. Perhaps he lost his wife before or after he removed to Hatfield, there married 1677, Mary, widow of Experience Hinsdale, daughter of John Hawke, had Elinor, 1678; Jonathan, 1680; and Randall, 1682; removed about 1685 to Deerfield.

JOHN EVANS, of Dover, there acted as a commissioner with others to settle York, Dover and Kittery boundary.

PHILIP EVANS, of Newbury, by wife Deborah, had William, 1687; Elizabeth, 1689; and John, 1692; the last at Ipswich.

RICHARD EVANS, of Dorchester, freeman 1643, by wife Mary, had Richard, Mary, 1641; Matthias, 1644; besides probably Hannah and Joanna.

RICHARD EVANS, of Rehoboth, had Richard, 1681.

ROBERT EVANS, of Dover, 1665, had Robert, 1665; Edward, 1667; Jonathan, 1669; and Elizabeth, 1672; all by wife Elizabeth; was killed 1689, or as another account gives it, died of cancer, 1697.

THOMAS EVANS, of Plymouth, died 1635.

THOMAS EVANS, of Dorchester, 1640, perhaps was there 1689.

THOMAS EVANS, of Salisbury, married 1686. Hannah Brown, had Ann, 1687; John, 1689; Abigail, 1692; Thomas, in 1696; and Hannah, 1698.

WILLIAM EVANS, of Taunton, 1643, probably died before 1676, or he may have been the same as William, of Gloucester, one of the selectmen, 1647-8, was of Ipswich, 1656.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Temple's Hist. of Northfield, 438; Eaton's Hist. of Reading, 69; Wyman's Charlestown

Gens., vol. I, 336; Saunderson's Hist. of Charlestown, 334.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Smith's Hist. of Petersborough, 66; Morrison's Hist. of Windham, 528; Runnel's Hist. of Sanbornton, II, 273.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Timlow's Hist. of Southington, Conn., 90; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 73; Futhy's Hist. of Chester County, Pa., 538; Jenkins' Hist. of Gwynedd, Pa., 146, 380; Lapham's Hist. of Norway, Me., 499; Rhoad's Chronicles of Phila.; Gregg's Hist. of Old Cheraws, S. C., 75; Potts' Carter Gen., 177; Maris Gen., 224; Johnston's Hist. of Cecil County, Md., 485; Jackson Gen., 188, 193; Holton's Winslow Mem., 475; Alexander Gen., 111; Amer. Ancestry, III, 65; VII, 235; IX, 201; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 127; Fox, Ellicott and Evans Gens.

EVARTS:—John Evarts, of Concord, freeman 1638, had John, 1640; and Judah, 1642; but other children must have been older, certainly James, and probably one or more brought from England; removed to Guilford, 1650, and died 1669. We know not the mother of his children, but at Guilford, he married Elizabeth, widow of John Parmelee, the elder. John, Judah, Daniel and heirs of James were proprietors. His daughter Elizabeth, married Peter Abbott.

REFERENCES:—Hist. of Litchfield County, Conn., 557; Whitmore's Heroes of the Revolution and their Descendants, 101; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 128.

EVERTS. Joslin's Hist. of Poultney, Vt., 250; Gonde Gen., 171; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 26.

EVE:—Adam Eve, of Boston, is the strange name of one who married 1694, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of William Barsham, of Watertown, had daughter Annabel, who married Jonathan Benjamin.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 127.

EVELETH:—John Eveleth, of Ipswich, by wife Mary, had Mary, 1683; but may have had others several years before or after; died 1745, in his 107th year. John of Ipswich, possibly, was his son.

SYLVESTER EVELETH, of Gloucester, had been a baker at Boston, 1642, at Gloucester was selectman 1647, 9 and 51; had wife Susanna, who died 1659, or 1669; by her had Isaac, Joseph, baptized 1643; and Hannah, 1644, both at Boston. He married 1672, Bridget, probably widow of first Elias Parkman.

REFERENCES:—Leonard's Hist. of Dublin, N. H., 331; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, N. H., 565; North's Hist. of Augusta, Me., 851; Hatch's Hist. of Industry, Me., 614; Hammatt Papers, Ipswich, Mass., 94; Babson's Hist. of Gloucester, Mass., 91; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 129.

EVELYN. Evelyn Gen.

EVERARD. Meade's Old Families Va.; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXXVIII, 66.

EVERDEN:—Anthony Everden, of Providence, took the oath of allegiance, 1666.

RICHARD EVERDEN, of Providence, swore allegiance 1668.

THOMAS EVERDEN, of Salem, 1682, a Quaker preacher.

WALTER EVERDEN, from Kent, an aged man, employed in the manufacture of gunpowder, was of Massachusetts, 1674.

REFERENCES:—Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 73; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 129.

JOHN EVERED, with a perpetual alias Webb, for surname, of Boston, from Marlborough, in Wilts, came in the "James," 1635, had large estate from 1656, as also at Chelmsford, where he was Captain, and Representative, 1663, 4 and 5, spent the last 5 or 6 years of his life in that part and died 1668. His will names wife Mary, and it may be presumed that he left no descendants.

STEPHEN EVERED, perhaps brother of the preceding, having the same alias, and coming in the same ship with him.

WILLIAM EVERED, of Charlestown, without the alias, married 1659, Sarah Fillebrown.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 130.

EVEREST:—Isaac Everest, of Guilford, by wife Joanna, had John, Isaac, 1667; Benjamin and Lydia, died 1697, probably.

JOB EVEREST, brother of the preceding, died 1684, unmarried.

REFERENCES:—Brown's West Simsbury, Conn., Settlers, 59; Amer. Ancestry, II, 37; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 130.

EVERETT:—Francis Everett, of Reading, 1675, married at Cambridge, Mary Edwards.

RICHARD EVERETT, of Dedham, had, I presume, lived at Watertown, there probably, by wife Mary, had John, removed about 1636 or 7, had Mary, 1638; Samuel, 1639; Sarah, 1641; and James, 1643; the mother died soon. He married 1643, at Springfield, Mary Winch, had Sarah, again, 1644; Abigail, 1647; Israel, 1651; Ruth, 1654; and Jedediah, 1656. He died 1682.

RICHARD EVERETT, of Jamaica, L. I., had died in 1666, or earlier, for in that year Abraham Smith was appointed administrator of his estate in trust for his children. These children are not named.

WILLIAM EVERETT, whose name might be Averitt, of Kittery, 1640, was admitted a freeman of Massachusetts, 1652, when, perhaps, he was of Dover, died at sea 1674.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Hill's Dedham Records; Temple's Hist. of Northfield, 439; Morse's Gen. of Sherborn, Mass., 81; Jameson's Hist. of Medway, 482.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Sedgwick's Hist. of Sharon, Conn., 79; Boyd's Annals of Winchester, Conn., 47; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., II, 213; Lapham's Hist. of Norway, Me., 498; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 548; Richmond, Va., Standard, IV, 5; Everett Gen.; Crawford Family of Va., 79; Amer. Ancestry, IV, 185, 217; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XIV, 215; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 130.

EVERHART. Everhart Gen.

EVERINGHAM. Humphrey's Gen., 587.

EVERILL:—Abiel Everill, of Boston, married 1655, Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut. William Phillips, had James, 1656; and died early, for his widow married 1660, John Alden, Jr.

JAMES EVERILL, of Boston, was admitted with wife Elizabeth, of the church 1634, freeman 1635, had Ezekiel, baptized 1636; Coneniah, 1638; and Elizabeth, 1641; beside Ann or Hannah, older than either, who was born, probably, in England; was in good esteem, often one of the selectmen, died 1682 or 3.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 131.

EVERETT. Orcutt's Hist. of Torrington, Conn., 688; Orcutt's Hist. of New Milford, 693.

EVERTON:—William Everton, of Manchester, 1658, Charlestown, 1674, by wife Sarah, had John, Fownell, Joseph and Sarah, all baptized 1677; William, 1677; Benjamin, 1680; and by second wife Ruth Walley, married 1684, had Elizabeth, baptized 1688; and Ruth, 1691; wife died next year, and he died 1688.

REFERENCES:—Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens.; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 132.

EVERTSEN. Munsell's Albany, N. Y., Coll., IV, 120; Bergen's Kings County, N. Y., 111.

EWEL:—John Ewe, of Hartford, by misadventure killed Thomas Scott, 1643, and was fined ten pounds for the widow and five for the colony.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., 130.

EWELL:—Henry Ewell, of Scituate, came from Sandwich, Kent, 1635, in the "Hercules," shoemaker, united with the church 1636, was a soldier in the Pequot war 1637, married 1638, Sarah, daughter of Anthony Annable, removed to Barnstable, where his eldest son was baptized 1640; Ebenezer, 1643; Sarah, 1645; and came back 1647, had at Scituate, Hannah, 1649; Gershom, 1650; Abia, 1653; Ichabod, 1659; and Deborah, 1663. His house was burned 1676, by the Indians. His will of 1681, names the before mentioned, except John and Abia, and adds other child Eunice, and mentions wife Sarah.

JOSEPH EWELL, of Ipswich, freeman 1683.

RICHARD EWELL, of Springfield, 1668.

REFERENCES:—Freeman's Hist. of Cape Cod, Mass., II, 257; Swift's Barnstable Families, vol. I, 359; Deane's Hist. of Scituate, Mass., 267; Hayden's Virginia Gens., 233; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 132; Ewell Gen.

EWER:—Henry Ewer, of Sandwich, 1637.

JOHN EWER, of Barnstable, died 1652.

THOMAS EWER, of Charlestown, came in the "James," from London, 1635, aged 40; with wife Sarah, daughter of William Larned, 28; and children Elizabeth, 4; and Thomas, 1½; had elder children, perhaps John, certainly Sarah; united with the church 1636, as had his wife the month before; freeman 1636; died 1638; and his widow married 1639, Thomas Lothrop, of Barnstable, where his daughter Elizabeth was buried 1641.

THOMAS EWER, of Sandwich, of whom I learn nothing but that his widow Hannah, probated his inventory 1667.

THOMAS EWER, of Barnstable, perhaps son of first Thomas, had by first wife, Thomas, 1673, and probably mother and child died soon. He married second wife Elizabeth Lovell, 1684, who died 1712, had Thomas, 1686; Shubael, 1690; John 1692; Mehitable, 1694; Nathaniel, 1695; Jonathan, 1696; Hezekiah, 1697; and Thankful, 1701; besides Sarah and Elizabeth.

REFERENCES:—Swift's Barnstable, Mass., Families, vol. I, 360; Freeman's Hist. of Cape Cod, Mass., II, 151; Austin's Allied Families of R. I., 92; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 132.

EWILL:—John Ewill, of Newbury, 1669, died 1686; Perhaps it was sometimes Ewins, and he may have been son of that William, who in 1666, was aged 46.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 132.

EWING. Egle's Hist. Reg. Interior of Penn., II, 206; Penn. Mag., VII, 94; Cooley's Trenton, N. J., 64; Ewing Gen.

EWINGS. Covert Hist. of Pittsford, Vt., 701.

EWINGTON:—Thomas Ewington, of Lynn, 1612, is, I think, Thomas Ewington, freeman Rhode Island, 1655.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 132.

EWSTEAD:—Richard Ewstead, of Salem, 1629, came in the fleet with Higginson.

EXELL or EXILE:—Richard Exell, of Springfield, 1646, married 1651, Hannah, widow of Thomas Reeves, had Mary, 1653; John, 1657; and Abigail, 1660; suffered in Philip's war, and removed 1676, but where is unknown, yet in 1681 he sent whale oil to Boston, perhaps from Long Island or Rhode Island.

EYER:—John, Nathaniel, Samuel Eyer, of Haverhill or Salisbury. See Ayer.

EYMANS:—Edward Eymans, of Haverhill, in 1663, was 40 years old.

EYRE, EIRE or EYERS:—Simon Eyre, of Watertown, a surgeon, came in the "Increase," 1635, from London, aged 48, with wife Dorothy, 38; and children Mary, 15; Thomas, 13; Simon, 11; Rebecca, 9; Christian, 7; Ann, 5; Benjamin, 3; and Sarah, 3 months; freeman 1637; representative 1641; selectman 1636-43; and clerk of the town 1641-5, when he soon removed to Boston, where his wife died 1650; but he had before removing Jonathan, 1638; and Dorothy, 1640. He married about 1651, Martha, daughter of William Hubbard, sister of the historian and widow of John Whittingham, of Ipswich, had Maria, 1652; and John, 1654; and died 1658. His widow died 1687.

John, Sen., and John Jr., Joseph, Nathaniel, Samuel and Timothy, who were all of Haverhill, and there took the military oath of allegiance, 1677, no doubt belong to Ayre family.

REFERENCES:—Smith's Hist. of Delaware County, Pa., 462; Meade's Old Churches of Va., vol. I, 250; Martin's Hist. of Chester County, Pa., 49; Harris' Bascom Gen., 25, 69; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XV, 13, 58; XXXVIII, 67; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 133.

EYTON:—Samson Eyton, of Cambridge, 1650, then a student at College, who left before graduating to go to England. There he was made a fellow, but we do not know the name of the college, nor at what University.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. II, 133.

FABENS, FABIN or FABINS:—John Fabens, on a jury in New Hampshire, 1656, married, perhaps, one of the daughters of Edward Gilman.

ELIZABETH FABENS, came in the "Elizabeth and Ann," 1635, aged 16, but we know not the name of her father.

FABYAN is a name in New Hampshire, and John Fabyan, Esq., of the province died 1757.

REFERENCES:—Essex Inst. Coll., XVIII, 40; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 133; Fabens' Gen.

FABER or FEBAR:—Joseph Faber, of Boston, 1637, a cooper, came in the "Elizabeth and Ann," 1635, aged 26; was fined 1638, for selling wine without a license. His wife was a principal cause of the excommunication of Capt. John Underhill.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 134.

FACE:—Robert Face, of Charlestown, a carpenter, died 1657, in his will gave all his property to John Fownell, the miller, with whom he lived.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 134.

FADDIS. Palmer and Trimble Gen., 359.

FAGAN. Powers' Hist. Sangamon County, Ill., 293.

FAHNESTOCK. Harris Hist. of Lancaster County, Pa., 202; Amer. Ancestry, VI, 18; Fahnestock Gen.

FAIRBANKS:—John Fairbanks, of Dedham, perhaps brother of Jonathan, brought from England, it is said, only daughter Mary; no more is heard of him.

JONATHAN FAIRBANKS, of Dedham, the progenitor, I presume, of all this family in New England, came with wife Grace, and probably all his six children before 1641, died 1668. His will provides for, or mentions wife Grace, eldest son John, George, Mary, Jonas and Jonathan. He was probably from West Riding of Yorkshire, as the will of his uncle George calls him of Sowerby in that part of England.

RICHARD FAIRBANKS, of Boston, 1633, probably with Elizabeth, his wife, came in the "Griffin" with Cotton; freeman 1634; artillery company 1654; had Constantine baptized 1636; and Zaccheus, 1639. He was a man of some distinction, disarmed 1637 for perversity in the cause of Wheelwright, but within two years made the first receiver of all letters from abroad for the whole Colony.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Stearns' Hist. of Ashbunham, 692; Hill's Dedham, Mass., Records; Barry's Hist. of Framingham, 239; Morse Gen. of Sherborn, 82; Hyde's Hist. of Brimfield, 398; Herrick's Hist. of Gardner, 347; Jameson's Hist. of Medway, 483; Keyes' W. Boylston, Mass., Reg., 18; Blake's Hist. of Franklin, 240.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Cochrane's Hist. of Antrim, 487; Hayward's Hist. of Gilsam, 305; Washington, N. H., Hist., 395; Smith's Hist. of Petersborough, 67; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, 549; Leonard's Hist. of Dublin, 331.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Thurston's Hist. of Winthrop, Me., 181; Butler's Hist. of Farmington, 467; Austin's Allied Families R. I., 93; Leland Gen., 239; Rockwood Gen., 109; Wood Gen., 116; Amer. Ancestry, V, 122; VIII, 152; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 135.

FAIRCHILD:—Thomas Fairchild, of Stratford, one of the first settlers, 1646, representative 1659, 60 and often afterwards; by wife, daughter of Robert Seabrook, had Samuel, 1640; Faith, 1642; John, 1644; Thomas, 1646; Dinah, 1648; Zechariah, 1651; and Emma, 1653. He had gone home, got second wife Catharine Cragg, a widow of London, married 1662, had by her three children.

REFERENCES:—Orcutt's Hist. of Derby, Conn., 719; Orcutt's Hist. of Stratford, Conn., 1197; Todd's Hist. of Redding, Conn., 190; Hall's Rec. of Norwalk, Conn., 222, 290; Hurd's Hist. of Fairfield County, Conn., 281, 795; Powers' Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 294; Dwight's Strong Gen., 105; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 27; III, 121; VII, 25, 47; X, 158; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 137.

FAIRCLOUGH. Orcutt's Hist. of Wolcutt, Conn., 473.

FAIRFAX:—Thomas Fairfax, the ancestor, immigrated to Maryland, about December, 1667. He had John, of Calvert and Charles County, Md., living 1701, married Catharine Philpott, of Maryland.

REFERENCES:—Meade's Old Churches of Va., II, 106; Richmond, Va., Standard, IV, 20; Slaughter's Life of R. Fairfax, 62; Fairfax Gen.; Driver Gen., 350; Goode

Gen., 114, 378, 456; Thomas Gen., 71, 178; Lindsay Gen., 112; Amer. Ancestry, V, 114.

FAIRFIELD:—Daniel Fairfield, of Boston, by wife Elizabeth, had Mary, buried 1639; Elizabeth, born 1640; and Mary, again, 1643; was freeman 1683, unless another were the man.

DANIEL FAIRFIELD, of Salem, 1639, called a half Dutchman, the unhappy subject of severe punishment. He had liberty in 1656, to go with wife and children to England, and probably wished not to return.

DANIEL FAIRFIELD, of Weymouth, by wife Sarah, had James, 1666; a child, 1667; and Sarah, 1670. He was, probably, father of Daniel, of Braintree, born there 1662.

JOHN FAIRFIELD, of Charlestown, 1638, of Salem, 1639, freeman 1610, had John, baptized 1641; and a daughter, 1647; leaving widow Elizabeth, who married Peter Palfrey, and children Benjamin, John and Walter, both the former and latter, perhaps, born in England.

JOHN FAIRFIELD, of Newport, freeman there 1655, was of Westerly, 1669, and probably had no children, as in 1689, he gave all his property to Mary Babcock, widow of John, to obtain maintenance of himself and wife for life.

REFERENCES:—Eaton's Hist. of Reading, Mass., 70; Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, Mass., 64; Hammatt Papers of Ipswich, Mass., 105; Bradbury's Hist. of Kennebunkport, Me., 243; Maine Hist. and Gen. Rec., III, 118; IV, 1; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, N. H., 565; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 73; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 137.

FAIRLAMB. Buckingham Gen., 253.

FAIRLY. Pearson's Hist. of Schenectady, 66.

FAIRMAN:—John Fairman, of Enfield, one of the first settlers, had James, 1683; perhaps others before, and died 1684. He wrote his name Ferman, and may have been son or grandson of John Firmin, of Watertown.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 137.

FAIRWEATHER or **FAYERWEATHER:**—Thos. Fairweather, of Boston, came early, probably in the fleet with Winthrop, freeman 1634, by wife Mary, had John, baptized 1634; and Mary, born 1636. His son Thomas, died 1638, and he died same year.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 138.

FALCONER:—David Falconer, of Boston, had Thomas, 1656.

REFERENCES:—Bolton's Hist. of Westchester County, N. Y., 731.

FALDOE:—Bartholomew Faldoe, a youth of 16, embarked in the "Planter," 1635, to come from London, but no more is seen of him.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 137.

FALES:—Spelled Vales, sometimes, James Fales, of Medfield, was freeman 1673. He may have had son James, of Dedham, who was freeman 1684.

JOHN FALES, of Wrentham, married 1684, Abigail Hawes, had John, 1685; John, again, 1689; and Joseph, 1691.

REFERENCES:—Temple's Hist. of North Brookfield, Mass., 587; Ward's Hist. of Shrewsbury, Mass., 281; Hill's Dedham, Mass., Records; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, Mass., 737; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., II, 214.

FALIS. Stone's Hist. of Hubbardston, 265.

FALKINGBURG. Salter's Hist. of Monmouth, N. J.

FALL:—John Fall, of Swanzezy, killed by the Indians, was buried 1675.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 138.

FALLAND:—Thomas Falland, of Yarmouth, free man 1641, representative 1644 and 57.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 139.

FALLOWAY or **FALLOWELL:**—Gabriel Falloway, of Plymouth, came early, was freeman 1640, died 1667, aged 83. His will names wife Catharine, and grandson John. William, of Plymouth, may have been son of Gabriel, and possibly father of John, mentioned above.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 139.

FALLS. Durant's Hist. of Lawrence, Pa., 183.

FANCHER. Huntington's Stamford, Conn., Families, 33; Ball's Hist. of Lake County, Pa., 403; Boutin Gen., 35.

FANE:—Henry Fane, of Boston, 1648, turner, had wife Elizabeth.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 140.

FANEUIL:—Andrew Faneuil, of Boston, a Huguenot merchant from Amsterdam, to which city he fled from his native Rochelle, received as inhabitant of the Colony, 1692, in company with his brothers Benjamin and John. But some uncertainty exists, whether either of his brothers ever resided in New England. He brought wife from Holland, but no issue is mentioned and his wife died 1724. He died 1739.

BENJAMIN FANEUIL, brother of Andrew, married at Kingston, 1699, Ann Bureâu, and he may have been of Gabriel Bernon's French settlement at Oxford, in County Worcester, yet with many other of his countrymen he had made New Rochelle, N. Y., only 20 miles from the city, his proper home, and there were born all his eleven children. There, too, he died 1718. But his eldest son Peter, born 1700, and Benjamin, 1701, became merchants of distinction of Boston. Peter was the richest man in the Province, and gave to the town the market house known by his name.

REFERENCES:—Heraldic Journal, II, 121; Weesse's Bethune and Faneuil Gen.

FANNING:—Andrew Fanning, of Stonington, perhaps, but known only to us as embarking 1679, in the "Diligence," to come to New England.

EDMUND FANNING, of New London, 1652, is by tradition, said to have escaped from the Irish massacre, 1641, removed to Stonington before 1670, and some time after came back to New London, died 1683, leaving sons Edmund, John, Thomas and William, besides daughter Mary.

THOMAS FANNING, of Watertown, married 1655, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Daniel, had Elizabeth, 1656; Mary, 1657; Mary, again, 1662; and Sarah, 1665. He died 1685, and his widow lived to 1722, aged 92. She was born in England.

WILLIAM FANNING, of Newbury, married 1668, Elizabeth Alien, had Joseph, 1669; Benjamin, 1671; William, 1673; James, 1676; and Elizabeth, 1681.

REFERENCES:—Caulkin's Hist. of New London, Conn., 306; Howell's Hist. of Southampton, N. Y., 2d edition, 241; Cleveland's Southold Rec., 103; Wheeler's Hist. of North Carolina, II, 332; Dorr's Life of J. F. Watson, 60; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 140.

Among the Societies.

SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

At a meeting held in Detroit February 19th the Michigan Society of Mayflower Descendants was organized with twenty-five charter members. Officers as follows: J. D. Hawks, Governor; Joseph Sumner Rogers, Deputy Governor; Mrs. Lyman H. Baldwin, Secretary; Mrs. Austin Y. Ladue, Treasurer; Mr. J. E. Howard, Historian.

TWO PRIZES OF FIFTY DOLLARS.

OFFERED TO COLLEGIANS BY SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

In order to call attention in the colleges and universities of Michigan to the coming celebration of the bicentenary of the settlement of Detroit, two prizes of \$50 each will be offered for the best papers upon "The French Occupation" and "The English Supremacy," respectively. These papers are to be written by students in any incorporated college or university in the State of Michigan, the President designating three students of his institution who may compete. The papers accepted must be written in good English and contain not less than sixteen hundred words and not more than two thousand, the same to be placed in the hands of the Secretary, Charles A. DuCharme, Detroit, Mich., by May 1, 1901.

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Michigan will give a banquet on June 5th, being the date that Cadellac started from Montreal in 1701. The Committee of Arrangements for this function are the Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D.D., Sidney Trowbridge Miller, Edwin Welis Gibson, Truman Handy Newberry.



THE Minnesota Society of the Sons of the American Revolution held its ninth annual public celebration of Washington's Birthday, in which, as for several years past, the Sons of the Revolution joined, at the Peoples Church in Saint Paul, Friday, the 22nd inst. The

Hon. Robert G. Evans of Minneapolis made a brief address and the Rev. Samuel G. Smith, D.D., of Saint Paul delivered the oration. Music was furnished by the Metropolitan Quartette and by a chorus of school children, under the direction of Miss Elsie M. Shawe. The banquet of our Society in the evening at the Aberdeen, in Saint Paul, was a very pleasant affair. The toasts were responded to by Compatriot S. R. Van Sant, Governor of Minnesota; Rev. Dr. Bushnell, the new pastor of Westminster Church, Minneapolis; Adam Bede, Esq., and others.

EDWIN S. CHITTENDEN, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6, 1901.

Editor of the Spirit of '76.

SIR:—I notice in your January number, page 100, in an article on the Daughters of the American Revolution, the statement that "In the Cuban war the daughters assisted the Red Cross Nurses and other organizations with splendid energy and efficiency." I beg to call your attention to the fact that this is entirely erroneous, as the D. A. R. Hospital Corps, which was organized in April, 1898, did not assist any organization whatever, but occupied itself in performing what was practically official work for the U. S. Government. The main part of this work was the appointment, with rare exceptions, of all the army nurses who served in the Spanish war prior to September 7th, to the number of about 1,000. The term

of "Red Cross Nurse" has no established meaning, but as its used by you, I judge the nurses employed by the American National Red Cross are intended. There were six of these who helped the soldiers for a few weeks in July and August, 1898. Comparisons are odious, but it may be remarked that between one and two hundred of the army nurses selected by the D. A. R. Hospital Corps for appointment have remained in the army and are among the nurses who are serving at the present day. There were several organizations which "assisted" the Daughters. For further particulars I would refer you to the second annual report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, recently published by Congress. It will interest the D. A. R. to know that the Nurse Corps has, by the new Reorganization Bill, been made a regular and permanent part of the U. S. Army. It is composed entirely of trained women nurses.

Yours very truly,

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, M. D.,

Late Director D. A. R. Hospital Corps.

Until recently Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, and in charge Army Nurse Corps.



At the meeting of the North Bridge Chapter held in Salem, Mass., February 1, at the residence of Mrs. Charles A. Carlton, the Regent, Miss Emelie Ropes, presided.

Miss Hunt gave an account of her recent visit to Washington when, with the representatives of other patriotic societies, the Daughters of the Revolution appeared before the Committee of Congress, to whom the bill to make Valley Forge a National Military Park had been referred. Secretary Root met the delegation at his office in the magnificent War and Navy Building, and later by special appointment, the party had an interview with President McKinley at the White House.

This report was of special interest to the Chapter, because Congressman McAleer's bill for this object was introduced in the House at the request of the Daughters of the Revolution. Ever since their Annual Meeting in April, 1899, the D. R. have been working to this end, believing that the site of the historic camp should belong to the whole nation rather than to the State of Pennsylvania, and should be preserved therefore as an object lesson in patriotism for coming generations.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 :

The following resolution was passed at the Business Conference of the Connecticut Chapters, D. A. R., held in Meriden February 6, 1901 :

WHEREAS, Miss Eugenia Washington one of the founders of our Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and President also of the Society of Founders and Patriots, and great grand niece of General George Washington, has died in the month of December, 1900, and

WHEREAS, She was devoted to the welfare of the Daughters of the Revolution, and she had also lived a blameless, self-depending life, steady and faithful in her work in office at Washington, D. C.,

Resolved, That we mourn her death; that we offer our sympathies to her relatives and friends; also that we publish this resolution in the next issue of the *American Monthly* and THE SPIRIT OF '76.

By Order of the Conference,

MRS. CLARENCE E. BROWER, Secretary.

MIDDLETOWN, Feb. 8, 1901.

Boys and Girls.

All letters to this department should be addressed to Miss M. Winchester Adams, 125 Tribune Building, New York City.

SALLY'S SILVER SIXPENCE.

By William Abbott.

(Continued.)

"No-o" grudgingly admitted Davy. "Well, I did—they were U. S. A., and so I think he was in the army. Perhaps he was one of General Washington's officers. Does thee think so? "I guess likely. Say, the horse's mane and tail were full of burs, didn't you see that?" "No, but I thought the gentleman well mannered. He spake me as civil as anyone could." "Pooh, he gave Sally a silver sixpence," said David triumphantly. This was a clincher which Jesse could not meet, but just then the bell rang, recess was over, and as the two boys' seats were on opposite sides of the room, they had no more chance to talk. But next day Jesse's turn came. "Did thee hear anything more about that officer?" he asked. "No, did you?" "Well," cautiously replied the young Quaker, "I'm not sure 'twas he, but First-Day afternoon, a man came past our house, and stopped a minute to water his horse. Father asked if there was any news from below, and he said he hadn't heard any, but some scouts had caught a spy at Tarrytown on Sixth Day." "Well, what about it?" "Why, don't thee see, the officer that we met"—"You don't mean *he* was a spy?" exclaimed David. "I don't know I'm sure, but a spy was stopped on the road"—"Say Jesse, you're dreaming. I tell you I'm sure he was one of the General's officers," indignantly asserted Davy.

"Well, just thee wait and maybe we'll hear more about him" philosophically replied Jesse, and thereupon he devoted himself to a big piece of gingerbread.

Sure enough, on Thursday morning Master Tompkins, the school teacher, came into the one room of the school house, looking very grave indeed. Something was evidently coming, and it came. As soon as he had called over the roll he rapped on his desk, and in the hush that followed said: "Such important news has been received from General Washington's headquarters in the Highlands near West Point, that I shall tell it to you, and then school will be dismissed, that you may go home and repeat it. Now listen carefully." There was no need to say that, such a silence prevailed that a hungry mouse came out and nibbled the hunk of gingerbread Jesse had let fall in his rapt attention. Master Tompkins went on: "General Arnold, who commanded at West Point, lost to every sense of honor, of private and public obligation, was about to deliver up that important post into the hands of the enemy; but the treason has been discovered in time to prevent the fatal misfortune.

Arnold has made his escape to the enemy, but Major Andre, the Adjutant General to the British Army who came out as a spy, is our prisoner. General Washington has arrived at West Point from Hartford, and is no doubt taking proper measure to unravel fully so awful a plot."

Master Tompkins was an elderly man, a veteran of the French and Indian war and had been in Arnold's force in the unsuccessful attack upon Quebec in 1775. The remembrance of that experience choked his voice, tears came to his eyes and it was several seconds before he could go on: "Boys and girls, God has saved our country from a great danger. It is wonderful that this is the first case of treason, where there might have been many, for the British are rich and our soldiers are poor. No doubt this officer, Major Andre, is the one who passed through here last Satur-

day, and with whom Jesse, David and Sally spoke and who was afterwards taken at Tarrytown by several young men on a scout.

You may go home now, and not come again until next Monday. Tell your folks I have given you a holiday and say they ought to give thanks to-night for the discovery of the plot. But first, let's give three cheers for General Washington and Liberty!"

And give them they did with a will, Sally and the other girls as well as the boys. The venturesome mouse ran back to his hole scared out of his little wits, and the cobwebs on the rafters shook with the noise. Then they all poured out of doors, and gradually dispersed homeward. Only Master Tompkins was left, sitting at his old desk resting his head on his hands. "Who would have thought it" he murmured, "General Arnold a traitor. How he led us through the snow at Quebec, and how he fought at Saratoga! and now he's gone, fled to the enemy!"

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, three holidays in a row—of course the story of the mysterious traveller soon spread around, and Jesse, David and Sally were suddenly celebrated young people. Actually they had seen and talked with the British officer whom General Washington had sent down from West Point to the camp of General Greene in Orange County to be tried as a spy!

"Will they hang him, Father, do you think?" asked David, at supper Saturday. "Of course, my boy, he's a spy, and there's only one thing to do with such, that's to hang 'em. Don't you remember how quick the British hung poor Captain Hale, in New York, the very morning after they caught him? And General Putnam hung a British spy, up at Peekskill 'bout three years back"

"Oh father, he was such a nice gentleman, so handsome, and so polite," and Sally began to cry. "Pooh, Sally, 'handsome is as handsome does,' said her mother. "I think of poor Mr. Pelham, that the Cowboys killed at his own house in Poundridge last week; his little girl's crying for her father now, I'll warrant you."

Sunday came and the old bay horse was hitched to the older carryall and the Sergeant and the two children went to church at Chappaqua. The minister, in the "long prayer," offered thanks "that the country had escaped the great peril" which had been discovered, and averted by Thy Servant General Washington."

After the sermon several people asked David and Sally about the British officer, and of course the story had to be told over again. Jesse Thorne came over from the Friends' meeting house, and asked Davy, "Has thee heard the news about *him*?" "No, what is it?" "My father was told General Washington said he should be hung to-day, so he may be dead now," gravely said Jesse.

"Where?" asked Sally, in an awe-struck whisper. "At Orangetown,—Tappan, the Dutch folks call it, It's on the other side of the river opposite Dobbs Ferry, General Greene is there with the army, thee knows."

A year passed, and the two young Hammonds were once more busy about household and garden, when a stranger came up the side road toward the well. Sally saw him and said to her father, who, now well of his wound, was near, "I do believe 'tis a soldier." Mr. Hammond greeted the traveller, who wore a very shabby blue coat with dingy white facings, plain grey homespun breeches and blue yarn stockings, a battered three-cornered hat and carried a long musket over his shoulder. This was the only thing about him that was not shabby; it was clean and bright.

"Mornin', neighbor," he said, "Will ye give me breakfast? I'm on my way home"—he called it "hum"—to Windham County." "Soldier," said the sergeant, "Jes' so, Corp'l. Enos Reynolds of Colonel Meigs' regiment. My time's out an' I've got my discharge." He

showed a paper to Mr. Hammond, who read it carefully. "All right," he said heartily. "Come in, I'm always glad to help a comrade on his way. I've been in the militia myself, and been wounded." "Then ye know how 'tis. I've been lucky, nothin' but a scratch at Stony P'int. Old Connecticut did herself proud there, now I tell ye."

Breakfast over, the soldier lingered on the porch, talking with the sergeant and his wife. David and Sally came up. "Come here, Sally, and show Mr. Reynolds the sixpence the officer gave you." Sally went in and came back, carefully carrying her beloved blue pitcher, from which she took the cherished sixpence.

"She got it from the Britisher who was taken as a spy at Tarrytown last year," said her mother. "What, Major Andrew! You don't say so. Why I saw him hung over to Orangetown." "Did you, though," said the Sergeant, much interested. "Tell us about it. He stopped here for a drink of water, that's how Sally got it." "Wa'al," said the Connecticut veteran, "there was a tremendous crowd o' folks there. All the men that wa'n't on sentry duty an' every officer but General Washington himself—he wouldn't come, it was real dignified of him to stay away. I was on sick list then or I couldn't hev' been there, for the regiment hed been sent to West P'int as soon's Arnold's doin's was found out. But I was strong enough to get out and up the hill to see the hull proceedin's. Major Andre was a mighty brave man—jest as cool's if he'd been a free man reviewin' our troops. He fixed himself all ready to be hung, and stood up in the cart as straight as an arrer. Then Colonel Scammell said he could speak if he wanted, fur 'twas his last chance. He bowed to the Colonel as polite as possible, an' says in a voice as loud and clear's though he was givin' orders to his own men. 'All I have to say, gentlemen, is this: I request you to bear witness I die like a brave man.' An' he did. He was grit clear through, and there wasn't man, woman nor child in the hull crowd but was sorry fur him, and wished we could a' hung Arnold in his place. Why, I see some o' the men and officers tew a cryin', an' old soldiers don't cry easy I tell ye.

After 'twas all over we buried him close by. General Washington had let him send to New York an' hed his servant come up to wait on him, so the uniform was took off an' given to him.

'Twas a hard thing to have to hang him. He was the handsomest man I ever laid eyes on"—the soldier ended.

Sally treasured her sixpence for many years, and cried when she lost it. Davy lived to be an old man, but never forgot the handsome young officer of that Saturday September of 1780.

(The end.)

At the annual meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution, held in Washington February 22, Noble D. Larner was elected President of the society on the third ballot. Other officers were elected as follows: First Vice-President, Dr. John W. Bayne; Second Vice-President, John Goode; Third Vice-President, John Paul Earnest; Recording Secretary, Wallace McDonald M'Lean; Corresponding Secretary, William H. Pearce; Treasurer, H. P. R. Holt; Register, Sidney L. Besse-lievre; Assistant Register, Dr. Albert C. Gale; Historian, Professor John W. Chickering; Chaplain, The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Childs. A resolution conveying the greetings of the society to the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution was adopted, with an amendment favoring the passage of the bill by Congress granting Rawlins Square as a site for the Hall of Patriotism proposed to be erected by that organization.

THE OLD MILLER HOUSE AT BOTTLE HILL, NOW MADISON, N. J.



AMONG the relics of the Revolution still existing in the Borough of Madison, N. J., there is perhaps none more interesting than the old homestead of Major Luke Miller. It is situated on Ridgedale avenue, at a point which for many years was known as "Miller's Station." The quaint appearance and position of the house arrest the attention of the passer-by, and the well-preserved interior bears testimony to the manners and methods of the olden time. In this house Major Miller was born, and here he lived throughout his long life. For many years he was honored and admired as a Revolutionary veteran, and filled a prominent place in the community, respected as a citizen and beloved as a friend and neighbor. He died in 1851 at the age of 91.

The land on which it stands was purchased from the Indians by David Burnet, who sold it to Andrew Miller, the grandfather of the Major. The house was erected by the latter somewhere about 1750. During the Revolution, especially while the army was encamped at Bottle Hill, it was the scene of much hospitality and gaiety, owing to its owner's prominence as well as the young soldier's connection with the army. Both officers and soldiers found a welcome under its roof, and many distinguished men were among its frequenters. Of course it possesses its Washington chair and other relics, with the best of evidence that they are genuine, for no doubt the great Commander was in every house of its size then in the place, and there is no doubt was in this one many times.

The picture on the cover represents the house, and was taken in 1894. In it the beholder stands in Ridgedale avenue, and is looking eastward. The appearance of the place has not been materially changed since.

The following inscription marks the simple yet elegant monument over the Major's grave in the old Bottle Hill cemetery, and is at once a model of excellence as a mortuary record and a fitting memorial of a Revolutionary hero:

A Soldier of the Revolution.

Maj. Luke Miller,
son of

Josiah Miller,
son of

Andrew Miller,
was born

at Miller's Station,
Bottle Hill,

Sept. 8, 1759.

Died at the same place

Jan. 23, 1851.

WILLIAM PARKHURST TUTTLE,
Madison, N. J.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Daughters of the Revolution, held at No. 156 Fifth avenue, on Tuesday, February 20, a letter of thanks from the private secretary of King Edward VII was read, in response to a letter of condolence from the society. The letter has been framed, and now decorates the wall of the clubroom. The design of the Valley Forge monument, which is to be erected by the organization and which has been accepted by the Board of Managers of the general society, was also exhibited. Miss A. W. Sterling, President-General, received with other officers, and there were present representatives from eight States of the Union. The Betty Zane Chapter, it was stated, had just been formed in Chicago, with Mrs. Warren Springer as Regent.

"A DESCENDANT OF DEAN SWIFT."

In one of the genealogical societies of daughters of somebody, the members are apt to talk all at once about the distinction of their ancestors. At a recent meeting one of them made an assertion which suggested the Jersey woman's boast that her grandfather was a Cardinal.

Two of the daughters asserted that they could trace their ancestry back to royalty and a third said proudly that she was a lineal descendant of Dean Swift. Only one of the women present saw the humor of this assertion, and when the woman who made it saw her laugh she asked indignantly:

"I'd like to know if Dean Swift was not an ancestor to be proud of? And I will be obliged to you if you will tell me what you are laughing at?"

"If you will read any life of 'Dean Swift,'" said the woman who laughed, "it will let you in on the joke."

The meeting adjourned and every woman who had attended it looked up Dean Swift as soon as she could find a book giving information about him. When the society held its next meeting the members were disappointed because the descendant of Dean Swift did not attend.—*The Sun*.

The National Society of New England Women celebrated the seventh anniversary of its organization on January 24 with a brilliant programme of music, speeches and toasts. The parent chapter of the society is here in New York city, and numbers over seven hundred members, and branches have already been started in several places. Any one wishing to form a branch may address Mrs. Shepard, No. 243 West Ninety-ninth Street, New York city, and receive constitution and by-laws, and suggestions for procedure. Each branch adjusts its own financial plan, and other matters of local character, the obligatory clause of the parent society being solely concerning eligibility. Descent from good New England stock must be proved. The society has a department of philanthropy engaged in many good works. To this was added a year ago the "Coe Scholarship Fund," which is arranged to help girls of a New England parentage to a college course.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR MR. CORNISH:—Among the many letters of thanks for your December number of the Spirit of '76, Number 76, which the interest of the copy must bring to you, I want my words of appreciation to be seen. In the preparation of this number you must have had in mind the significance which its number has. From cover to cover the paper bristles with patriotism and is absorbingly interesting. No issue has equalled this one, though I am confident that the subsequent ones will not fall behind.

Perhaps, we exiles in San Juan feel the ties to our country more strongly than do your subscribers at home. At any rate we thrill over patriotic things and do enjoy the Spirit of '76.

An item in this December number reads: "The Mayflower after her memorable trip across the Atlantic with the Pilgrim Fathers of New England went into the West Indian cotton trade and was lost in a cyclone." As I write these lines I look upon the bay of this West Indian port and see the "Mayflower," now a warship and most beautiful of all converted yachts of the Government—a striking type of the glories achieved and the progress made by our land from the time the "Mayflower" of old plunged into the waters of the West Indies until she appeared again in the same waters bearing a descendant of those Pilgrim Fathers in the person of the governor of the island, the Honorable Charles H. Allen, of Massachusetts.

Very sincerely,

RANSOM P. NICHOLS.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 10, 1901.

EDITOR OF SPIRIT OF '76

Dear Sir:—I send by this mail the "Bridgeport Standard" containing a report of a meeting of the Continental Guards—a private military company of over 80 members, formed, as stated in the constitution, "for the more appropriate observance of patriotic anniversaries especially connected with the Revolutionary War; the encouragement of drills and the art of arms and to perpetuate the traditions of those times."

Descent from those who took part in that struggle for liberty and independence, through whose efforts our Government was founded, is neces-

sary to membership; in that respect it is unique, there being no other military company organized on that basis in our country.

We hope that others will be formed on the same lines not only in this State (Connecticut) but in other States as well.

The annual banquet of the Conn. S. A. R. will be held here on the 22d of February, the anniversary of the birth of one who was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Yours truly

H. F. NORCROSS.

MR. CORNISH,

Seeing to-day the little notice of the Washington miniature in your paper, I write, thinking it may be of interest to you to know that I have also a picture of Washington done by "Sam" Polwell, dated 1761, with pig-tail, also with the Cincinnati judge. It was given by General Washington himself to my great-grandfather, and has always been in my family.

Truly yours,

KATHERINE LIVINGSTON SCHUYLER.

EDITOR OF SPIRIT OF '76,

There is a singular error in Mr. Phillips' speech as given in your December issue, p. 75. The lawyer who defended John Peter Finger in 1735 is said to have been Alexander Hamilton. It should read *Andrew* Hamilton, the Philadelphia lawyer.

Alexander Hamilton was not born until 1757. Yours

W. ABBOTT.

BROOKLYN, Feb., 1901.

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH,

Dear Sir:—I enclose one dollar for renewal of subscription to "The Spirit of '76." I eagerly await its monthly delivery. Every article is instructive and interesting. Sincerely yours,

WM. A. G. HOOTON.

MR. CORNISH,

Dear Sir:—I am most happy to renew my subscription to your valuable little paper. I think it very helpful, and it should be read by every member of our different patriotic societies. Certainly it contains much instructive matter of great interest. Sincerely yours,

FREDERICA C. T. GETCHELL.

Vice Regent Phila. C. D. A. R.

February twelfth, 1901.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 29, 1901.

SPIRIT,

I do not know when my subscription expires, but I want you to see to it that I am on the list not only of the "Spirit" but also I want the reprint of the "Genealogical Register." I have the first number and will continue to be end. Pardon me for suggesting that if your "Register" could be mentioned in such papers as "Mail and Express," "Newport Mercury" and the general magazines, it would greatly increase your circulation.

Very truly,

WM. M. ROBINSON.

TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE:—Information is wanted concerning JAMES MITCHELL (born 1730) and his wife, Elizabeth, who lived in Charlestown, Mass., or some suburb of Boston, in 1775-6.

M. I. STILLE.

Westchester, Pa.

WANTED:—Concerning the family and parentage of Henry Hubbard. Henry Hubbard was living in or near Rochester, N. Y., in 1830. He had a son Jason, daughters Mary Jane and Harriet. Mary Jane married about 1832 or 1834 Thomas Warren (born in Devonshire, England, in 1810), who emigrated to America with his father, John Warren, and brothers, William and Henry. Harriet Hubbard married ——— Potter, and the last knowledge she lived in Philadelphia and Washington and had a son George. Any information thankfully received.

MRS. MINNIE D. WHITEHEAD,

919 W. Court St., Flint, Mich.

Orderly Book, October 16, 1778:—"To-morrow being the glorious anniversary of the surrender of General 'Borgoine' and his troops to the arms of America, under the command of General Gates, it will be commemorated by the firing of thirteen pieces of cannon from the park of artillery at 12 o'clock."

Baker's Washington's Itinerary, contains the above. Can any one furnish information where the orderly book mentioned can be found? Whether in possession of an individual or library.

LEWIS S. PATRICK.

Marinette, Wis.

Desire to correspond with any one descended from Robert Williams and Marjory, his wife of Boston Mass., married about 1690. Children: Martha 1692; Jonathan 1693; Mary, 1701; James, 1702; Jacob, 1703; Elizabeth, 1704; Robert 1705 or 1706; Hephsebeth, 1708; Robert 1709; M. Sarah Pierce.

H. P. WILLIAMS,

Box 3613, Boston, Mass.

R. H. Russell has issued a very important work by Captain A. T. Mahan, U. S. A., retired, the famous author of "The Influence of Sea Power on History." The title of this book is "The War in South Africa," and it has an introduction by Sir John Bourinot, K. C. M. G., L.L.D., Litt. D. Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons and ex-President of the Royal Society of Canada.

This work covers the Boer War in the masterly fashion to be expected of Captain Mahan, and treats the subject from a strategical point of view, and in the calm unprejudiced light which dignifies all of Captain Mahan's military writings. It is elaborately illustrated in black and white and color, with a frontispiece in color by Frederic Remington. In all there are 473 illustrations, including 18 full pages in color and 34 full pages in black and white. Remington, de Thulstrup, Reuter-ahl, Hering, Wenzell and Klepper do the color work, and all of them together with Stevens and Methfessel work in black and white.

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IN response to many requests, the undersigned has had printed in enlarged and improved form, for general sale, an

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designed originally for one of the leading hereditary societies of the United States, to assist applicants in tracing their lineage. It is a sheet 21 by 31 inches in size, representing by means of 275 little silhouettes, a person and seven generations of lineal ancestors, so connected by lines as to show at a glance the descent of each. This enlarged chart affords ample room for inscribing under each figure the name of the ancestor represented and other data. It is a valuable aid in tracing one's pedigree, preventing the confusion of progenitors that so often occurs in genealogical work, and offers an attractive form in which to embody the final results.

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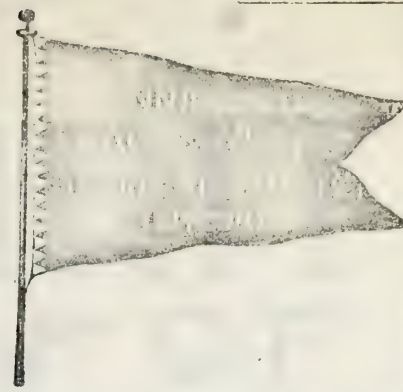
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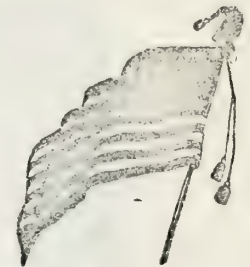
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THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES
INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76
AND COLONIAL TIMES

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BANQUET OF THE PENNA. SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

At the annual meeting and banquet of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the American Revolution, held at the Pittsburgh Club, about 80 members from all parts of the State were present. Immediately after the business session was called to order, the election of officers was taken up, and Colonel Albert J. Logan, who headed the list of Vice Presidents last year, was chosen President. The other officers elected are as follows:

Vice Presidents, William L. Jones, John A. Harper and Henry A. Laughlin, of Pittsburgh; James Denton Hancock, of Franklin; J. S. DuShane, of New Castle, and Rev.

E. D. Warfield, L.L.D., of Easton; Board of Manager, W. Herron, all of Pittsburgh; Secretary, Thomas S. E. Gill, Colonel John P. Penney, F. G. Paulson and J. W. Herron, all of Pittsburgh; Secretary, Thomas S. Brown, of Pittsburgh; Treasurer, John C. Porter, of Alleghany; Registrar, Henry D. Sellers, of Pittsburgh; Chaplain, Rev. W. A. Stanton, D.D., of Pittsburgh; Delegates to the National Convention of the Society to be held in Pittsburgh, April 30th: James D. Hancock, Franklin; James B. Neale, Kittanning; H. K. Gregory, New Castle; Henry R. Ewing, William P. DeArmit and Henry D. Sellers, of Pittsburgh; Alternates, Rev. R. S. Holmes,



Courtesy of Pittsburgh Dispatch.

COLONEL A. J. LOGAN.

D.D., Thomas S. Brown, Albert A. Horne, J. D. Lyon, A. S. Guffey, W. C. Lyne, F. K. Patterson and Joseph R. Paull, all of Pittsburgh.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the coming National Convention reported good progress. It was announced that while the two societies are in no way allied, the local members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution would lend their assistance toward making a success of the social side of the convention. The reports of the various officers showed that the society was in a flourishing condition in every way. A minute on the death of Colonel W. A. Herron was adopted. Colonel Herron was chosen President of the society at the annual meeting last year.

The banquet was held in the club banquet hall and covers were laid for 80 persons. Colonel Logan, as President of the society, acted as toastmaster. The hall was decorated with the flags of the society and the State and National emblems, in addition to a profusion of flowers. Music was furnished by a quartet. The toasts were:

"The Soldier in the American Revolution," Rev. E. D. Warfield, President of Lafayette College and Chaplain General of the society; "Our Country," George W. Guthrie, and "Pennsylvania's Birthday," Thomas S. Brown. Colonel Logan made a short address thanking the society for the honor conferred upon him.



The reports we get from Pennsylvania would indicate that the S. A. R. Society is vigorously at work in preparing for the Meeting of the Congress and Triennial Conclave of the S. A. R., in Pittsburgh, on April 30th and May 1st next.

The program that they have prepared shows that Meetings of the Congress will be held on the mornings of April 30th and May 1st. The evening of April 30th, to be occupied by the Meeting of the Conclave and other Social functions. The evening of May 1st is set apart for a banquet to be tendered to the officers and delegates of the National Congress. A report is having acceptance that the following distinguished and well-known gentle-

Headquarters Sons of the American Revolution



HOTEL SCHENLEY

Pittsburgh, Pa.

This handsomely furnished hotel is situated in the fashionable part of the city opposite the Carnegie Library and will be used as the headquarters of the Society during the Annual Congress, April 30 and May 1st, 1901. The hotel is conducted on the European plan. Terms \$2.00 to \$5.00 per day. The hotel can accommodate all the delegates but those securing rooms now will have more to select from than later.

Address HOTEL SCHENLEY

Pittsburgh, Pa.

men will make addresses at the meeting of the Conclave or the banquet.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, President General.
Hon. John J. Goode, of Virginia.
Hon. James H. White, of Ohio.
Hon. Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey.
Hon. Geo. A. Pearie, of Maryland.
Gov. W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. James Denton Hancock, of Pennsylvania.

A number of other gentlemen with equal distinction and ability as orators have been invited and are expected.

The afternoons of the two days of the Congress have been set apart for sight-seeing and social entertainment.

This would indicate that our compatriots in Pennsylvania are determined that we shall have a good time at the Pittsburgh meeting. The headquarters of the Congress and place of meeting has been fixed at the Hotel Schenley, the leading hotel in the city and one of the finest in the country.

The Pennsylvania Society at their Annual Meeting, held on Washington's Birthday, showed that they had increased their membership almost one hundred.

The New Castle Chapter of the S. A. R., which was organized a little more than a year ago, is reported in a very thriving condition.

Quite a number of applications for rooms at the Hotel Schenley have been received from Delegates by Secretary H. W. C. Gleffer, which would indicate that there is considerable interest in the coming Congress among the delegates and members of the Society.

THE SPIRIT OF '76

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THE Eleventh Annual Congress of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution will meet in Pittsburgh, April 30th and May 1st, at the Hotel Schenley. Col. Albert J. Logan, President of the Pennsylvania Society, was in our office a short time ago, and said that arrangements had been made to give the visiting delegates a good time and that he hoped for a large attendance. As the number of delegates allowed from each state society has been doubled, it is to be expected that a large number will be present. In electing delegates, care should be taken to select members who will go, and if the delegate at the last minute finds he is unable to do so, it should be his duty to see that his alternate would take his place, or that some other member of the society had his credentials who would attend.

The importance of asking for a certificate, when purchasing your ticket, should be impressed upon your mind; even if the saving to you is of no consequence it may save hundreds of dollars to the delegates who travel a long distance. If one hundred certificates are presented to the railroad official at the Congress the delegates will be entitled to a round trip ticket for full fare going, and one-third fare returning.

The Royal Blue "Limited Train" No. 5, leaving Sunday night, or rather early Monday morning, has been selected as the most available for the use of the largest number of delegates.

The Eastern Delegates can leave Boston, at 3 P.M. Sunday or later, and spend the evening in New York, taking their berth in the sleeper at any time after 10 P.M. The train does not leave until 4.30 A.M., reaching Phila., at 7.30, Wilmington; 8.04, Baltimore 9.30, and Washington at 10.50 A.M. At these stations the various state delegates will board the train and journey thence together, along the banks of the Potomac, passing Harpers Ferry; a glimpse of the Shenandoah Valley is had, and then to Cumberland; from here the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad goes through the country made famous by Braddock's defeat, when George Washington covered himself with laurels by his masterly retreat.

Here at Pittsburgh is Fort Duquesne, that Braddock was sent to take from the French in colonial times.

The train reaches Pittsburgh at 6.30 P.M., Central time, in time for dinner and for the Executive Committee to hold their meeting.

Returning, sleeper will be ready for occupancy immediately after the banquet, and will be attached to the train leaving Pittsburgh in the early morning, reaching New York Thursday night.

All the delegates and their friends are cordially invited by the President of the Empire State Society, to

make use of these arrangements, and to communicate with L. H. Cornish, 140 Nassau St., who has the matter in charge.



"COLONIAL Life Among the Puritans" has been received kindly but not frequently by the Patriotic Societies for whose delectation it was constructed. Resolutions commending it have been passed by the Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolution, The Order of Founders and Patriots of America, The Society of Mayflower Descendants and several Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Board of Education of the City of New York has made use of it in the course of free lectures given by them; and several churches have been the scenes of its delivery.

Mrs. John Stanton, who is a prominent member of various patriotic societies, secured it for the Westminster Presbyterian church of West 23rd St., and the novel feature of the choir, led by Mr. Vandewater, singing old-fashioned songs in the gallery by candlelight was appreciated by a numerous audience.

At the Greene Avenue Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, where it was given for the benefit of the Boys' Brigade, the young soldiers acted as a guard at the door and the officers as ushers. When the flags were dropped over the screen at the end of the lecture the brigade stood at salute while the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," were issuing from the phonograph; the Rev. Mr. Overton then presented a flag to the young warriors, who marched down to the basement of the church and gave an exhibition drill.

The pastor of the church has given a series of sermons on the life of Christ, illustrated by stereopticon pictures of Tissot's Life of Christ, which have drawn such crowds that it has been necessary to use camp chairs in the aisles to seat those attending.

For next season a lecture entitled "How to Climb Your Family Tree," will be given to those who desire it. The theme will be the experience of the editor of this paper in tracing his ancestry back to the early settlers and the Mayflower; views of the places he visited and documents found will be shown; and incidentally music will be introduced to make the talk entertaining.

The study of genealogy is a fascinating one, and those who have traced their ancestry back to the Revolution can easily go back to the first settlers if they but know how, and this talk has been arranged to give information to those seeking it.

Sons of the American Revolution

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE BANQUET GIVEN BY THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY S. A. R. IN HONOR OF THE GENERAL BOARD OF MANAGERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, S. A. R., AT BOSTON, MASS., OCTOBER 19, 1900, BY GEN. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, U. S. A., PRESIDENT GENERAL, NATIONAL SOCIETY.

MR. PRESIDENT, MEN OF MASSACHUSETTS, COMPATRIOTS AND FRIENDS:

May I say a word about the purposes and current work of our Society and then another as to the contrast between the first and last battle scenes we celebrate?

If we are to be about our Fathers' business it may be well to remember in great things as in small that "In Union there is strength," an aphorism worth proving in practice. And as a practical, everyday question we may speak of our Society as admirably organized from the neighborhood to the nation for such efficient work as we desire. Surely there is no question after all these years as to how broadly or how earnestly we care to unite and for what purpose; for like our ancestors we desire to form the most perfect union. We have doubly demonstrated during the success of a decade our capacity and zeal to work together in unity; even savages must acquire that habit at least partially, and New England is famous for united effort. The purposes of the Society are announced in its Constitution to be "to perpetuate the memory of the men who, by their services or sacrifices during the war of the American Revolution, achieved the independence of the American people; to unite and promote fellowship among their descendants; to inspire them and the community at large with a more profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers; to encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution; to acquire and preserve the records of the individual services of the patriots of the war, as well as documents, relics and landmarks; to mark the scenes of the Revolution by appropriate memorials; to celebrate the anniversaries of the prominent events of the war; to foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; and to carry out the purposes expressed in the Preamble to the Constitution of our Country and the injunctions of Washington in his Farewell Address to the American people." If there ever was apathy about any of these matters, is not the entire nation aroused now? How can any one of these be still better forwarded? Committees have been authorized to interest themselves in Memorial National Parks and Monuments for our Revolutionary battlefields and forefathers, even if bronze men on horseback have usurped their place. Is our printing used fully and to the best advantage for the cause and for our whole Society? How excellently the marking of the individual graves has progressed in this State is proverbial. It makes the sacred dust proclaim the cause warmest to the living heart. The Nathan Hale school house in Connecticut is secure. The erection of the Maryland monument in New York, and other similar Chapter and State work, gives all compatriots encouragement as far as it is known. Others are in progress and a National Committee to aid in this line of endeavor is authorized. The work upon individual records and their publication by the larger State Societies has proved most gratifying. And every State and member would be glad to see a printed record of such names and descent as may seem due. And the in-

junction to forget not the assembling yourselves together has received spirited exemplification. The indorsement of important publication by the National Society when General Porter was President was a striking illustration of its recognized influence. Of course it is not alone to promote individual or local or State pride or effort, however admirable these may prove in proper bounds, that such a powerful patriotic Society has been energetically organized and has announced such praiseworthy purposes. We are not pignies who must be uplifted upon our fathers' shoulders, nor do we cultivate a narrow conceit. None know better than ourselves that the work of neither fathers nor grandfathers, nor what we ourselves have not done, can be justly called our own. Ours is a "National Society" with a patriotism as broad as our country, our whole country! The stone, which the Sons of Liberty threw into the living waters in Massachusetts, has with increasing circles entirely enveloped the fair land, until there is no part, however remote, where her pure principles and proud history are not revered and her sons honored, and her thoughtful watchfulness does not extend. So it is not unnatural that we all stand staunch and true and like Dumas' heroes "each for all." The weak are sure of a helping hand from the strong. The strong have earned the admiration of the weak. The frontier guards are not abandoned nor forgotten. The ration is issuing and used fairly alike for all. If there is anything that should be done and all united can do it better than one alone, cannot we unite to do it?

In this spirit of concord and concert of action your National Board of Managers has attempted monthly meetings until to-day, which concludes the semi-annual meeting; and printed circulars have shown what resolutions were adopted in an effort to learn what was wished. And possibly we may hope to at least begin, if not to immediately effect it all. More than one hundred compatriots have been asked to aid some of the several undertakings; and every compatriot in the Society may be reached if all are willing to work together for good. The National Registrar tells us that 235 new members have been added in these few months and that almost 10,000 members are on the rolls and doubtless there will be that number before next Congress. A permanent fund has been recommended which it is hoped will ultimately enable the National Society to confidently undertake matters of the first and permanent importance, even if of considerable expense. Our Constitution suggests that we will honor the names of those whose services and sacrifices maintained our liberties in the Revolutionary War.

As one step in this direction, it is suggested that our certificates, as in other similar societies, should show the ancestor's name for whose services eligibility is claimed; which may yet place many thousands of these individual names in the scattered homes of our compatriots, who now encircle the earth from the heart of France to the outposts in China. Some would prefer that also the name of every one of those old worthies, of whom the world in their day was not worthy, should be in the home and hand of every compatriot, and not merely those of the stronger State Societies nor confined to members of their own State, but rather lovingly embracing all of our thousands in and out of the limits of our country. These names of the elect are the best missionaries of our cause and best examples of our purposes. And it is claimed by some that the money expended for the present limited distribution (almost semi-concealment) of these honored names is about enough, if we can wisely agree and unite to work all together, to publish, as if on a single muster roll, and universally distribute the names of all the mem-

bers and their revolutionary ancestry, to every compatriot, North, South, East and West. It would be almost a liberal education to thus distribute the Massachusetts names and deeds; and beyond all question they are well worthy of such broad publicity. And this would not interfere perceptibly with any one.

In the circular showing an illustration of this advantage of combined, instead of wholly disintegrated action, it was intimated that 10,000 copies would approximately cost the same sum as 5,000. The problem is simply a financial one of organized instead of disorganized effort. Of the city department store, instead of separate village shops. And while the National Congress and the stronger States may now obtain all they desire there may be a certain kindly and generous comradeship in all uniting that all may fare alike. It seems a gratifying and timely effort which will make the names more widely and permanently known of those revolutionary fathers at whose feet we lay chaplets of memory and respect, and for whose services we have such regard that we associate our names and honors with theirs: remembering the cause for which they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, which pledge we have not hesitated to make our own.

Liberty is a gift of the gods to be valued above life and to be won only by service as prolonged as Jacob's for Rachel; and yet 'tis of such ethereal form and quality that, like Daphne, it fades as an evanescent flower unless guarded and held securely with constant and pure devotion. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." She has welded this nation into new homogeneity equal to the Swiss Confederation whose Lion of Lucerne proclaims *Helvetorum fidei ac virtuti*; and she is still welding our national panoply in new fires and more refractory metal as our numbers and sphere of influence grow. Our fathers maintained her cause and won laurels from an applauding world; and now our children look to us for a word and sign that they too may acquit themselves like men in this tourney against man's inhumanity to man which makes countless thousands mourn. Like the knocking at the door in Macbeth, we come appealing to the future, and to the conscience and most unselfish emotions of men, and point all the sons of men to the kindly light amidst the encircling gloom, as we stand upon a narrow neck of land between two boundless seas; or stand upon the present narrow bridge between the illimitable past and future.



THE TRULY WOMANLY WOMAN IS PATRIOTIC.

EMILY J. RITCHIE McLEAN, in *New York Herald*.

WHAT is the womanly woman? One who has, above all else, a woman's heart; that is, the heart which is true, is tender, is readily touched, the heart that beats high at knowledge of noble thought, which throbs with unselfish ardor for a great cause, which pulses with pure love for the doer of great deeds.

A woman possessed of such a heart thinks no evil of her kind—longs to assuage suffering, to dry the eyes of grief, to rejoice with those who rejoice and weep with those who weep.

When the exalted sentiment of patriotism finds lodgment in such breast, is not every fine emotion intensified, every sordid one vanquished?

Patriotism is love free from alloy, selfishness eliminated, self-sacrifice sublimated.

When the sun of patriotism rises in a woman's heart all virtues "pure womanly" spring into vernal birth and voluptuous maturity under the glowing rays. No cowardly clinging arms restrain the man who would answer his country's call to warfare, albeit a wrench of anguish tortures a woman's heart when he goes.

COATS OF ARMS FOR D. A. R. ALBUMS.

A NEW idea with some of the Chapters of the D. A. R., is to illustrate their Chapter Album with the coat of arms of the members whose ancestors were entitled to them, thus brightening up the otherwise dull records. Our artist has supplied quite a number for this purpose.



Courtesy of Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Mrs. James R. Mellon, of Pittsburgh, who was elected a national Vice President, has been a member of the society almost since its inception and has always taken an active interest in its affairs. She is a daughter of the late General William Larimer, who was engaged in the banking business in Pittsburgh, half a century ago. Her descent from Revolutionary stock is on her mother's side, through the McMasters and Hughey families. She resides with her husband, the well-known banker, at 400 Negley avenue. About a month ago Mrs. Mellon gave a notable entertainment in the form of a reception for Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, the local Regent; Miss Denny, Regent of the Allegheny County Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Nathaniel Hogg, a former State Regent, and Miss Julia Morgan Harding, President of the Twentieth Century Club.

This is the fine courage of true womanliness, and the tender strength is never sapped when the day of battle comes and she may bind the wounds and soothe the fever of her nation's heroes.

When there are no wars or rumors of wars a woman's home and heart are the citadel of a man's life. There he retires for rest, succor and refreshment in the daily life struggle—for a draught of pure thought, pure motive, pure intention.

Is not genuine patriotism a force in private and in civic life, as well as at "the cannon's mouth"?

When a woman has a big soul, capable of holding a grand emotion, she is the proper conservator of patriotism, whether such patriotism is needed on the tented field or in official life.

Who shall assume to say a woman is less womanly because she is the high priestess of such a faith? No, the womanly woman is not doomed, nor will she be, so long as man lives, loves and believes in her.



HER GRANDFATHER A BIRD.

"A mother gave to her daughter two ancient pillows with the admonition to keep them, as 'the feathers were your great-grandfather's.' The daughter looked thoughtfully at the pillows and was heard to murmur, 'Grandfather was a bird.'"—*Lawrence World*.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

It has established Flag day, June 14, as an annual national observance; it being the anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as a national flag.

"It has secured a law of congress providing for the collection, computation and indexing of all records of all revolutionary soldiers and sailors so far as obtainable.

"It has saved from destruction the old headquarters of Jonathan Turnbull, familiarly called 'Brother Jonathan'; obtained a deed to the premises and established in the building a historical museum.

"It has been the inciting factor that led to the formation of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a splendid organization of patriotic women, now numbering many thousands.

"It has held more than 100 celebrations of different historic events of the revolutionary period.

"Through its various state organizations it has raised funds for the building and dedication of numerous monuments to commemorate battles and soldiers of the war of independence.

"It has decorated with the bronze marker of the Sons of the American Revolution the graves of hundreds of soldiers of the same war, the last resting place of many of whom would have soon been lost.

"It has secured the use of a fire-proof vault in the Smithsonian Institution for the collection and preservation of records of the revolution.

"It has awakened a more general interest in the early history of our country, and finally, it preserves family traditions and records priceless in value to future generations; engenders by its annual meetings and public observances a general interest in the men and measures of the revolutionary times, and the historic service and splendid sacrifices of our fore-fathers for freedom; stimulates by recital of those historical facts, the youth of the country, both native and foreign born, to a better appreciation of the struggles which made this republic possible, a fact that in itself makes them better citizens. It has helped to foster a spirit of national unity by bringing together at annual gatherings by the ties of fraternal friendship men from the North, East, South and West, permitting them to meet together for the advancement of national interests and the accomplishment of common purposes for the benefit of a common country.

"It has by the presentation to public schools of hundreds of framed copies of the Declaration of Independence, the constitution of the United States, of Washington's farewell address, and Stuart's portrait of Washington, and by offering prizes and medals to the school children for the best compositions on men and measures of revolutionary times, given stimulus to the school children of America that cannot but instill in them as they grow older a loftier patriotism and a more exalted appreciation of those inestimable privileges secured to them by the unselfish devotion of the God-fearing liberty-loving men who fought the battles of freedom.

The patriotic society, Sons of the American Revolution, will hold their annual meeting in Pittsburgh, Pa., on April 30, 1901, and indications point to a largely attended meeting. This society has enjoyed a very prosperous year, the membership showing substantial gains in nearly all of the State societies, as itemized in the appended table of increase by States:

Arizona	3	Minnesota	9
Arkansas	2	Missouri	5
California	18	Montana	3
Colorado	5	Nebraska	11
Connecticut	37	New Hampshire	21
Delaware	14	New Jersey	9
Dist. of C.	35	New York	59
Florida	1	Ohio	41
France	0	Oregon	3
Hawaii	1	Pennsylvania	77
Illinois	31	Rhode Island	10
Indiana	19	South Dakota	1
Iowa	22	Tennessee	52
Kansas	6	Texas	5
Kentucky	1	Utah	7
Louisiana	0	Vermont	0
Maine	18	Virginia	5
Maryland	11	Washington	3
Massachusetts	92	Wisconsin	16
Michigan	13		

This total added to the membership at the beginning of the year indicates a gross membership of 10,337 for the Society, instead of or a possible gain of about 700, being approximately 7 per cent., or equalling last year, but hardly the year before.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1901.

COL. C. KINGSBURY MILLER,

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your favor of 9th instant, I beg to advise that if you will bring the flag matter to my attention at the beginning of the 57th Congress, in December, next, I will take pleasure in introducing a bill for the purpose indicated in your letter, and will do what I can to secure early and favorable action thereon.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) BOIS FENROSE.

Indiana, Washington and Oregon have passed flag laws.

The Empire State Society has appointed the following committee, Rev. Henry E. Mott, Rev. Jesse L. Hulbert, Edward Payson Cone, Trueman G. Avery and Louis H. Cornish, to arrange for a series of lectures on patriotic subjects, to be given at the Pan-American Exposition during the summer. Eloquent speakers will be secured.

The entertainment committee are working to make the social features of the society so desirable that a large increase in membership will be the result of their efforts.

For April, an afternoon visit will be made to Governors Island, where Old Castle William, with its relics will be inspected.

For the regular meeting on May 21st, trolley cars will leave the Brooklyn Bridge, at 3 P.M., and the members and their friends will be taken to the Marine and Field Club at Bath Beach, as the guests of Walter S. Logan, the President of the Society.

The Business Men's Association of Saratoga Springs, through Compatriot Kelsey, have invited the Society to visit that place, and arrangements are being made to do so.

The annual banquet and several meetings were held at the rooms of the Aldine Association, 5th Ave and 18th St., and were enjoyed by those present. A well-deserved tribute was given the Registrar, Teunis G. Hunting, for his long and faithful service in this office.



KING WASHINGTON DRAMATIZED.

The experiment of representing Washington on the stage, as a character in a play, is being made in a dramatized version of King Washington, the historical romance recently published by the Lippincotts. The company organized for this purpose is of high artistic merit, being composed of such artist as Maude Granger, who will represent Martha Washington. Scenery and costumes have been prepared especially for this purpose and have been carefully studied, so as to give an accurate idea of the period of 1782.

The play opens with a banquet scene at the Jumel mansion, in New York City, then the headquarters of the British commander-in-chief, at which time a plot was perfected to attempt to kidnap Washington, who was then at Newburgh, sixty miles up the Hudson. In this plan the Tories at Newburgh were to participate, to be led by a spy—one Louis Paschal, a half French, half Indian body servant of the notorious General Prescott. A Tory by the name of Ettrick, who lived about four miles south of Newburgh, was to be the leading spirit in this affair, and the attempt was to be made at a dinner at his house, to which the American Commander was to be invited. This incident is brought out in the play; but through the intervention of Ettrick's patriotic daughter, Margaret, the well-laid plan goes astray, and Ettrick, not Washington, becomes the prisoner.

The play also deals with another incident of Washington's life while at Newburgh—the attempt to make him king. This affair, which is given in some detail in Sparks' History of Washington, is graphically portrayed. In 1782 the war was lingering along, with no immediate prospect of peace. The troops, then in camp near Newburgh, had not been paid for over a year, and were ragged and discontented, almost to the point of mutiny. The officers of the American army were outspoken in their censure of Congress. This condition led to conferences in which the thought was freely expressed that if a monarchy were established and if Washington were made king, the needs of the army would not be neglected. They finally decided to present this plan to Washington, and they enlisted the assistance of Col. Lewis Nicols, a personal friend of Washington, to draw up the paper. This was done at Steuben's headquarters, at the Verplanck House, near Fishkill, and after it was carefully considered and approved by the American officers, it was forwarded, on May 22, 1782, to General Washington. Fortunately for the cause of American liberty Washington was proof against this flattery, and sent back an indignant refusal.

The book from which this dramatized version has been made is the joint work of Miss Adelaide Skeel, who is the regent of the Chapter of D. A. R. at Newburgh, and of William H. Brearley, once the editor of the SPIRIT OF '76. The dramatization is the work of Mr. Robert Lewis Weed, of New York City, a well-known dramatic writer.

FANTON. Schenck's Hist. of Fairfield, Conn., 367; Bergen's Hist. of Kings County, N. Y., 112.

FAREWELL:—George Farewell, of Salem, had practised law several years, was made Clerk of the Court 1687, at Ipswich. He was imprisoned at the Revolution of 1689.

REFERENCES:—Lapham's Hist. of Bethel, Me., 529; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 140.

FARGO:—Moses Fargo, of New London, 1690, a smith, by wife Sarah, had Moses, 1691, and eight others, whose names are not known.

REFERENCES:—Young's Hist. of Warsaw, N. Y., 257; Pompey, N. Y., Reunion, 373; Caulkin's Hist. of New London, Conn., 373; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 140.

FARLEY:—George Farley, of Woburn, married 1641, Christian Births; who probably died soon; petitioned with many others for religious liberty 1655, removed to Billerica, before 1655, had married 1643, and by wife Beatrice, had James, 1643; Caleb, 1645; Mary, 1647; Timothy, and perhaps more children at Woburn; at Billerica, by wife Christian, had Samuel, 1655; and Mehitable, 1656; member of the Baptist church at Boston, where the spelling is Farlow. He died 1693.

MICHAEL FARLEY, of Ipswich, sent over, 1675, from England, by Richard Saltonstall, to have care of his fulling mill; had sons Meshack and Michael.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Sewall's Hist. of Woburn, 611; Hammiatt Papers of Ipswich, 96; Hazen's Hist. of Billerica, 47; Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, 65.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Cushman's Hist. of Sheeps-cott, Me., 378; Worcester's Hist. of Hollis, N. H., 373; Mellick's Story of an Old Farm, 683; Richmond, Va., Standard, II, 14; Hubbard's Hist. of Stanstead County, Canada, 173; Meade's Old Families of Va., Carter Family Tree; Tuttle Gen., XXXV; Amer. Ancestry, IV, 223; V, 112.

FARMAN:—Ralph Farman, came from London, a barber-surgeon 1635 aged 32, in the "James," with wife Alice, 28; children, Mary, 7; Thomas, 4; and Ralph, 2; but I find nothing of his residence or death, and think it not improbable that he was one of the first settlers of Andover, and his name was Farnum or Farnham.

THOMAS FARMAN, was of Milford, 1658, and may not have been son of the preceding.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 140.

FARMER:—Edward Farmer, of Billerica, son of John, of Ansley, or Anceley, near Atherstone, in Warwickshire, came in 1671 or 2, with his mother Isabella, a widow who married Elder Thomas Wiswall, of Newton, outlived him and died 1686, at the house of her son. He brought, perhaps, sister Isabella, and brother Thomas, certainly wife Mary, daughter Sarah, born about 1669; and probably John, 1671; had here Edward, 1674; Mary, 1675; Barbara, at Woburn, 1678; Elizabeth, 1680; Thomas, 1683; and Oliver, 1686; was a useful townsman. His wife died 1719, aged about 76, and he died 1727, aged 87.

JOHN FARMER, of Boston, a soldier, killed in the great fight of Philip's war 1675.

JOHN FARMER, of Concord, had daughter Isabel, was of Charlestown, 1677.

THOMAS FARMER, of Billerica, 1675, probably brother

of Edward, perhaps came with him, is not heard of after 1681, may have gone home.

In the Royal Charter for Virginia, 1609, are found John and George Farmer, gentlemen.

REFERENCES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Secomb's Hist. of Amherst, 582; Coffin's Hist. of Boscawen, 524; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, 566; Morrison's Hist. of Windham, 529.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Whitehead's Hist. of Perth Amboy, N. J., 92; Hazen's Hist. of Billerica, Mass., 49; Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, Mass., 65; Ball's Hist. of Lake County, Ind., 292; Amer. Ancestry, VII, 221; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., vol. I, 22, 360; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 141; Farmer Family.

FARNAM. Whitemore Gen., 545; Amer. Ancestry, VII, 227.

FARDEN:—Berger's Kings Co., N. Y., 112.

FARNHAM:—Ralph Farnham (Farnam or Farnum), Andover, married 1658, Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Holt, had Sarah, born 1661; Ralph, 1662; John, 1664; Henry, 1666, who died 1683; Hannah, 1668; besides Thomas, Ephraim, and perhaps others; and died 1692.

HENRY FARNHAM, Roxbury, artillery company 1644, freeman 1645; perhaps went to Long Island, thence to Conn.; certainly was at Killingworth 1666, and died there 1700, leaving only son, Peter.

JOHN FARNHAM, Dorchester, freeman 1640; perhaps brother of the preceding; probably one of the founders of the Second Church at Boston, 1650; by wife Elizabeth, had Elizabeth; who married 1657, Joshua Carwithee; Jonathan, born 1639; Hannah, 1642; Joanna, 1645; and Rachel, who married Thomas Martyn.

JOHN FARNHAM, Andover, married 1667.

REBECCA KENT, daughter of Stephen Kent, of Newbury, had John, born 1670, died next year; and David, died 1687. Perhaps he had second wife, Mary Tyler, and by her, Ann, who died 1696.

JOHN FARNHAM, Boston, married 1654, probably as second wife, Susanna, daughter of Thomas Arnold, of Watertown, had John, born 1655; freeman 1671; a daughter Joanna, married James English, 1658.

JOSEPH FARNHAM, Boston, freeman 1674.

SAMUEL FARNHAM, Andover, perhaps brother of Ephraim, and son of Thomas, the first, married Hannah Holt, 1698.

THOMAS FARNHAM, Andover, probably brother of Ralph, married 1660, Elizabeth Sibborus, who died 1683; freeman 1669; and died 1686, aged about 53.

REFERENCES:—Aldrich's Hist. of Walpole, N. H., 246-8; Whitman Gen., 545; Barry's Hist. of Hanover, Mass., 310; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., II, 221; American Ancestry, II, 37; IV, 177, 221; VI, 133; VII, 53, 227; Farnham Gen. (1886), 91 p., (1889) 141 p.; Redfield Gen., 64-7; McKeen's Hist. of Bradford, Vt., 377-80; Runnel's Hist. of Sanbornton, N. H., 274-6; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Conn., II, 249; Wentworth Gen. I, 443-5; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 142.

FARNSWORTH:—Joseph Farnsworth, Dorchester, freeman 1630, by wife Elizabeth had Mary born 1637; Hannah, 1638; Rebecca, 1640; and Ruth, 1642; besides Joseph, Samuel, and perhaps others by second wife, Mary Long; was selectman 1647, and died 1660.

MATTHIAS FARNSWORTH, of Lynn and Groton, an early proprietary freeman 1670, and selectman, by wife Mary had Joseph, born 1657, died at 17 years; Mary, 1660, at Lyon; and at Groton had Samuel, 1669, and probably others. He died 1689, aged 77.

REFERENCES:—Bass' Hist. of Braintree, Vt., 132; Butler's Hist. of Groton, Mass., 395-9; Chandler's Hist. of Stanley, Mass., 409-12; American Ancestry, VI, 44; Farnsworth Gen. (1891), 122 pages; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 143; Farrow's Hist. of Islesborough, Me., 204; Green's Groton, Mass., Epitaphs, 239-41; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 550; Saunderson's Charlestown, N. H., 333-45; Green's Groton, Mass., Settlers, 4-7; Washington, N. H., Hist., 396-406; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gen., I, 340.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Abbot's Andover, 34; Pierce's Hist. of Grafton, 477-9; Barry's Hist. of Hanover, 310.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Bouton's Hist. of Concord, 655-61; Hayward's Hist. of Gilsuni, 306; Leonard's Hist. of Dublin, 333; Secomb's Hist. of Amherst, 582; Smith's Hist. of Peterborough, 68.

MAINE.—Lapham's Hist. of Rumford, 324-9; Lapham's Hist. of Woodstock, 215; Joslin's Hist. of Poultney, Vt., 257-9; Whitmore's Copps Hill Epitaphs; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 142.

FARQUHAR:—Thomas Family, of Maryland, 78.

FARR:—Benjamin Farr, Lynn, son of George, freeman 1691, married, 1680, Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Burrill, had Elizabeth, born 1682; Mary, 1684; and perhaps others.

GEORGE FARR, Salem, came in the fleet with Higginson, 1629, became farmer at Lynn, freeman 1635, died 1662, leaving wife Elizabeth, who died, 1687, and children, John, who died 1672; Lazarus, who died 1669; Benjamin; Joseph; Mary; Martha; Elizabeth; and Sarah.

JAMES FARR, Newport, 1638.

REFERENCES:—Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., II, 222; Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, Mass., 369; Read's Hist. of Swansey, N. H., 336; Dunster Gen., 195; American Ancestry, IV, 218; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 144.

FARRABAS:—Daniel Farrabas, Cambridge, Concord, and Marlborough, married 1660, Rebecca Perriman, who died 1677; and he married, 1679, Dorothy Rediat. By first wife he had Daniel, born 1664; Thomas, 1667; Elizabeth, 1669; Rebecca, at Concord, 1672; by the second wife, had John, born at Marlborough, 1681; Isaac, 1682; and Jonathan, 1684; he died 1687. His widow married Alexander Stewart, 1688.

REFERENCES:—Page's Cambridge, 541; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 144.

FARRAH. Clargy's Farrah Disc. (1847).

FARRAN. Temple's Palmer, Mass., 445.

FARRAND. Cothven's Woodbury, 544; Kitchell-Gen., 35-42; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 144.

FARRAR:—George Farrar, Lancaster, son of Jacob, married, 1692, Mary Holt, of Concord; had Joseph; Daniel; George, born 1705; and Samuel, 1708.

JACOB FARRAR, Lancaster, son of the Jacob who was killed by the Indians, 1675, born in England about

1643, by wife Hannah had Jacob, born 1669; George, 1670; Joseph, 1672; and John.

JOHN FARRAR, Lancaster, 1653, brother of the preceding, perhaps was also of Woburn, had there Mary, born 1656; Jacob, 1657; died 1679; Isaac, 1659, died in a few days; Joanna, 1661; Mercy, 1663; Hannah, 1668; and Isaac, 1671. He died 1690.

THOMAS FARRAR, Lynn, 1639, whose wife Elizabeth died 1681, had Thomas; Sarah; Hannah; Susanna, born 1659; Peleg and Melitable, twins, 1660, died soon; and Elizabeth, who died young; was freeman 1690, and died 1694.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Barry's Hist. of Framingham, 2461; Bond's Hist. of Watertown, 728; Sewall's Hist. of Woburn, 611; Ward's Hist. of Shrewsbury, 279; Stearn's Hist. of Ashburnham, 698.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Blood's Hist. of Temple, 218; Hayward's Hist. of Gilsun, 306; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, 567; Kidder's Hist. of New Ipswich, 358-73; Lancaster's Hist. of Gilmanton, 264; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, 551-5; Stearn's Hist. of Rindge, 519.

MAINE.—Lapham's Hist. of Paris, 596; Lapham's Hist. of Woodstock, 216.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:—American Ancestry, II, 154; Farrar Family (1853) 45 pages; Hemenway's Vermont Gaz., V, 85; Humphrey's Gen., 448; Neill's Virginia Carolorum, 182; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., III, 212; VI, 313-28; Potter's Old Families of Concord, Mass., Richmond, Va., Standard; Southern Bivouac (1886), 646; Washington, N. H., History, 407; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 144.

FARRELL. Pearson's Schenectady, 67; Temple's Hist. of Palmer, Mass., 458.

FARREN. Dodd's E. Haven, Conn., 118.

FARRINGTON:—Edmund Farrington, Lynn, from Olney, in Bucks, England, came in the Hopewell, 1635, aged 47, with wife Elizabeth, and children, Sarah, 14; Matthew, 12; John, 11; and Elizabeth, 8; was one of the first projectors of settlement on Long Island, 1640, perhaps went thither, but returned to Lynn, and died there 1671.

JOHN FARRINGTON, Dedham, married, 1650, Mary, daughter of William Bullard, the first, had Mary, born 1651; Sarah, 1652; John, 1654; Nathaniel, 1656; Elizabeth, 1660; Hannah, 1662; Daniel, 1664; Judith, 1666; Abigail, 1668; Benjamin, 1672; and Joseph, 1681; was freeman 1668, and died before 1686, leaving widow.

REFERENCES.

MAINE.—Eaton's Annals of Warren, 540; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, II, 222.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Cochrane's Hist. of Antrim, 489; Hist. of Washington, 406; Livermore's Hist. of Wilton, 365.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:—Abbott's Andover, 29; Farrington Gen. (1880) 24 p.; Bolton's Westchester Co., N. Y., 732; Groton's Histor. Series, XIX, 22; Hill's Dedham, Mass., Records; Ruttenber's Hist. of Orange Co., N. Y., 405-7; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 145.

FARRER. Davis' Plymouth, Mass., 105.

FARROW:—George Farrow, Ipswich, 1637, married, February 16, 1644, Anna Whitmore, perhaps daughter of the first John, had Mary, born 1645;

Martha, 1647; and George, 1650. He was, perhaps, the man killed by the Indians at Wells, 1670.

JOHN FARROW, Hingham, came from Hingham, England, 1635, with wife Frances, and one child, Mary; had here John, born 1639; Remember, baptized 1642; Hannah, 1648; and Nathan, born 1654; he died 1687. His widow died the next year.

REFERENCES:—Bangor Hist. Mag., V, 173-7, 236; Farrow's Hist. of Islesborough, Me., 205-8; Deane's Scituate, Mass., 268.

FARWELL:—Henry Farwell, Concord, freeman 1639, had wife Olive, son Joseph, born 1641; James, perhaps Henry; John; Mary; Olive; and Elizabeth; removed to Chelmsford, and died there 1670.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Butler's Hist. of Groton, 399; Chandler's Hist. of Shirley, 413-5; Stearns' Hist. of Ashburnham, 698; Fox's Hist. of Dunstable, 242.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, 568; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, 555; Saunderson's Charlestown, 345-52; Washington Hist., 408-11.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:—American Ancestry, III, 109; IV, 188; VII, 222; Bangor Hist. Mag., V, 36; Dunstable, Mass., Bi-Centen., 95-118, 122-30; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., II, 222; Farwell Gen. (1879) 254 p.; Hammett Papers, Ipswich, Mass., 101; Joslin's Hist. of Poultney, Vt., 259; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXXV, 275; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 147.

FASSETT, JOHN, Dedham, freeman, 1654.

NATHANIEL FASSETT, Concord, N. H., 1666.

PATRICK FASSETT, Malden, had Joseph, born 1672; removed to Billerica.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Hazen's Hist. of Billerica, 51; Brown's Bedford, 9; Hodgman's Hist. of Westford, 446; Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, 66; Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, 370.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:—Coverly's Pittsford, Vt., No. 70; Jennings' Bennington, Vt., Mem. (1869); Montague Gen., 350-3, 454; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 556-60.

FAULKNER:—David Faulkner, Boston, perhaps son or brother of Thomas, of the same, by wife Mary, had Martha, born 1653; Mary, 1654; Thomas, 1656.

EDMUND FAULKNER, Andover, married 1648, as the record shows, but Farmer says in year previous, Dorothy Robinson, who died 1668; had Francis, born 1651; and John, 1654; probably several others, and died 1687. Mary, who married Joseph Marble, 1671; and Hannah, who married, 1689, Pasco Chubb, were perhaps his daughters.

REFERENCES:—Bangor Hist. Mag., V, 191; Hazen's Hist. of Billerica, Mass., 52; Morrison Gen., 175; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 147.

FAUNCE:—John Faunce, Plymouth, came in the "Ann," 1623; married, 1633, Patience, daughter of George Merton, had Priscilla, who married Joseph Warren; Mary, who married, 1658 William Harlow; Patience, who married, 1661, John Holmes; Sarah, who married, 1663, Edward Dotey; Thomas, born about 1647; Elizabeth, 1648, died next year; Mercy, 1651, who married, 1667, Nathaniel Holmes; John, who died, 1654; and Joseph, 1653. He died January 18, 1687.

REFERENCES:—Freeman's Hist. of Cape Cod, Mass., II, 153; Lapham's Hist. of Norway, Me., 500; Lapham's Hist. of Paris, Me., 507; Davis' Landmarks, 106; Mitchell's Hist. of Bridgewater, Mass., 373; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 148; Spooner Gen., I, 442, 456-8.

FAUNTLEROY. DeBow's Review, XXXVI, 130; Jones' Gen. (1891), 167-81; Meade's Old Churches of Va., II, 478-81.

FAVOR:—Philip Favor, Salisbury, married, 1689, Mary, daughter of John Osgood; had Richard, born 1690; John, 1692; and Ann, 1696.

REFERENCES:—Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, 569; Lapham's Hist. of Norway, Me., 500.

FAWCETT. Norton's Knox Co., Ohio.

FAWNE:—John Fawne, Ipswich, freeman 1635, had wife Elizabeth, and one of his daughters married Robert Clement. Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 149.

FAWER:—Barnabas Fawer (or Fower), Dorchester, came 1635, in the "James," from Bristol, with Rev. Richard Mather; was an assessor in 1638; by wife Dinah, who perhaps came with him from England, had, besides other children, Eleazer, born 1642. His wife died 9 days after; and for second wife he took, 1643, Grace, sister of Jonathan Negose; removed to Boston, and died 1654. His widow married John Johnson, of Roxbury.

REFERENCES:—Young's Chronicle of Mass., 450; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 148.

FAXON:—Thomas Faxon (or Fanson), Braintree, freeman 1657, representative 1669; had Thomas and Richard, both perhaps brought from England, and died 1680. He had married, 1670, Sarah, widow of William Savil, who died 1697.

REFERENCES:—Faxon Gen. (1843), 24 p. (1860), 2d edit. (1880), 377 p.; Durries' Steel Gen., 66; Tuttle Family of Conn., 92-4; Kingman's N. Bridgewater, Mass., 509; Vinton Gen., 311-7; Vinton's Richardson Gen., 426; Washington, N. H., History, 411-3; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 149.

FAY:—John Fay, Marlborough, came in the "Speedwell," 1656, from London, a youth of 8 years, living at Watertown; by wife Mary had David, who died 1676; and the mother died not long after. He married, 1678, Susanna, widow of Joseph Morse, eldest daughter of William Shattuck, had David, again, 1679. Gershom, 1681; Ruth, 1684; and Deliverance, 1680.

RICHARD FAY, Dorchester, 1634.

WILLIAM FAY, Boston, 1643.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Ballou's Hist. of Milford, 741; Hudson's Marlborough, 359-61; Hyde's Hist. of Brimfield, 399; Hazen's Hist. of Billerica, 148; Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, 370-5; Pierce's Hist. of Grafton, 479; Ward's Hist. of Shrewsbury, 281.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Aldrich's Walpole, 248-50; Hill's Hist. of Mason, 202; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, 560-2.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:—Buckminster's Hasting Gen., 116-8; Jennings' Hist. of Bennington, Vt., 255-63; Rice Gen.; Young's Hist. of Chautauqua Co., N. Y., 507; Spooner Gen., I, 94, 299-322; Walworth's Hyde Gen., 479; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 149.

FAYREWEATHER. Orcutt's Hist. of Bridgeport; Orcutt's Hist. of Stratford, Conn., 1202.

FEAKE:—Henry Feale, Lynn, 1630, freeman 1634, removed about 1637 to Sandwich, was representative 1643-4; had daughter Elizabeth, who married, 1654, John Dillingham; removed to Newtown, L. I., about 1656.

ROBERT FEAKE, Watertown, 1630; came probably in the fleet with Winthrop, made freeman in that year; married, 1632, Elizabeth, widow of Henry Winthrop, daughter of Thomas Fones, of London; was representative 1635-6, and died 1663.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 150.

FEARING:—John Fearing, Hingham, from Cambridge, England, it is said, came 1638, in the "Diligent," was selectman 1648, constable 1650, freeman 1652; and died 1665. He had, by wife Margaret, John, Israel, baptized 1644; Mary, baptized 1647; and Sarah, 1649.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, VIII, 143; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, Mass., 106-8; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 150.

FEARNE. Smith's Hist. of Delaware Co., 462.

FEARS. Babson's Hist. of Gloucester, 281.

FEATHERLY. Amer. Ancestry, I, 27.

FEENEY. Temple's Palmer, Mass., 459.

FEERO. Munsell's Hist. of Albany, N. Y., IV, 121.

FEILD. Goode Gen., 244; Slaughter's Bristol Parish, Va., 173-7.

FEKE. Bunker's L. I. Gens., 202.

FELCH:—Henry Felch, Watertown, 1642, Reading, 1647, may have been at Gloucester earlier, had Hannah, born 1650; Mary, 1653; Elizabeth, 1655, died at 2 yrs.; John, 1660. He removed to Boston; by wife Elizabeth had Henry, and died 1670, leaving widow.

REFERENCES:—Babson's Hist. of Gloucester, Mass., 93; Eaton's Hist. of Reading, Mass., 71; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., 542; Felch Gen. (1881), 98 pp.; Cogswell's Hist. of Hemicker, N. H., 506; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, N. H., 570; Amer. Ancestry, IX, 140; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 150.

FELL REFERENCES:—Babson's Gloucester, Mass., 323; Orcutt's Hist. of Torrington, Conn., 689; Waldo's Hist. of Lollard, Conn., 75; Davis' Hist. of Bucks Co., Pa., 278; Fell Gen. (1891), 555 pp., Kulp's Wyoming Valley Families.

FELLOWS:—Richard Fellows, Hartford, 1643; removed 1659 to Springfield, soon to Northampton, and to Hatfield in 1661; died, 1663, leaving widow Ursula, and children, Richard, killed by the Indians 1675; Samuel, died unmarried; Sarah; and Mary.

SAMUEL FELLOWS, Salisbury, freeman 1645; by wife Ann had Samuel, born 1647; and he died, 1698.

WILLIAM FELLOWS, Ipswich, 1642, came in the "Planter," 1635, aged 24, had Ephraim, Samuel, Joseph, Isaac, Mary, Elizabeth, Abigail and Sarah, the last born 1657. From his will, probated 1677, it seems he left widow, but her name is not given, nor is it said whether she was mother of all the children.

REFERENCES:—Coffin's Hist. of Boscoven, N. H., 526; Dow's History of Hampton, N. H., 706; Corliss' Hist. of No. Yarmouth, Me.; Amer. Ancestry, I, 27; II, 37; IV, 188; Stearns' Hist. of Ashburnham, Mass., 699; Hammett Papers, Ipswich, Mass., 100; Savage's Hist. of Hampton, N. H., 706; Corliss' Hist. of No. Gen. Dict., II, 151.

FELSHAW. Davis' Gen., 48.

FELMINGHAM:—Francis Felmingham (or Fellingham), Salem, 1637, came from Brampton, England, aged 32 in that year, by the "Mary Ann," from Yarmouth. Felt says that next year he had a grant of 200 acres at what is now Wenham; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 151.

FELT:—George Felt, Charlestown, 1633, lived on the Malden side; married Elizabeth, daughter of widow Prudence Wilkinson; before 1663 had removed to Casco, Me., but soon after 1689, if not earlier, went back to Malden, and died there 1693, aged 92. By wife Elizabeth, had Elizabeth, George and Mary, all baptized 1640, and Moses, 1641. Rev. Joseph B. Felt, the historian of Salem, is supposed to be of this family, but he thinks the line cannot be traced.

REFERENCES:—Blood's Hist. of Temple, N. H., 219; Smith's Hist. of Peterborough, N. H., 70-2; Corliss' North Yarmouth, Me.; Lapham's Hist. of Woodstock, Me., 217; Amer. Ancestry, III, 127; Driver Gen., 471; Felt Gen. (1893), 568 pp.; Hammett Papers, Ipswich, Mass., 103; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 151.

FELTHOUSEN. Pearson's Hist. of Schenectady.

FELTON:—Benjamin Felton, Salem, 1635, freeman 1639; by wife Mary had John, baptized 1640; Remember, 1643; and Benjamin, 1641.

NATHANIEL FELTON, Salem, 1633, a youth of 17 years, a brother of Benjamin, went back to England 1634, came over again next year, and died 1705, in his 90th year, leaving John, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Ruth and Hannah. He had also, at Salem, baptized Mary, 1651, died young; Mary, again, 1658; and Susanna, 1665.

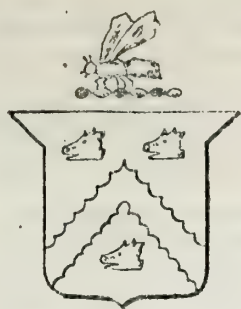
REFERENCES:—Ballou's Hist. of Milford, Mass., 742; Hudson's Hist. of Marlborough, Mass., 361-6; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H.; Secomb's Hist. of Amherst, N. H., 583; Felton Gen. (1868), (1877), 19 p.; (1886), 260 p.; Amer. Ancestry, V, 74; Cunliffe Gen., 75; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 151.

FELTZ. Amer. Ancestry, II, 38.

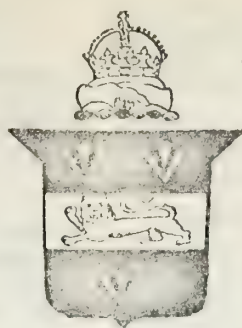
FENDERSON. Dearborn's Parsonsfield.

FENIMORE. Amer. Ancestry, I, 27; Penn Magazine, XVI, 377.

FENN:—Benjamin Fenn, of Dorchester, came, perhaps, 1630, in the "Mary and John," although his name is not mentioned before 1638, soon after which he removed to New Haven, and to Milford; had two wives, of whom first was Sarah, daughter of Sylvester Baldwin, who died 1663, and in 1664 he married Susanna Ward. Of the children, Benjamin, baptized 1640; Joseph, 1642; Sarah, 1645; Mary, 1647; and Martha, 1650; were of the first wife; Samuel, 1660, died soon; Samuel, again, 1667, died young; Susanna, 1669; Samuel, again, baptized 1671; and James, born 1672, were of the second wife. He was representative



ABERCROMBIE



AMBLER



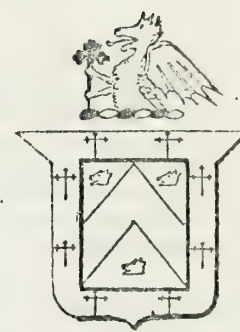
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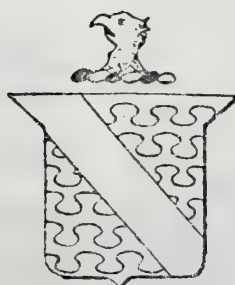
AMES



ALSTON



ALLEN



AMORY



APTHORP

1653, and died 1672. His estate was large in this country and in Bucks Co., England.

REFERENCES:—Baldwin Gen., 50, 510; Gregg's Penn Gen. (1884); Amer. Ancestry, II, 38; III, 210; Davis' Hist. of Wallingford, Conn., 743; Jessup Gen., 315-8; Tuttle Gen., 516; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 152; 3 Mass. Hist. Collection, X, 13.

FENNER:—Arthur Fenner, of Providence, born in England, 1622, as is said, freeman 1655, swore allegiance 1667, was captured in Philip's War 1676. He had for second or third wife, Howlong, daughter of William Harris, married 1684.

JOHN FENNER, of Saybrook, had Phoebe, born 1673, certainly another daughter, and perhaps more children; died 1709, leaving wife Sarah, and one daughter, married to Gershom Palmer, and another to David Buell.

ROBERT FENNER, of Stamford, 1641.

THOMAS FENNER, of Bramford, or Wethersfield, died 1647.

WILLIAM FENNER, of Providence, brother of Arthur, was there in 1645. From one of these brothers descends Gov. Fenner.

REFERENCES:—Fenner Gen. (1886-7), 43 p.; R. I. Hist. Mag., VII, 161-83; VIII; R. I. Col. Records, Vol. I; Austin's Ancestries, 23; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 74; Pompey, N. Y., Reunion, 302-4; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 153.

FENNO. Guild's Stiles' Gen., 89; Stearns' Hist. of Rindge, N. H., 520; Lapham's Hist. of Bethel, Me., 531; Jackson's Hist. of Newton, Mass.

FENTON:—Robert Fenton, of Woburn, by wife Dorothy, had Robert, born 1688, and Frances, 1690; and probably removed.

REFERENCES:—Fenton Gen. (1867), 34 pp.; Paul's Hist. of Wells, Vt., 86; Hyde's Hist. of Briarfield, Mass., 400; Temple's Hist. of Palmer, Mass., 446; Wales, Mass., Centennial, 20; Cleveland's Yates Co., 145; Young's Chautauqua Co., N. Y., 248, 358.

FENWICK:—George Fenwick, of Saybrook, came in 1636 to Boston, from England; not, as often said, in 1635; went home the same year or the following, but came back with his wife and children, 1639, arriving at New Haven in two ships, the first and perhaps the last that ever came direct to that port from England. He had been a lawyer in England, and in high esteem for capacity and honor. He was of the ancient house of Fenwick, and enjoyed much influence in Parliament. His wife Alice died here; of the family we know only his sister Elizabeth, who married Capt. John Cuttick, 1648, and daughters Elizabeth; Dorothy; and Mary. His first wife was the Lady Alice, widow of Sir John Boteler, and daughter of Sir Edward Apsley. He died at Berwick, about 1657. Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 153; 3 Mass., Hist. Collec., I, 184.

FERGUSON:—Archibald Ferguson (or Ferginsson), of Marblehead, married Mary, daughter of Moses Maverick, baptized 1640-1, died 1655-6; he died about 1698.

DANIEL FERGUSON, of Kittery, died 1676, leaving widow Mary.

HERBERT FERGUSON, of Springfield, took oath of allegiance, 1678.

REFERENCES:—N. E. Gen. Register, VIII, 270; Bedford, N. H., Centenn., 299; Egle's Penn. Gen., 189-

93; Gibb's Hist. of Blandford, Mass., 62; Smith's Hist. of Peterborough, N. H., 73-8; Temple's Hist. of Whately, Mass., 228; Amer. Ancestry, II, 38; Cleveland's Hist. of Yates Co., N. Y., 334; Marshall Gen. (1884), 44-7; Powers' Hist. of Sangamon Co., Ill., 295; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 154; Robertson's Pocahontas Descendants.

FERNALD:—Reginald Fernald, of Portsmouth, 1631, sent over by Capt. Mason, the patentee, is the first surgeon among New Hampshire settlers, was of the grand jury, 1643, recorder 1654; died 1656, leaving wife Joanna, and sons, John, Samuel, William and Thomas.

THOMAS FERNALD, of Portsmouth, 1631, perhaps brother of the preceding.

REFERENCES:—Dearborn's Hist. of Parsonsfield, Me.; Adams' Annals of Portsmouth, 19; Amer. Ancestry, III, 193; VI, 157, 180; Jordan's Leighton Gen.; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 154.

FERNESIDE:—John Ferneside (or Ferniside), of Duxbury, 1643, married Elizabeth, daughter of Comfort Starr, but had his first child Jacob, 1642, record at Boston, perhaps after removal thither; also Mary, 1646; Hannah, 1650; Lydia, 1653; Elizabeth, 1658, and Ruth, 1661. Of these children only three were alive 1659, when Grandfather Starr made his will. His widow died 1704, aged 83. Hannah married, 1673, Reuben Hull, of Portsmouth.

REFERENCE:—Winsor's Hist. of Duxbury, Mass., 93, 258; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 154.

FERNAM:—Robert Fernam, of Oyster Bay, L. I., 1664, a commissioner for Connecticut.

FERNIS:—Benjamin Fernis, of Salem, 1640; possibly the name may be Ferris. Felt; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 154.

FEROE. Amer. Ancestry, II, 38.

FERRAND. Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., 224.

FERRAR. Neill's Virginia Carolorum, 42.

FERRELL. Temple's Hist. of Palmer, Mass., 458.

FERRIS:—Jeffry Ferris, of Watertown, probably freeman 1635, was one of the first settlers at Wethersfield, removed thence to Greenwich, where his wife Susanna died 1660, and he removed to Stamford, and there died 1666, leaving children, as mentioned in his will: James, Peter, Joseph, and daughter, Mary, wife of Jonathan Lockwood.

JAMES FERRIS, of Greenwich, son of Jeffry, had estate there 1672.

ZECHARIAH FERRIS, of Charlestown, 1675; freeman 1676, married 1673, Sarah Blood, possibly daughter of Richard Blood, of Lynn; had Zechariah, baptized 1676; Sarah, 1676; and Hannah, 1680; and in deed of 1719, names sons, James, Nathaniel, and Samuel.

REFERENCES:—Meade's Hist. of Greenwich, Conn., 312; Huntington's Stamford, Conn., Settlers, 33; Ransom Gen.; Orcutt's Hist. of New Milford, Conn., 644-9; Bolton, Westchester Co., N. Y., II, 422; Smith's Hist. of Dutchess Co., N. Y., 500; Amer. Ancestry, III, 155; VII, 270; IX, 208; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 155.

FERRY:—Charles Ferry, of Springfield, swore allegiance 1678; married, 1661, Sarah Harmon; had John, 1662; Charles, 1665; Samuel, 1667, died soon; Sarah, 1668; Mary, 1671; Gershom, 1674; Solomon, 1677, died young; Mary, again, 1680; Elizabeth, 1683; and Solomon, again, 1686; was freeman 1671, and died 1699, leaving seven children, of whom there are many descendants.

REFERENCES:—Cochrane's Hist. of Antrim, N. H., 489; Bass' Braintree, Vt., 132; Hyde's Hist. of Brimfield, Mass., 402; Lyman's Hist. of Easthampton, Mass., 185; Montague Gen., 276-81; 290-8; Temple's Hist. of Palmer, Mass., 457; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 155.

FERSON:—Thomas Ferson (or Furson), Dover, 1644-8.

FESSENDEN:—John Fessenden, of Cambridge, from Kent, England, freeman 1641, selectman after, died 1666, without children. His widow, Jane, died 1683, aged 80.

NICHOLAS FESSENDEN, of Cambridge, born in England, probably at Canterbury, about 1650, came about 1674, perhaps with wife Margaret, to inherit estate of preceding, who was probably his uncle; had Jane, who died 1676; Hannah, died same year; Hannah again, 1677; Thomas, died 1683; Nicholas, born about 1682; Thomas, again, 1684; Margaret, 1686; Jane, 1688; Mary, 1689; William, about 1693; and Benjamin, 1701. His wife died 1717, aged 61; and he died 1719, aged 68. The name has been well perpetuated in descendants, but it has been strangely written; Hazard making it Phisenden, and the town record, Fishenden.

REFERENCES:—Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., 224; Morrison's Hist. of Windham, N. H., 530; Aldrich's Hist. of Walpole, N. H., 250-2; Freeman's Cape Cod, I, 461; 618; II, 154; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., 542-4; Ward's Hist. of Shrewsbury, Mass., 281; Cutter's Hist. of Arlington, Mass., 237; Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, Mass., 66-9.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:—Hemenway's Vermont Gazette, V, 110; Locke Gen., 27, 43-6, 89-91, 146, 313-6; Morse Mem., 166; Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., IV, 289; Pope Gen.; Spooner's Mem., W. Spooner, 113; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 155.

FETTER. Amer. Ancestry, II, 155.

FEVERYEAR:—Edward Feveryear, of Salem, married, 1664, Tabitha, daughter of Nathaniel Pickman; had Priscilla, born 1665, died in two months; Elizabeth, 1666; Edmund, 1668, died 1670; John, 1670; Mary, 1673; and Edmund, again, 1676; married, 1688, second wife, Mary, widow of Joseph Hardy, daughter of John Grafton; had Grafton, born 1689; and Benjamin, 1693; and she died 1705.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 155.

FEYLER. Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., 225.

FICKLIN. Slaughter's St. Mark's, 164.

FIDLER. Amer. Ancestry, II, 38.

FIELD:—Alexander Field, of Charlestown, 1640, shoemaker; removed to Salem, 1642, with a wife, was freeman 1649, may have removed to New Haven; there married Gillian, widow of Richard Mansfield, and died 1666. His widow died 1670.

DARBY FIELD, of Exeter, 1638, an Irishman, the first European, probably, who went up to the summit of the White Mountains; removed about 1645 to Dover, probably, and died 1649, leaving a widow, and, tradition says, children; perhaps that Elizabeth who married, 1664, Stephen Jones; Joseph; and Zachary, born 1645.

GEORGE FIELD, Boston, probably before 1655, removed to Sudbury.

JAMES FIELD, Dedham, freeman 1683.

JOHN FIELD, Providence, 1637, probably was of Bridgewater after 1655.

JOHN FIELD, of Providence, swore allegiance 1668, and was then called junior, so that he may have been son of the preceding; and perhaps Ruth, who married John Angel, 1669, was his sister.

ZECHARIAH FIELD, of Hartford, 1639, had wife Mary; removed about 1659 to Northampton; thence 1663, to Hatfield; died 1666; had Mary, born about 1643, who married, 1663, Joshua Carter; Zechariah; John; Samuel; and Joseph.

ROBERT FIELD, of Boston, tailor, came in the "James," from Southampton, 1635; was probably at Providence, 1638, but soon after came to Boston; by wife Mary, probably daughter of Christopher Stanley, had John, baptized 1644; Robert, born 1647, died young; Thomas, died young; William, baptized 1650; Thomas, again, baptized 1651; Thomas, again, born 1652; Robert, again, 1653; John, again, baptized 1656; Elizabeth, baptized 1658; Sarah, born 1660, died young; Daniel, baptized 1662; and Sarah, again, baptized 1665.

ROBERT FIELD, of Newtown, L. I., took, with others, in 1645 a patent from the Dutch Governor, Kieft, for Flushing; had Robert; John, who removed to Bound Brook, N. J.; Hannah, who married, 1656, John Brown; Elizabeth; and Benjamin.

THOMAS FIELD, of Providence, who swore allegiance 1667, was probably nephew, certainly successor to William, at Field's Point; had one daughter and twelve sons, of whom were: Thomas, Jeremiah, William, Anthony, Charles, John, Jonathan, Joseph, and Nathaniel, all at or near Providence; did not remove in 1676, and died 1717.

ZECHARIAH FIELD, of Providence, swore allegiance 1671, and, in 1676, stayed through Philip's War; may have been of Dover, 1664; by wife Sarah had Zechariah, born 1686, and Daniel, 1690; and was living 1708.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Ballou's Hist. of Milford, 744; Bond's Hist. of Watertown, 207; Hyde's Hist. of Briarfield, 403; Judd's Hist. of Hadley, 492-4; Kingman's N. Bridgewater, 409-505; Mitchell's Hist. of Bridgewater, 158; Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, 375; Temple's Hist. of Northfield, 441-50; Temple's Hist. of Whately, 228.

MAINE.—Corliss' Hist. of No. Yarmouth; Lapham's Hist. of Paris, 599.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Read's Hist. of Swanzey, 337; Smith's Hist. of Peterborough, 79-83.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:—Baird's Hist. of Rye, N. Y., 463-5; Bolton, Westchester Co., N. Y., II, 728-31; Martin's Hist. of Chester, Pa., 206; Meade's Hist. of Greenwich, Conn., 312; Slaughter's St. Mark's Parish Va., 130-2; Whittemore's Hist. of Middlesex Co., Conn., 408; Amer. Ancestry, II, 38; III, 97; V, 93; VI, 96; VII, 279; VIII, 157; IX, 181; Cooley's Trenton, N.

J., Gens., 66-71; Austin's R. L. Gen. Dict., 75-7; Field Gen. (1860), 105 p.; (1863), 9 p.; (1864), 15 p.; (1876), (1878), 65 p.; (1880), 147 p.; Field Chart (1882); Hemenway's Vermont Gaz., V.; Longmeadow, Mass., Centenn., 61-3; Meade's Old Families of Va.; Mellick's Story of an Old Town, 650; Morris and Flynt Gen., 33; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XVII, 106-12; XVIII, 260; XXII, 166-73; XXXV, 239, 356-8; XLVIII, 331-6; Newfane, Vt., Centenn., 155-7; N. Yarmouth, Me., Mag., 448; Talcott's, N. Y. and N. E. Families, 561-6; Thayer's Memorial, 46; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 155-7.

FIELDER:—Stephen Fielder, of Boston, married Mary, daughter of John Griggs, of Roxbury; had Sarah, born 1685. He lived, perhaps but a short time, and probably at Roxbury, where Sarah married John Ruggles, 1704.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 157.

FIFE:—REFERENCES:—Cutter's Hist. of Jaffrey, N. H., 276-8; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 566.

FIFIELD:—Giles Fifield, of Charlestown, married, 1652, Mary, daughter of Abraham Perkins, of Hampton; had two or more children, and removed to Hampton; there had Mary, 1659, died soon; perhaps went back in a few years to Charlestown, and had there baptized, Abraham; Giles; Richard, born 1663, died soon; Richard, again, 1665; John; and Mary, again, 1667; Deborah, 1673; and Thomas, 1676; but the last two, whose mother died 1676, were by second wife, married 1672, Judith, widow of Samuel Convers, and eldest daughter of Rev. Thomas Carter; was freeman 1671, and died 1716.

WILLIAM FIFIELD, came in the "Hercules," 1634; was probably at Ipswich first, next year at Newburg, removed 1639 to Hampton; there married second wife, 1693, Hannah Cram, unless she was wife of the second William, of Hampton, who died 1715, aged 66; and died 1700, aged 85.

REFERENCES:—Lapham's Hist. of Bethel, Me., 531; Dow's Hist. of Hampton, N. H., 707-9; Bouton's Hist. of Concord, N. H., 705; Runnel's Sanbornton, N. H., II, 276-8; Washington, N. H., History, 413; Joslin's Hist. of Poultney, Vt., 261; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gen., 245; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 158.

FILBRICK. Hammatt Papers, 109.

FILER:—George Filer (or Fyler), of Northampton, a surgeon, nephew of Walter; had Judith, born 1664; and Samuel, 1666; removed to Westfield, became a Quaker, and removed probably to Shelter Island, L. I., 1674.

WALTER FILER, of Worcester, 1630, came probably in the "Mary and John," freeman 1634, removed to Windsor, 1636; had John, born 1642; and Zerubabel, 3, baptized 1644; was representative 1661-3, and died 1683. His widow, Jane, died 1690.

REFERENCES:—Doolittle's Hist. of Belchertown, Mass., 137; Strong Gen., 1305-11; Hedge's Anniversary, Easthampton, N. Y.; Talcott's N. Y. and N. E. Families, 511; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 158.

FILES. Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., 225; Pierce's Hist. of Gorham, Me., 165.

FILLEBROWN:—Thomas Fillebrown, of Charlestown, 1658, Cambridge, 1665, or earlier; by

wife Anna had Thomas; and Mary, both born before 1666; Anna, baptized 1666, died 1685. He was freeman 1666 or '68, the name being entered at each year, and died 1713; and his widow died early in the following year; both aged 82.

REFERENCES:—Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., 544; Cutter's Hist. of Arlington, Mass., 238; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., I, 346; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 159.

FILLEY:—William Filley, of Windsor, 1640, or earlier, married, 1642, Margaret had Samuel, born 1643; John, 1645; Mary; Elizabeth, 1650; Abigail, 1658; Deborah, 1661; and William, 1665. Mary married, 1666, Joseph Skinner; Elizabeth, 1669, David Winchell; and Abigail, 1680, John Bissell.

REFERENCES:—Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Conn., 250-8; Lovun's Gen. (Females), 318-26; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 159.

FILLMORE. Caulkins' Hist. of Norwich, Conn., 229; Walworth's Hyde Gen., 398, 654, 727-9; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XI, 141-7.

FILLOW. Fillow Gen. (1888), 274 p.

FINCH:—Abraham Finch, of Wethersfield, was first, probably, of Watertown, and freeman 1634, but removed soon; was, it is said, constable 1636, in Connecticut, and fell in the Pequot War, 1637. He left only son, Abraham. His widow, Dorothy, married, 1637 or '38, John Edwards.

DANIEL FINCH, of Watertown, probably, and brother, perhaps, of first Abraham, came, it is thought, in the fleet with Winthrop; freeman 1631, removed to Wethersfield with first settlers there; was, perhaps, constable 1636; thence to Stamford, of which he was one of the original proprietors, and in 1653 to Fairfield; there married, 1657, Elizabeth, widow of John Thompson, of the same, and died 1667; in his will names son Nathaniel.

SAMUEL FINCH, of Roxbury, freeman 1634, was for some time at Wethersfield, but returned to Roxbury, and married, 1654, Judith, widow, perhaps, of William Potter, as second wife; in 1638 he had wife Martha, and six in family; died 1674.

REFERENCES:—Cleveland's Hist. of Yates Co., N. Y., 731-3; Eager's Hist. of Orange Co., N. Y., 401-3; Greene Co., N. Y., History, 309; Dodd's Hist. of E. Haven, Conn., 118; Orcutt's Hist. of Walcott, Conn., 475; Huntington's Stamford, Conn., Settlers, 34; Smith's Hist. of Peterborough, N. H., 83; Stickney's Hist. of Minesink, N. Y., 154-7; Timlow's Sketches of Southington, Conn., 91-3; Amer. Ancestry, II, 38; Savage's Gen. Dict., 159.

FINDLEY. Marshall Gen. (1884), 158-60.

FINEL. Joslin's Hist. of Poultney, Vt., 261.

FINGAR. Amer. Ancestry, II, 39.

FINLAY. Egle's Penn. Gens., 72; Merrill's Hist. of Acworth, N. H., 214-9.

FINLAY. Littell's Passaic Valley, 151.

FINNEY:—John Finney, an early settler in Plymouth, had, by wife Christian, who died 1640, John, born 1638. He married, 1650, for second wife, Abigail, widow of Henry Coggin; and for third, Elizabeth

Eagley, 1654, and had Jonathan, 1655; Robert, 1656; Hannah, 1657; Elizabeth, 1659; Josiah, 1661; Jeremiah, 1662; Joshua, 1665.

ROBERT FINNEY, of Plymouth, probably brother of first John, came with his mother from England, married Phebe Ripley, 1641, and had Josiah. He was representative 1657 and eight years more, deacon 1667, and died, 1688, aged 88; his widow died 1710, aged 91. The more common spelling of this name is Phinney.

REFERENCES:—Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, 100-11; Timlow's Hist. of Southington, Conn., XCI; Fitch's Hist. of Chester, Pa., 547; Watkins Gen. 39; Amer. Ancestry, II, 40; Hines' Lebanon, Conn., Address, 153; Penn. Mag., IV, 234-40; VII, 466-71; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 160.

FIRLY. Powers' Hist. of Sangamon, Ill., 296.

FIRMAN. Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 566.

FIRMIN:—Giles Firmin (or Firman), of Boston, came from Sudbury, England, in the fleet with Winthrop, 1630; first settled at Watertown, but removed in two years to Boston; was chosen deacon 1633, a selectman, and freeman 1634, and died same year.

JOHN FIRMIN, of Watertown, 1630, came probably in the fleet with Winthrop; was freeman 1631.

ROBERT FIRMIN, Newtown, L. I., one of the first settlers, 1645.

REFERENCES:—Hammatt Papers, Ipswich, Mass., 102; Essex Ind. Coll., XVII, 34-9; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXV, 51-5; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 160.

THOMAS FIRMIN, of Ipswich, freeman 1639; had wife Sarah; was a merchant of good estate; removed to Salisbury 1652.

FISH:—Thomas Fish, of Portsmouth, R. I., 1655, may be of Boston, 1656; married 1668, Grizzel, daughter of John Strange, and had Alice, born 1671; Grizzel, 1673; Hope, 1676; Preserved, 1679; and Mehitable, 1684. He died 1687.

GABRIEL FISH, of Boston, an early inhabitant, removed 1638 to Exeter, but in a short time returned to Boston; by wife Elizabeth, had Deborah, born 1642; Abel, baptized 1644.

JOHN FISH, of Lynn, removed 1637, to Sandwich, with sons Jonathan and Samuel, perhaps others, went to New London 1655, but back soon to Sandwich, and died 1663.

JONATHAN FISH, of Sandwich, brother of first John, had lived at Lynn, but at Sandwich had Nathaniel, born 1650; John; and Samuel; removed to Newtown, L. I., 1659, died about 1663. He was progenitor of Hamilton Fish, late Governor of New York.

NATHANIEL FISH, Sandwich, perhaps brother of John, had Nathaniel, born 1648; and John, 1651.

ROBERT FISH, of Portsmouth, R. I., married 1686, Mary, daughter of Zuriel Hall; had Robert, born 1690; Mary, 1693; William, 1695; Zuriel, 1697; Isaac, 1699; Alice, 1702; Jonathan, 1704; Daniel, 1707; and David, 1710.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Ballou's Hist. of Milford, 746; Freeman's Hist. of Cape Cod, II, 51, 161, 337, 478; Winsor's Hist. of Duxbury, 258.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Heywood's Hist. of Gilsam, 306; Morrison's Hist. of Windham, 531; Read's Hist. of Swanze, 338.

MAINE.—Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, II, 220; Hatch's Hist. of Industry, 617-21.

VERMONT.—Bass' Hist. of Braintree, 133; Williams' Hist. of Danby, 144-7.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 78; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, 111; Amer. Ancestry, II, 40; V, 201; Austin's Allied Families, 95-7; Cooley's Trenton, N. J., Gens., 71-4; Hubbard's Stanstead Co., Canada, 256; Riker's Annals of Newtown, L. I., 365-70; Walworth's Hyde Gen., 803-6; Welles' Amer. Family Antiquities; Wentworth Gen., I, 232; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 161.

FISHER:—Anthony Fisher, of Dedham, 1637, born at Syleham Co., Suffolk, Eng.; freeman, perhaps, 1646, died 1670. In his inventory, taken same year, he was called late of Dorchester. He married, 1647, Joanna Faxon, had Mehitable, born 1648; Josiah, 1654; Sarah, 1658; and Elizabeth, 1669. The widow died 1694.

ANTHONY FISHER, of Dorchester, freeman 1645, selectman, 1664-6; died 1671, in his 80th year.

JOSHUA FISHER, of Dedham, 1639, brother of the second Anthony, born in England, freeman 1640, died 1646.

JOSHUA FISHER, born in England, of unknown family, married, 1643, perhaps, as second wife, Mary, daughter of deacon Nathan Aldis; had Mary, born 1644; Joshua, 1645; Hannah, 1647, died soon; Abigail, 1649; Joshua, again, 1651; John, 1652; and Hannah, again, 1653. He lived in the part of Dedham which became Midfield; freeman 1649, representative 1653, and for six years more; died 1674.

CORNELIUS FISHER, born in England, son of the first Anthony; freeman 1649, married 1653, Leah, perhaps, daughter of Nathaniel Heaton; had Leah, born 1656; Experience, 1658; Cornelius, 1660; Ann, 1661; Eleazer, 1663; his wife died same year. He married, 1665, Sarah, daughter of Richard Everett, who died 1676; had Dorothy, 1667; Sarah, 1668; and Jonathan, 1671, died young; was representative under the new charter, 1692, died 1699, it is said, "the first head of a family who died in the town in a natural way for 30 years."

EDWARD FISHER, of Portsmouth, R. I., freeman 1655. His daughter Ruth married, 1664, John Potter, of Warwick, and Frances, another daughter, married John Briggs, of the same.

SAMUEL FISHER, of Wrentham, by wife Meletiah, had Ebenezer, born 1670; Hannah, 1672; and Abigail, 1674; was deacon, representative 1689, and died 1703.

THOMAS FISHER, of Cambridge, 1634, came, perhaps, from Winton in England, freeman 1635, removed to Dedham, 1637.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Blake's Hist. of Franklin, 241-9; Clark's Hist. of Norton, 81; Jameson's Hist. of Medway, 484-6; Stearn's Hist. of Ashburnham, 700; Temple's Hist. of Northfield, 450.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Aldrich's Hist. of Walpole, 255; Bassett's Hist. of Richmond, 387; Cochrane's Hist. of Antrim, 491; Cogswell's Hist. of Henniker, 567-9; Heywood's Hist. of Hancock, 571-3; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, 566-8.

MAINE.—Corliss' Hist. of No. Yarmouth; Eaton's Annals of Warren, 541.

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Mr. Bernard R. Green	Malden, Mass.	1824	Bernard Green of Malden, Mass., Corp. Serg. Lieut. Mass. Militia.
Gen. H. V. Boynton	Stockbridge, Mass.	1825	Caleb Boynton, Jr., and Caleb Boynton, Sr., Private Mass. Militia, Martin Van Buskirk, Private N. Y. Militia.
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Mr. Noble D. Larner	Washington, D. C.	7003	Jacob Gideon, of Pa., Private in Lee's Legion, Trumpeter in Captain Van Hare's Co., etc.
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Hon. L. I. Handy	Berlin, Maryland	10703	George Handy, Captain in Lee's Battalion Light Dragoons.
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Col. Felix A. Reeve	Cocke Co., Tenn.	1809	Felix Earnest, of Greene County, Tenn., and Va., Private Sevier's Regiment.
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Mr. W. L. March	Piermont, New Hampshire	2751	James Hobart, Private in Willoughby's Company, N. H. Troops.
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SECRETARY

The following tabulation of certificates of membership of State societies of the Sons of the American Revolution recently presented for signature to President General J. C. Breckinridge, shows the highest national and State numbers attained by the membership in each instance and the name of the number and ancestor; being fifteen States and Territories from Hawaii to Connecticut represented in these handsome mementos of honorable service to the country in its hour of utmost need.

State	National No.	State No.	Name	By descent from
California	13595	380	William Penn Humphreys	Joshua Humphreys
Connecticut	13486	1427	Harris Starr Pomeroy	Jabez Collins
District of Columbia	13553	703	Sherman Montrose Craiger	Thomas Vandershice
Hawaiian	9399	74	Fred S. Peachy	Benjamin Peachy
Illinois	13325	775	Edward Seaver Hunt	Henry Hunt, Dr. Jonathan Poole
Iowa	13070	170	Louis Baumann Hoyer	Ernest Gries
Kentucky	13326	217	Joseph Adger Stewart	Francis Webb
Maine	13676	426	Edward Burbeck Cook	Edward Burbeck, William Burbeck
Maryland	13355	229	Clarence Stillwell Corr	John Deaver, John Stillwell
Massachusetts	13617	1917	H. Dwight Bradburn	Thomas Jones
Michigan	12892	392	William Addison Stone	Aaron Stone, David Lamb
Nebraska	12172	97	Thomas H. Tracy	Perez Tracy
New Hampshire	10675	350	Daniel Clark Remich	David Remich
Empire State	13537	1512	Francis Phelps Weaver	James Remich
Pennsylvania	13577	227	Edward Augustus Woods	Elijah Grout Nathan Walden, Jr. Winthrop Baston

There were in addition Certificates of War Service against Spain given to the following Compatriots:

Lewis Randolph Dorris.....Co. H, 1st Tenn. Vol. Inf.
Loren Bascom Taber Johnson.....Naval Cadet.
E. Embree Hoss, Jr.....Pvt. Sgt. 1st Lt. 4th Tenn. Inf.
Samuel Meredith Moore.....Pvt. Co. A. 1st Tenn. Inf.
Samuel Sevier Kirkpatrick.....2nd Lt. Co. D, 4th Tenn. Inf.
Laurence Albert Curtis.....Co. G, 1st Wis. Vol. 2nd Lt. 12th U. S. Inf.

There were annual meetings in fifteen States on February 22nd, and enthusiastic interest is reported throughout the country. The appearance of the delegation before the House Judiciary Committee to protest, or present an humble petition, against continuing the desecration of the American flag was specially successful.

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With exercises and a dinner in the building of the Historical Society of Delaware, the Delaware Society Sons of the American Revolution celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Washington. J. Wilkins Cooch presided in the absence of Chancellor John R. Nicholson, who was detained at Dover. Addresses were made by the Hon. John Whitehead, president of the New Jersey society, and Governor John Hunn.

Among others present were: Howard D. Ross, president of the Delaware society; President Thomas G. Pearce, of the Delaware Society of the Cincinnati; Captain Bellas, secretary of the Delaware Society of the Cincinnati; Attorney-General Herbert H. Ward, former Judge David T. Marvel, Josiah Marvel, Major Hubbel, of Fort duPont, Horace G. Knowles, Professor A. H. Berlin, George W. Sparks, Dr. E. S. Anderson, of Dover, L. B. Jones, Hubert A. Roop, Harry E. Thomas, Clarence M. Dillon, Maury James, Edmund C. Gause, Martin, Charles and William Beadenkopf, Brainerd Ferris, Charles Lloyd, Guy E. Wells. The Delaware Society, under the enthusiasm of its president, Howard DeHaven Ross, has quadrupled its membership the past year.

The Massachusetts S. A. R. held a reception and dinner at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, on Washington's Birthday. A committee has been appointed to prepare a new register of the society, and will contain the names of about 4,000 soldiers of the Revolution at whose places of burial markers have been placed.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

All letters to this department should be addressed to
Miss M. Winchester Adams, 110 Nassau Street, New York City

THE PURPOSE OF ARBOR DAY.

To avert treelessness; to improve the climatic conditions; for the sanitation and embellishment of home environments; for the love of the beautiful and useful combined in the music and majesty of a tree, as fancy and truth unite in an epic poem. Arbor Day was created. It has grown with the vigor and beneficence of a grand truth or a great tree.—*J. Sterling Morton.*

The custom of tree planting is an old one among the Germans, who are in the habit of having each member of the family plant a tree at Whitsuntide, which comes forty days after Easter. The old Mexican Indians also plant trees on certain days of the year when the moon is full, naming them after their children; and the ancient Aztecs are said to have planted a tree every time a child was born, giving it the name of the child.—*From Bird and Arbor Day Manual.*

HISTORIC TREES.

I.

CHARTER OAK.

In history we often see
The record of a noted tree.
We'll now some history pages turn
And note what trees we there discern:
And foremost of this famous band
We think the Charter Oak should stand.
We love to read the story o'er,
How Andrus came from England's shore
As Governor in this new land,
And ruled it with a tyrant's hand;
How when he came to Hartford town
Demanding with a haughty frown
The charter of the people's rights,
All suddenly out went the lights;
And, ere again they reappeared,
The charter to their hearts endeared
Lay safely in this hollow tree,
Guard of the people's liberty.
All honor, then, to Wadsworth's name,
Who gave the Charter Oak its fame.

II.

LIBERTY ELM.

Another very famous tree
Was called the Elm of Liberty.
Beneath its shade the patriots bled
For tyranny their hatred told.
Upon its branches high and free
Was often hung in effigy
Such persons as the patriots thought
Opposed the freedom which they sought.
In war time, oft beneath this tree
The people prayed for victory;
And when at last the old tree fell
They sadly rang each Boston bell.

III.

WASHINGTON ELM.

In Cambridge there is standing yet
A tree we never should forget:
For here, equipped with sword and gun,
There stood our honored Washington.
When of the little patriot band
For freedom's cause he took command,
Despite its age—three hundred years—
Its lofty head it still uprears:
Its mighty arms extending wide,
It stands our country's boasted pride.

IV.

BURGOYNE'S ELM.

When, in spite of pride, pomp, and boast,
Burgoyne surrendered with his host,
And then was brought to Albany
A prisoner of war to be,
In gratitude for his defeat,
That day, upon the city street
An elm was planted, which they say
Still stands in memory of that day.

V.

THE TREATY ELM.

Within the Quaker City's realm,
There stood the famous Treaty Elm.
Here, with its sheltering boughs above,
Good William Penn, in peace and love
The Indians met, and there agreed
Upon that treaty which we read
Was never broken, though no oath
Was taken—justice guiding both.
A monument now marks the ground
Where once this honored tree was found.

VI.

TREE FROM NAPOLEON'S GRAVE.

Within a city of the dead,
Near Bunker Hill, just at the head
Of Cotton Mather's grave, there stands
A weeping willow which fond hands
Brought from Napoleon's grave, they say,
In St. Helena far away.

VII.

THE CARY TREE.

I'll tell you of a sycamore,
And how two poets' names it bore;
Upon Ohio's soil it stands,
'Twas placed there by the childish hands
Of sister poets; and is known
As Alice and Phoebe Cary's own
One day, when little girls, they found
A sapling lying on the ground;
They planted it with tenderest care
Beside this pleasant highway, where
It grew and thrived and lived to be
To all around, the Cary tree.

VIII.

HAMILTON TREES.

In New York City proudly stand
Thirteen monarchs, lofty, grand.
Their branches tower toward the sun
Are monuments of Hamilton,
Who planted them in pride that we
Had won our cause and liberty—
A tribute, history relates,
To the original thirteen states.

We reverence these famous trees.
What better monuments than these?
How fitting on each Arbor Day
That we a grateful tribute pay
To poet, statesman, author, friend,
To one whose deeds our hearts commend.
As lovingly we plant a tree
Held sacred to his memory;
A fresh memorial, as each year
New life and buds and leaves appear—
A living monumental tree,
True type of immortality.

—*From Bird and Arbor Day Manual of Schools of Nebraska.*

I regard the forest as an heritage, given to us by nature, not for spoil or to devastate, but to be wisely used, reverently honored, and carefully maintained. I regard the forest as a gift entrusted to us only for transient care during a short space of time, to be surrendered to posterity again as unimpaired property, with increased riches and augmented blessings, to pass as a sacred patrimony from generation to generation.—*Baron Ferdinand von Mueller.*

BALTIC, CONN., Feb. 25, 1901.

SPIRIT OF '76:

I enclose check to renew my subscription to your valuable monthly.

Can any of your readers inform me if there is in existence a portrait of Chief Justice John Gardner, of Rhode Island (1767). He was a son of the emigrant, Joseph Gardner (1729-1726), who settled in Rhode Island, and a descendant of Sir Thomas Gardner, knight, who fought for Charles I. On the tomb of Chief Justice Gardner is the coat of arms the family bore in the old country. The name of the original family is spelled in old records Gardiner and Gardner.

Lion Gardiner reached Boston in 1635. In 1639 he took possession of his principality of "Gardiners Island," and made it a real little kingdom.

Yours truly,

NATHAN R. GARDNER.

To Perfect the Family Tree.

Correspondence.

FLINT, MICH

SPIRIT OF '76:

Will you please insert the inclosed queries in your valuable magazine?
Very truly,

(Mrs.) M. D. WHITEHEAD.

WANTED.—Ancestry of Henry Hubbard, who resided at or near Rochester, N. Y. He had, Jonas, Harriet, and Mary Jane. Harriet married — Potter. Mary Jane married Thomas Warren, from 1846 to 1850, at or near Rochester. Thomas Warren was born in England, about 1810.

WANTED.—Ancestry of James Ferris. His family is found on the records of the Presbyterian church at South Salem, Westchester County, N. Y. His children's baptismal records are there, but no wife's name mentioned, nor date of James's marriage, birth or death. Who will aid me in locating this James Ferris? His son, Gould Ferris, was born Aug. 2, 1757, died June 8, 1839. Gould married, Sept. 27, 1781, Lydia Nichols.

WANTED.—Ancestry of Lydia Nichols, who married Gould Ferris, Sept. 27, 1781. Lydia Nichols Ferris died Feb. 2, 1813, aged 56. They are buried at Poundridge, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED.—Ancestry of Isaac Crosby, who died July 14, 1812, at his home in Patterson, N. Y. Isaac Crosby married Loru-hannah Crosby, daughter of Abner Crosby and wife, Ruth Crosby. Loru-hannah was born May 30, 1706. It was said that this Isaac was not a relative of his wife as far as they know. Loru-hannah's father, Abner, was born Dec. 25, 1744, the son of David Crosby and Reliance Hopkins. David Crosby, born April 13, 1709, married, June 19, 1735, to Reliance Hopkins. Isaac Crosby had one brother, Edward, who lived near Towners.

WANTED.—Ancestry of Reliance Hopkins, who married, on June 19, 1735, David Crosby. David was born April 13, 1709, son of John Crosby (b. Feb. 11, 1670—d. 1771) and Hannah, his wife.

WANTED.—Ancestry of Ruth Foster, who married Abner Crosby (b. Dec. 25, 1744). Abner Crosby was son of David Crosby and Reliance Hopkins. If any one can aid me on these questions of Ferris, Foster, Hopkins, and Crosby, please write
(Mrs.) M. D. WHITEHEAD,
919 W. Court St., Flint, Mich.

SPIRIT OF '76:

GREAT FALLS, MONT., Feb. 25, 1901.

Answering query of "H." in Nov., 1899, issue, page 49, as to marriage and children of Dep. Gov. William Bradford, the New England Historical and Genealogical Journal, Vol. XLVIII., page 196, gives the date of wife's death, but not of marriage, and names and time of birth of part of the children, fifteen in number. According to that record he had no daughter Faith, but Faith was b. May 1, 1722, daughter of Hannah (Ripley) Bradford, daughter of Dept. Gov. Bradford.

C. H. BENTON.

Pres't Montana Society S. A. R.

DETROIT, MICH., Feb. 25, 1901.

SPIRIT OF '76:

Permit me to endorse with emphasis, the communication in February number, of Wm. Wallace Lee, in its entirety. My ancestor, Nicholas Porter, enlisted in Salisbury, Conn., (which town was the birthplace of eight of his children), and served over four years in the War of the Revolution. Letters, now yellow with age, written by his son to my mother, corroborate this fact, with pathetic details; yet his name does not appear in "Connecticut in the Revolution." He was a citizen of local importance.

HENRIETTE SAVERY SMITH.

1120 Lafayette Ave.

DETROIT, MICH., Feb. 25, 1901.

SPIRIT OF '76:

Is there a Cornish genealogy, aside from the one in "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth"? I am descended from George Cornish, fourth (Benj., third, Benj., second, Sam'l first), who m. Joanna (or Hannah), Reed, about 1788; both lived in Plymouth County, Mass. Any information relating to the ancestry of the latter will also be gratefully received.

WANTED.—The ancestry of Hannah Barber, of Hebron, Conn., who m. Benjamin Smith, May 14, 1729. They had twelve children born in Hebron: the father and eight sons served in the Revolutionary War. Names of children: Ledder, Andrew, David, Elijah, Benjamin, Israel, Ephraim, Frederick, Stephen, Timothy, Waitstill, Content Hannah.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1901.

SPIRIT OF '76:

In a recent issue of your paper I find a letter signed by myself as *ex-Vice-President* D. A. R. Mr. Bailey has brought out this letter, written years ago, when I was in office, and under instruction from the National Board D. A. R. Moreover, a word in it is not spelled correctly. There is no such word as "ancestral," and I have never so written it. As I never under any circumstances use the words "ex," or "late," in signing my name, I ask that you will be kind enough to give to your readers the facts I give to you. I shall be greatly obliged.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) HELEN M. BOYNTON.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Feb. 19, 1901.

SPIRIT OF '76:

Mr. Blake is away from home just now, but I know he values the SPIRIT OF '76 too highly to let his subscription lapse, so I enclose a dollar for 1901. As our family is composed of one S. A. R., one D. A. R., and four C. A. R's, you may know that the patriotic magazines are of much interest to us.

Most cordially yours,

(Mrs. W. F.) ALDE L. P. BLAKE.

TOPEKA, KANS., Feb. 7, 1901.

SPIRIT OF '76:

Herewith I enclose draft for one dollar for renewal of my subscription to the SPIRIT OF '76. A subscriber from the beginning, my wife and I read the publication with a great deal of interest. What a pity that the Sons of the Revolution could not agree to the propositions made in the past to join heartily with the S. A. R. I take much pride in being enrolled with the S. A. R. Am now in my eighty-third year, and refer to the stories, with pleasure, which my grandfather, Nathan Washburn, used to tell about war matters. He and his father, Solomon, and his grandfather, Samuel Washburn, were in the American Revolutionary War. My grandfather, Nathan, was at the battles of Bunker Hill, Monmouth, and several other battles, as well as at Valley Forge during that terrible cold winter.

Very respectfully,

A.

NATIONAL CITY, CAL., Feb. 5, 1901.

SPIRIT OF '76:

I have unbound Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, SPIRIT OF '76. Except numbers 2, 3, 4, 6, of Vol. 1, all are in good order and carefully tied together, so as to need no further binding to be of convenient use. Also odd numbers, June, 1896; Nov., 1896; Dec., 1896, two copies. Of 1897, January, May, November, and June, 1899. The lot can be bought for \$15.00.

Respectfully,

JOHN G. FONDA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30, 1901.

SPIRIT OF '76:

I am soon to resign from the S. A. R., and would prefer not to subscribe longer for your excellent paper, for it would only remind me of many things about so-called patriotic societies I would prefer to forget.

We have both had our experiences in the S. A. R., and we both know more now than we did a few years ago. You are plucky and venturesome and deserve for your courage and patience a heap of good luck in the new century.

As for myself, I prefer to withdraw altogether from the society I aided in founding and once took so much pride in.

If there is anything you wish advanced in the press, any movement like this matter of the George Washington Headquarters, please give me the opportunity to serve the cause by word and pen.

Yours very truly,

JOSIAH C. PUMPELLY.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 2, 1901.

SPIRIT OF '76:

I cannot get along very well without the SPIRIT, and enclosed you will find a dollar for this year. I hope you will excuse delay in sending it, but "better late than never." We have a very nice Chapter, of thirty members, and have interesting meetings. I had three great-grandfathers in the War of the Revolution, and of course I aim to keep their memory green as long as I can, but I confess that at times it seems that very little interest is taken in patriotism, especially "out West." But the hearts of the people are all right, and they are so busy that they do not look back as much as they should.

Excuse me for trespassing on your time so much.

Yours fraternally,

O. J. WILSON, No. 1682.

I have just finished reading the February number of the *SPRIT OF '76*, and find it full of interesting and valuable information, and I cannot understand how it is that your subscription list is not crowded with enthusiastic subscribers. It is really making the best United States history that we have. I see a letter in the February *SPRIT* from a Mr. W. Wallace Lee, of Meriden, Conn., in which he advocates a little attention being paid to the memory of the men of Connecticut who served in our War of Independence. A little circumstance has come within my experience which inclines me to the belief that Mr. W. Lee is correct in his opinion. I think that places which were really useful to the heroes who fought for that independence should be preserved, and substantial records made. Many members of my family, from Connecticut and New York, were in the struggle. My great-grandfather, John Baxter, was a private under Col. Thomas Crane. Baxter was wounded, and died from the wound. Col. Crane afterward married the widow of Baxter. Col. Crane was severely wounded at the battle of Ridgefield, and was taken just out of the village to have the wound dressed. At this place there was a large flat stone, about two feet high and nine or ten feet across the top at the widest point, the shape being rather triangular. Tradition says it was a resting-place for the soldiers. In my memory a large tree stood over it, and the village district school of Ridgefield stood alongside, and the great stone was worn smooth by generations of the children playing on it. I grieve to hear the old stone has been destroyed. I am told that some road commissioner has blasted and removed the stone. Such a movement as Mr. W. Lee speaks of would have preserved the old stone. Its mystic shape and peculiar appearance should have saved it.

Respectfully yours,

SARAH WILLIS CAPE.

Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

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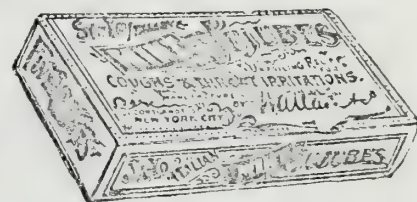
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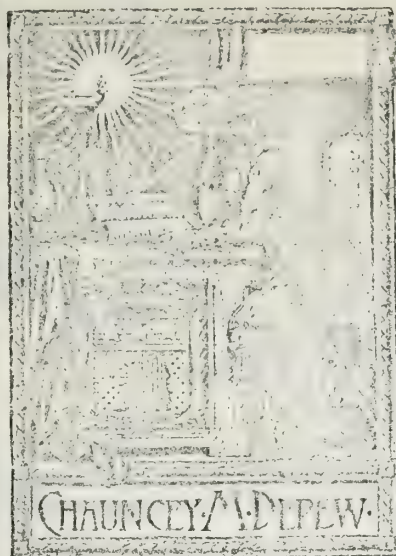
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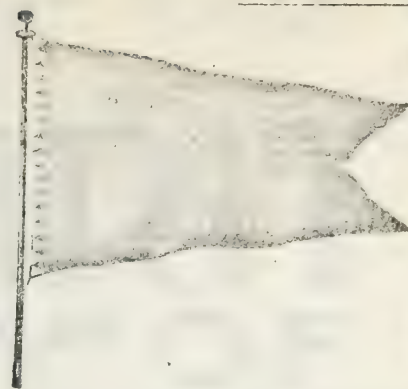


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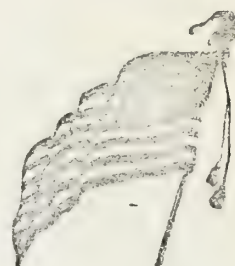
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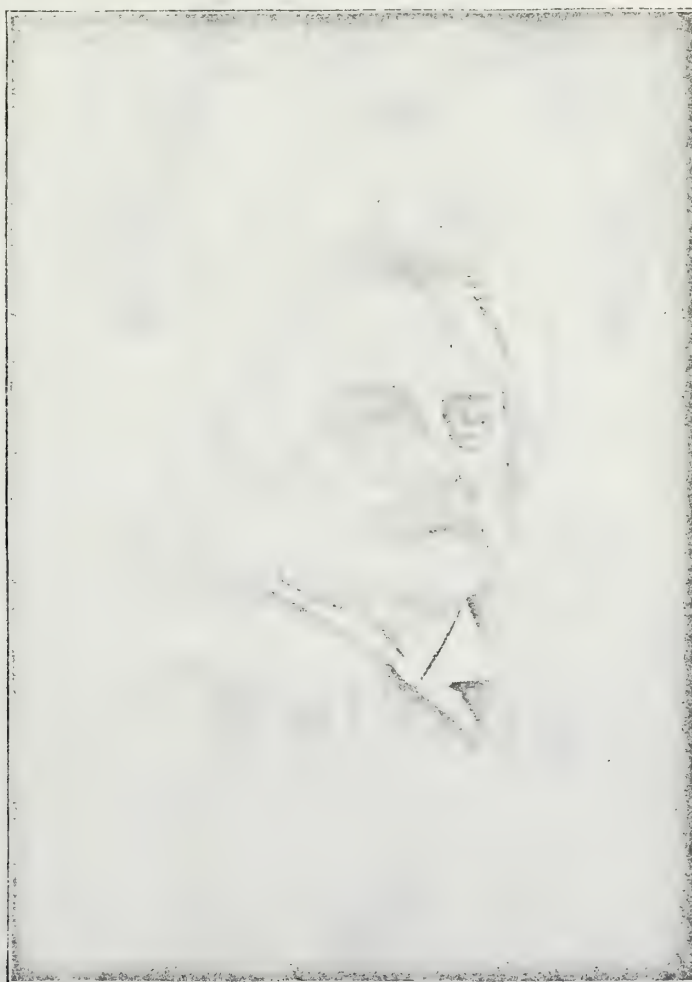
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Per Copy 10 Cents



MR. GEORGE W. BATES. OF DETROIT, MICH.
Historian General of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. George William Bates of Detroit, Mich., the new Historian General of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution, has been Registrar of the Michigan society since 1897, and is well versed in historical subjects pertaining to our country. He has been very

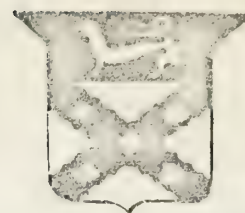
active and continuous in his attendance at the annual congresses and deserves the honor given him. Mr. Bates has practiced law for the past twenty years and stands well in his profession, and his companionable qualities show in the facsimile here reproduced.



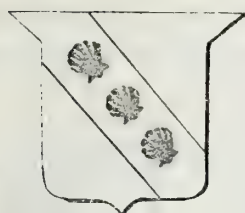
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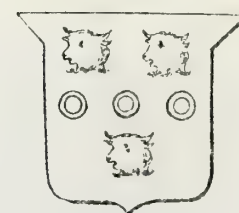
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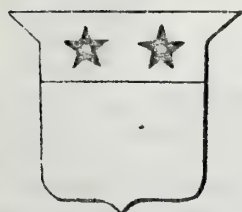
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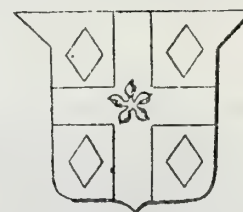
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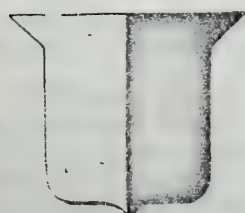
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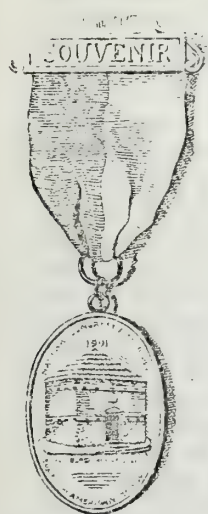
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VOLUME VII.

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THE Congress at Pittsburgh is a thing of the past, but this souvenir will last for a long time as a reminder of the enjoyable two days spent under the hospitable but murky skies of this bustling city.

The Pennsylvania Society, with its limited membership, entertained the delegates in a delightful manner, and the delegates to the number of a hundred and fifty were loud in their praise and appreciation of the S. A. R. and D. A. R. of the Commonwealth of Wm. Penn.

Mrs. Fairbanks, the President-General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, was the

guest of honor of the Pittsburgh Chapter, D. A. R., and a reception was given in her honor before the ball given to the S. A. R.

The banquet was a great success, and our new President-General, Walter Seth Logan, delivered the oration of his life.

The Congress developed the fact that increased interest in the object for which it stands had been awakened, the committees had laid out good work, and some of them accomplished much.

A pleasing and deserved recognition was given at the banquet to Charles Kingsbury Miller, of Chicago, Ill., whose perseverance for the protection of the flag has accomplished the enactment of State laws throughout the union, to prevent the desecration of the flag.

June 14th is Flag day. See to it that you display the flag of your country on that date.

The Empire State Society, S. A. R., will be entertained on Governor's Island, New York, by Major Corbusier, U. S. A., in the afternoon. The Government boat will leave South Ferry at 2 p. m., and the members and their lady friends will spend their time inspecting Castle William and dress parade.

June 17th, Bunker Hill day, the Connecticut Society, S. A. R., will dedicate the Nathan Hale School-house at New London, Conn. A parade of the State troops, the ancient Putnam Phalanx, in their old Continentals, and the Governor's Foot Guards, in their Colonial British uniforms, will make a bright and interesting scene. The Connecticut Society extend a hearty invitation to all compatriots and Daughters to attend the celebration, and quite a party will leave New York early Monday morning for this purpose.

The seventh annual meeting of the Lake Mohonk conference on "International Arbitration" will be held on the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Albert K. Smiley at the Lake Mohonk House, Ulster County, New York, May 29, 30 and 31, 1901. These gatherings for the consideration of peace among nations should be commended, and are held in an ideal spot for high and noble thoughts and utterances, which will in time be effective.

The committee on publication of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will publish a National Register, to contain a history of the society for the past ten years, the names of all the members with their pedigree and the ancestor from whom they receive their eligibility as members of the society. The names will be arranged in States. The book will be profusely illustrated with views of the historic places preserved and monuments erected by the State societies, and will contain portraits of the prominent members. It will in no way conflict with the State books, but will be a record of the whole society and a blessing to the weaker State societies who are not strong enough in membership to stand the expense of such a work. It will act as an incentive to increase the membership of our society, as all who join before December next will be enrolled in its columns. The hearty support of the individual members should be given, as it is to be published without putting any financial obligation on either the State or National societies.

Annin & Co., the well known flag makers, have furnished all the flags and bunting to the Pan-American Exposition. They can furnish you everything in this line, from a paper flag to the finest silk banner.

The Nathan Hale Schoolhouse

THE old Nathan Hale schoolhouse in New London, known originally as the "Union School," was built by twelve citizens of New London just previous to 1774. These twelve proprietors, who were some of the leading men of the town, were Richard Law, Jeremiah Miller, Duncan Stewart, Silas Church, Thomas Allen, John Richards, Robinson Mumford, Joseph Christophers, Marvin Wait, Thomas Mumford, Nathaniel Shaw, Jr., and Roger Gibson.

They organized as a corporation in October, 1774, under the authority of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, stating in their petition to the Legislature that they had "built a commodious schoolhouse, and for several years past hired and supported a schoolmaster." The school was designed to give thorough instruction in all the English branches and to prepare students for college. The building was two stories high and stood on State street where the Crocker House is now situated—Union street being laid out at right angles to State street after the erection of the schoolhouse, so that it stood on the corner. Nathan Hale, who had graduated at Yale in 1773, was teaching school in East Haddam, and the proprietors of the Union School entered into communication with him and in the spring of 1774 secured his services as the first principal of their newly incorporated school.

In writing to his uncle in September, 1774, Hale says: "I have a school of thirty-two boys, about half Latin, the rest English. The salary allowed me is seventy pounds per annum. In addition to this, I have kept during the summer a morning school, between the hours of 5 and 7, of about twenty young ladies, for which I have received six shillings a scholar by the quarter." And to a college mate he writes: "I am at present in a school in New London. I think my situation preferable to what it was last winter. My school is by no means difficult to take care of. It consists of about thirty scholars, ten of whom are Latiners, and all but one of the rest are writers. I have a very convenient schoolhouse and the people are kind and sociable." If he liked the people of New London, the sentiment was certainly mutual, for Hale at once became a prime favorite. It was said of him that "he was a man peculiarly engaging in his manners. These were mild and genteel. The scholars, old and young, were attached to him. They loved him for his tact and amiability. He was wholly without severity and had a wonderful control over boys. He was sprightly, ardent, and steady, had a fine moral character and was respected highly by all his acquaintances. The school he taught was owned by the first gentlemen in New London, all of whom were exceedingly gratified by Hale's skill and assiduity." One inmate of the family with whom he lodged writes of him: "His capacity as a teacher and the mildness of his mode of instruction were highly appreciated both by parents and pupils. He was peculiarly free from the shadow of guile. His simple, unostentatious manner of imparting right views and feelings to less cultivated understanding was unsurpassed by that of any individual who, at the period of her acquaintance with him or after, fell under her observation."

Not only was Hale respected and liked by the older members of the community, but he was in great demand among the young people for his social qualities, and his remarkable athletic feats made him a hero among the young men and boys of the town.

Soon, however, war clouds began to appear and the men of New London were foremost in preparing for the struggle. Upon the arrival of the news from Lexington, an immense mass meeting was held, and Hale electrified the whole community by giving speech to a new idea which had not, before, entered their minds—for he closed his fiery oration with the memorable and prophetic words: "Let us not lay down our arms till we have gained independence."

On the following day Hale started for Boston with one of the two local companies, returning soon to resign his position as schoolmaster, saying in his letter of resignation: "School-keeping is a business of which I was always fond, but since my residence in this town everything has conspired to render it more agreeable. I have thought much of never quitting it but with my life, but at present there seems an opportunity for more extended public service." How he took advantage of this opportunity, the undying page of history records. And shall not this humble schoolhouse, hallowed by its associations with the patriot-martyr, whose only regret was that he had but one life to give for his country, be sacredly preserved among us, that, at sight of it, our hearts may burn within us with the pure fire of patriotism!

Of Hale's successors in the Union School the most prominent have been Seth Williston, of Dartmouth, later a noted divine; Jacob B. Gurley, also of Dartmouth, who succeeded Williston in 1794; Ebenezer Learned, a native of New London, and a graduate of Yale; Knight and Olmstead of Yale, and Mitchell of the University of North Carolina.

In 1832 the lot upon which the schoolhouse stood was sold and the building removed a short distance along Union street in a southerly direction.

In 1833 the proprietors erected a new brick schoolhouse in another portion of the town, disposing of the old building to a private individual. Since that time it has been occupied as a dwelling house.

In October, 1899, a movement was set on foot by the two patriotic societies of New London, Nathan Hale branch, Sons of the American Revolution, and Lucretia Shaw chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to purchase the old school building and devote it to patriotic uses—the first real impetus being given by the pledge of Lucretia Shaw chapter to give the sum of \$300 toward such an object. The State officers of the Sons, under the leadership of President Jonathan Trumbull, a lineal descendant of Washington's friend and trusted adviser, "Brother Jonathan" Trumbull, undertook the direction of the movement among the Sons and Daughters of the State and found the plan for purchase of the schoolhouse enthusiastically endorsed.

The purchase price of \$4,000 has already been raised and paid, of which sum \$1,500 was contributed by individuals in New London alone, including the \$300 given by Lucretia Shaw chapter. The \$2,000 necessary to remove the building a half mile to city property and to restore it to its original condition is now being collected by the various societies throughout the State.

From the first there seemed to be one spot pre-eminently fitting for the final resting place of the schoolhouse—the unused portion of the town's ancient burial place. Situated in a commanding position on rising ground, anciently known as Meeting House Hill, this spot has from time immemorial been the resort of the antiquarian. At the founding of the town in 1646, two lots

were set apart—one for the meeting house and the adjoining one for the place of burial. This lot was devoted forever to burial of the dead on June 6, 1653, by a vote of the town, which recited that "It is agreed by the townsmen and granted for the use of the town that the land upon the meeting house hill" * * * "shall ever be for a common burial place and never to be appropriated to any." This is the oldest place of interment in Eastern Connecticut, and here lies the dust of the town's founders. Quaint are the inscriptions upon the stones which mark the last resting places of the ancient worthies, many of whom are known to fame. No interments have been made in this ground for three-quarters of a century, and none have ever been made in the eastern portion, near Huntington street, where the granite formation which underlies the surface of the entire town rises to the surface, and in this portion has been placed the Nathan Hale schoolhouse.

Application was made to the Court of Common Council for permission to place the schoolhouse on the ancient burial ground, but it was decided that that body had no power to grant such permission, in view of the fact that the ground had been set apart as a place of sepulture, so recourse was had to the General Assembly of the State, which passed an act authorizing the granting of

such permission, and, upon this being obtained, the schoolhouse was carefully removed to the burial ground.

The most fitting time for the dedication of the building seemed to be Bunker Hill day, June 17, for it was just prior to that battle that Hale marched with his comrades to the front, dedicating his life to the service of his country, and upon that day it is proposed to celebrate, with appropriate and impressive ceremonies, the acquisition by the Sons of the American Revolution of this interesting Revolutionary relic. The Governor of the State and his staff are expected to be present, the famous Putnam Phalanx will be an interesting feature of the procession, while several other continental organizations from this and neighboring States, together with the local soldiery, both regulars and Connecticut National Guard, have been invited to participate in the celebration. Not the least impressive feature of the occasion will be the chorus of several hundred school children who will sing patriotic airs as children alone can sing them. The list of speakers contains many noted names, and altogether Bunker Hill day in New London promises to be a red letter day among the patriotic societies, and well worth the attendance of those who feel that the sacrifices and achievements of the past should serve as an inspiration for the future.

ALFRED COIT.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE REVOLUTION.

It will, I am sure, astonish the readers of your valuable paper to learn that very soon after the French army landed at Newport, R. I. (July 15, 1780), they sought for recruits. See advertisement as under, copied from *Pennsylvania Packet* of Tuesday, September 5, 1780. For more information relating to the "Royal Regiment of Deux-Ponts" see a most interesting volume, "My Campaigns in America," a journal kept by Count William de Deux-Ponts, 1780-1781. Translated from the French manuscript, with an introduction and notes by Samuel Abbot Green, Boston, 1868. A. A. FOLSOM.

Brookline, May 4, 1901.

TO GERMAN DESERTERS.

Notice is hereby given, that all GERMAN DESERTERS from the armies of Great Britain will meet with proper encouragement for enlisting in the Royal Regiment of Deux-Ponts, and of the Duke of Lauzun's Hussars, both of which corps are now serving in America under the command of Monsieur le Comte de Rochambeau.

Application must be made to Col. Nicola at the Barracks; or at Mr. Peter Hays's, in Third street, near Race street, where an Officer in each corps will be found.

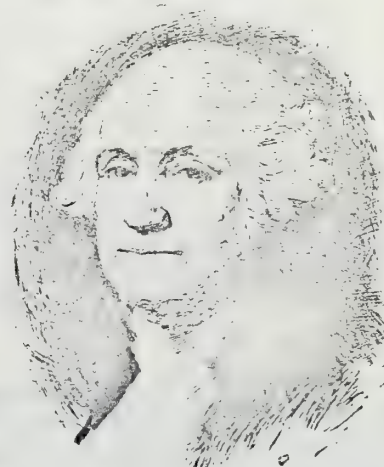
N. B.—The advantages of all kinds granted to those who will make use of this opportunity, whether with respect of the bounties or of victuals and clothes, have already collected a large number of deserters in Philadelphia. They have the choice of enlisting in the Hussars, commanded by the Duke of Lauzun, who is in Rhode Island at the head of a legion, or in the German regiment called Zweybruck, or Royal Deux-Ponts, commanded by the Count of Deux-Ponts.

Philadelphia, August 28, 1780.

Lewis Nicola was appointed by act of Congress June 20, 1777, Colonel of the Corps of Invalids. Previous to this he had acted as barrack-master at Philadelphia from April 20, 1776, to December 2, 1776, when he was appointed by the Council of Safety of the State town-major of Philadelphia. This office he held in connection with that of Colonel of the Invalid Regiment until February 5, 1782, when he was dismissed from the service of the State with the thanks of the Supreme Ex-

ecutive Council, there being no further duty for such an officer as town-major. Colonel Nicola died at Alexandria, Va., in 1809. Colonel Nicola wrote a letter to General Washington in which he used the following words: "I believe strong arguments might be produced for admitting the title of *King*, which I conceive would be attended with some material advantages."

General Washington replied to this very sharply from headquarters, Newburg, May 22, 1782: "If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable."



CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 19, 1901.

SPIRIT OF '76:

Your bill for subscription has been neglected simply because I mislaid it when it came and have had nothing special to remind me of it, because, I am ashamed to say, I have not been able to read the magazine at all for several months, on account of having so much other reading matter that as a business man, I have to read.

I cheerfully enclose the amount of subscription and wish you and your very meritorious journal all success.

Very respectfully,

B. F. COAN.

SAILORS' MEMORIAL.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., March 18, 1901.

DEAR SIR: Last year many of the coast towns of California instituted a unique and beautiful form of paying tribute to the sailor-soldiers, whose unknown graves are in the mighty sea. The schools took active interest and bands of children marched to bluff or wharf or water's edge and cast their flowers on the face of the restless ocean, their voices blending in patriotic song with the murmur of the waves. The idea may easily become a national custom if you and all other interested and influential people will concur and assist in making it so. Will you? The idea met with acknowledgment from the White House, and with sincere approval by Admiral Sampson, Admiral Schley, Secretary Long and other naval officials, as the following letters will show.

Yours truly,

MRS. ARMITAGE S. C. FORBES.

NAVY YARD, BOSTON.

June 6, 1900.

DEAR MADAM: I have just received your courteous note of the 28th of May. The ceremony certainly meets with my most hearty approval. At this time when monuments are being erected to the unknown dead, buried unrecognized from many battlefields; it seems especially fitting that someone should remember the known and unnamed dead of the Navy, whose resting-place will bear no monuments, and whose sacrifices must be remembered by their grateful and patriotic fellow citizens. Allow me to congratulate you on the beautiful way in which you have done this. I hope that the good citizens of the Pacific slope will accept it as an established custom and repeat the exercises next year and in all years to come.

Yours sincerely,

W. T. SAMPSON.

Mrs. Armitage S. C. Forbes,
622 West 15th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Flagship *Chicago*, MONTEVIDEO,
Uruguay, July 30, 1900.

DEAR MRS. FORBES: Thank you so much for sending me the clipping containing the tribute to the sailor dead on Memorial Day. It was a sweet thought to strew the waters of the restless seas on that day in memory of those whose bones lie along every ocean highway around the world; every home in the land that has been saddened by the loss of some loved one at sea must have felt deeply touched by the sweet thoughtfulness of our grateful countrymen. I might add that no eulogium of man's courage in war for his home and country could be complete that does not include woman's part and woman's sacrifices also. Again thanking you for the kind remembrance,

I am very truly yours,

W. S. SCHLEY.

Mrs. Armitage S. C. Forbes,
622 West 15th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

NOTICE TO YE COMPATRIOTS.

Ye Patriotic Members of ye Honorable Society of ye Sonnes of ye American Revolution who reside in ye Goode Citie of Seattle, receive ye Faire & also Patriotic Daughters of ye American Revolution, and also ye Sonnes of ye American Revolution residing wheresoever in ye Common-Wealth of Washington, at ye Tavern called "Ye Lincoln" on ye Evening of February ye twenty-second, nineteen hundred and one.

Master Wagner's Bande will commence to plae mvsick at early candle light.

At nine of ye clock ye Patriots will gather in ye Dancinge Hall of ye Inne to harken vnto ye Hon. Judge Milo Root, who will discourse briefflie vpon "The Day Wee are Celebrating thys Evening," Ye Honable Fred Rice Rowell, who will respond to ye toast, "Ye Daughters of ye American Revolution," and Honorable Will. H. Thompson, who will respond to ye Toast, "The South."

Ye Honorable Presidente of ye Societie, E. Weldon Young, Physyciane & Chirurgeon, will preside over ye Meetyng as Chair-Man and will introduce ye speakers vnto ye audience.

After ye speaking is over, Master Wagner hys Bande will play more mvsick and ye Compatriots will enjoy yemselves dancing ye goode olden tyme Dances, ye Valtz and ye Two-Steppe. Ye Virginia Reel will also bee danced as is most ftytng.

Goode thyngs to eat will be served during ye Evening.

Any of ye Honorable Visitors who are not Compatriots, but

who would like to become sveh, are referred to ye Lybrarie of ye Societie, which is in ye Court, under ye charge of Deacone Smithie, ye Honorable Registrar of ye Societie, as are also any of ye Honorable members who seek more knowledge concerning their ancestors than they at thys present have.

Ye Committee having ye Entertainment in charge: E. Weldon Young, Henry R. Harriman, Walter B. Deals, E. R. Butterworth.

* * *

DEATH OF COL. M. R. HAMILTON,

FOR MANY YEARS STATE LIBRARIAN OF NEW JERSEY.

Col. Morris R. Hamilton, for fifteen years State Librarian of New Jersey, died at his home in Trenton. He was nearly 82 years of age and was born on the same day as was Queen Victoria. During his early life he was the owner and editor of the *Trenton True American*, and he had edited at different times the *Sussex Herald*, *Newark Evening Journal* and *Philadelphia Record*. He was the son of Quartermaster-General Samuel R. Hamilton of New Jersey, and his mother was a member of the Robeson family of New Jersey. Colonel Hamilton graduated from Princeton in 1836. He obtained his title in the Civil War. He married Harriet Pennington Halstead, a granddaughter of William Pennington, who was Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, and afterward Governor of New Jersey. Colonel Hamilton leaves three daughters and two sons—Mrs. Joseph P. Osborne of Newark, Mrs. J. Welling Titus and Mrs. Albert Livingston Gill of Trenton, Frank Hamilton of the Department of the Navy, Washington, and Fritz Hamilton of Louisville.

* * *

S. A. R. OR D. A. R.?

From *Newport Mercury*.

"Not a thousand miles from Newport is a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which bears the name of a signer of the Declaration of Independence. (King George didn't need his glasses to read his signature). This chapter conceived the idea of marking the local graves of the Revolutionary soldiers with appropriate metal flags, and a committee was appointed to procure plans and prices. The committee went about their duties in a business-like way. They wrote to a manufacturer of such articles and received an illustrated catalogue by return mail.

"The flags, as shown by the catalogue, seemed to be about what were required, save for one thing. Every flag, of whatever design, bore the same lettering 'S. A. R.' The feeling of the committee was expressed by one member, who said: "'S. A. R.' Sons of the American Revolution. We don't want to advertise them. Let's have the flags marked 'D. A. R.' for the Daughters of the American Revolution.'

"So a letter was at once despatched to the manufacturer inquiring if he had no flags bearing the D. A. R. lettering. The reply was prompt and courteous, and stated that, if the chapter desired, the flags could be lettered in that way, but during his long experience in business he had never seen any other lettering than 'S. A. R.'—Soldier of the American Revolution.

"That committee is still a trifle tender on the subject of grave markers and don't want the story to get out, so if any one should happen to know where that chapter is located, why just don't mention it."

* * *

It is interesting to recall at this time, when the Navy is undergoing such a tremendous growth, the fact that in 1775, about 125 years ago, the first ship carrying the stars and stripes to be saluted by a foreign gun was the *Andrew Doria*. The exact circumstances are unknown, but the record goes on to say, "The Governor of Eustasia was subsequently removed for his indiscretion." The *Andrew Doria* was a purchased brig mounting but fourteen guns, sailed from Baltimore, and was burned in Delaware Bay in 1777 to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy.

* * *

Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, Inspector-General, U. S. V. (Major, 4th U. S. Inf.), has issued a handy little pamphlet of sixteen pages entitled "Field Exercises; Problems in Minor Tactics—What to Do, and How to Do It." These instructions were formulated by Colonel Reade some time since, and are valuable to both the Army and National Guard.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

FISHER.

Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 79; Bangor Hist. Magazine, V, 65-7; Cleveland's Hist. of Yates Co., N. Y., 419; Cregar's White Gen.; Amer. Ancestry, II, 40; IV, 195; VII, 237; Dedham Hist. Reg., I, 24-6; III, 187-92; IV, 17-21; 61-5; 103-7, Fisher Gen. (1890), 243 p.; Dotterer's Perkiomen Region, Pa., 26; Hill's Dedham, Mass. Records; Miller's Colchester Co., N. S., 323-7; Page Gen., 104; Plumb's Hist. of Hanover, Pa., 415; Richmond, Va., Standard, II, 2; Power's Sangamon Co., Ills., 144, 297-9; Rodman Gen., 94-6; Washington, N. H., History, 414-20; Wentworth Gen., II, 555-8; Wheeler's Hist. of No. Carolina, II, 392; Young's Hist. of Warsaw, N. Y., 261-4; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 161-4.

FISKE:—Benjamin Fiske, of Medfield, married, 1674, Bathshun Morse; two Benjamins, and other children; possibly was son of William.

DAVID FISKE, of Watertown, 1637 or earlier, had wife Sarah, daughter of Edmund Smith, of Wrentham, County Suffolk, England; was freeman 1628; died probably 1661, leaving a son David, and a daughter who married a Fitch.

WILLIAM FISKE, of Salem, 1637, brother of Rev. John Fiske; freeman 1642; removed to Wenham, and was town clerk there; had by wife Bridget Musket, of Pelham, married in England, William, Samuel, Joseph, Benjamin, and Martha, perhaps most of them born in England; was representative 1647-50; died 1654.

JOHN FISKE, of Wenham, born about 1601, in Wangford, County Suffolk, England, married, about 1629, Ann Gipps, of Frinshell, County Norfolk, England; brought his wife and two children to Boston, 1637; resided first at Cambridge, but removed the same year to Salem; freeman 1637, and taught the grammar-school there. He had John, born 1638, died under nine years; Sarah, baptized 1640; Moses, born at Wenham, baptized at Salem, 1642; Ann, baptized 1646; Eliezur, 1647, died young; removed 1655 to Chelmsford, where his wife Ann died 1672. He died 1677.

JAMES FISKE, of Salem, 1641 or earlier, freeman 1642, removed to Haverhill; had there by wife Ann, James, born 1649; John, 1651; Ann, 1654, died soon; Ann, again, 1656; and Samuel, 1658.

PHINEAS FISKE, of Salem, 1641, or earlier, perhaps father, but frequently called brother of James; freeman 1642; removed to Wenham, 1644; was captain, representative 1653; had James, John, and Thomas, all born in England.

NATHAN FISKE, of Watertown probably brother of the first David, of an honorable family in County Suffolk, England; freeman 1643; by wife Susanna, had Nathan, born 1642; John, 1647; David, 1650; Nathaniel, 1653; and Sarah, who married Abraham Gale. He died 1676.

JOHN FISKE, of Watertown, 1648, married, 1651, Sarah, daughter of Nicholas Wyeth, of Cambridge; had Sarah, born 1653; John, 1654, died in 3 months; John again, 1655; Margaret, 1658; Mary, 1661; William, 1664; Martha, 1666; Elizabeth, 1669; Nathaniel, 1672; and Abigail, 1675; took the oath of fidelity, 1652, and died 1684, aged 65.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Ballou's Hist. of Milford, 748;

Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, 376; Barry's Hist. of Framingham, 242-4; Cutter's Hist. of Arlington, 240-2; Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, 69-75; Butler's Hist. of Groton, 401-471; Bond's Hist. of Watertown, 208-19, 759-62; Jackson's Hist. of Newton, 277; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, 545; Temple's Hist. of Palmer, 447-9; Pierce's Hist. of Grafton, 480.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Secomb's Hist. of Amherst, 584-7; Leonard's Hist. of Dublin, 335-7; Blood's Hist. of Temple, 220; Bouton's Hist. of Concord, 661; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, 658; Livermore's Hist. of Walton, 365-7; Saunderson's Charlestown, 333; Washington Hist., 203.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Adam's Haven Gen., 53-5; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., II, 225; Blake's Mendon Association, 151-3; Dunster Gen., 62-4; Hemenway's Vermont Gaz., IV, 789; Hammatt Papers, Ipswich, Mass., 104; Haven Gen., 43-5; Morse's Sherborne, Mass. Settlers, 85-7; Montague Gen., 437; Quincy, Mass., Church Anniv., 104-6; Ruttenber's Hist. of Newburgh, N. Y., 306; Tinlow's Sketches of Southington, Ct., 93; Williams' Hist. of Danby, Vt., 145-7; Amer. Ancestry, III, 219; IV, 21; V, 175; Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., VIII, 175-89; Fiske Gen. (1843) 40 pages; (1865) 151 pages; (1867) 209 pages; Leland Gen., 29-31; Heraldic Journal, III, 120-5; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., IV, 180; XI, 221; Spooner's Mem. of W. Spooner, 2025; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Ct., II, 259; Vinton's Giles Gen., 242; Wymmis' Charlestown, Mass., Gen., I, 348; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 164-8.

FITCH:—James Fitch, of Saybrook, born, 1622, at Bocking, County Essex, England, was brought to New England about 1638; studied for the ministry; by wife Abigail, daughter of Rev. Henry Whitfield, had James, born 1649; Abigail, 1650; Samuel, 1655; and Dorothy, 1658. His wife died 1659, and next year he removed to Norwich, and married, 1660, Priscilla, daughter of Major John Mason; had Daniel, born 1665; John, 1667; Jeremiah, 1670; Jabez, 1672; Ann, 1675; Nathaniel, 1679; Joseph, 1681; and Eleazur, 1683. He removed to Lebanon, 1696, and died, 1702.

JAMES FITCH, of Boston, a tailor; came in the "Defence," 1635, aged 30; by wife Abigail, had Elizabeth, baptized 1636.

JOHN FITCH, of Gloucester, married widow, Mary Coit 1667, and died 1715.

JOHN FITCH, of Norwalk, 1652, perhaps brother of Thomas, removed 1665, to Northampton; thence in 1660 to Hartford; married Mary, daughter of Rev. Samuel Stone; had Joseph, Nathaniel, and perhaps another son and several daughters; was representative 1662-8; then removed to Windsor, and had there a large farm, enjoyed by several generations of his descendants, and was living in 1713.

ZECHARY FITCH, of Reading, freeman 1638, had Samuel, born 1645, and Zechary, 1647; Joseph, Benjamin, John, Jeremiah, Thomas and Sarah, who married John Wessen or Weston, of Salem.

SAMUEL FITCH. Perhaps at Milford, 1644; certainly of Hartford, 1650; schoolmaster; married that year, or early in the next, Mary, widow of William Whiting; freeman 1651; representative 1654-5; died 1659. He had Samuel, who went to Milford, and Thomas, born 1652, who lived at Wethersfield. His widow married Alexander Bryan, of Milford.

THOMAS FITCH, of Norwalk, 1652, brother of Rev. James; probably came with him in 1637; freeman 1657; had Thomas, and John, and was living with them in 1688.

THOMAS FITCH, of Boston, cordwainer; by wife Martha, daughter of David Fiske, of Watertown, had Martha 1664; and Thomas, 1669. The church record calls him of Watertown; freeman 1660, and died, 1678.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Babson's Hist. of Gloucester, 93; Eaton's Hist. of Reading, 72; Hazen's Hist. of Billerica, 53; Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, 75.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, 573; Stearn's Hist. of Rindge, 521-3.

CONNECTICUT.—Caulkin's Hist. of Norwich, 148, 153; Hall's Hist. of Norwalk, 189, 191, 213; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, II, 261-70.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Amer. Ancestry, I, 27; IV, 28; Alden's Amer. Epitaphs, IV, 139; Brown's Bedford, Mass., Families, 10-12; Hine's Lebanon, Ct., Address, 154; Hollister's Hist. of Pawlet, Vt., 188-90; Huntington Gen., 107; Morse's Sherborne, Mass., Settlers, 87-9; Loomis Gen. Female Branches, 540-6; Stranahan and Fitch Gen. (1868) 49-91; Strong Gen., 311, 320-30; Thayer Memorial, 41-3, 90-102; Walworth's Hyde Gen., 262; Westcott's Life of John Fitch, 27-9, 413; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 168-70.

FITHIAN. Howell's Hist. of Southampton, 242-5.

FITTS.—Richard Fitts, of Ipswich, removed to Newbury; married, 1654, Sarah Ordway, who died 1667; he died 1672. He had perhaps son Richard, of Salisbury.

ROBERT FITTS, of Salisbury, 1640, removed to Ipswich, and died about 1665, leaving wife Grace and a son, Abraham.

REFERENCES.—Benedict's Hist. of Sutton, Mass., 641; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., 546; Chase's Hist. of Chester, N. H., 619-21; Fitts Gen. (1869) 91 pages; Eaton's Hist. of Candia, N. H., 77; Bass' Hist. of Braintree, Vt., 133-5; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXII, 70-2, 161-5.

FITZGERALD. Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., II, 226; Eaton's Annals of Warren, Me., 541; Meade's Old Families of Va.

FITZHUGH. Carter Family Tree; De Bow's Review, XXVI, 133; Turner's Phelps Purchase, 365, 396; Meade's Old Churches of Va., II, 192; Richmond, Va., Standard, II, 3, 24, 35, 51; III, 2; Virginia Mag. of History (1894) I; Wells's Washington Gen., 252.

FITZPATRICK. Blake's Franklin, 249-91.

FITZ-RANDOLPH.—Edward Fitz-Randolph, of Scituate, 1637, born in Nottinghamshire, Eng., about 1614, came to New England, 1630, married 1637, Elizabeth, daughter of Elder Thomas Blossoin of Plymouth, and joined the church same year; went to Barnstable 1639, there had Nathaniel, born 1642; Mary, 1644, died young; Hannah, 1648; Mary again, 1651; John, 1653; Joseph, 1656; Thomas, 1659; and Hope, 1661. Hannah married, 1668, Jasper Taylor; and Mary married 1669, Samuel Hinckley, a second wife.

REFERENCES.—Amer. Ancestry, VI, 22; Swift's Barnstable Families, 368-70; Paxton's Marshall Gen., 235; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 170.

FLACK.—Cotton Flack, of Boston, 1634; freeman 1640, by wife Jane, had Deborah, buried 1642; Deborah, again, born 1644, died young, and son Samuel, to whom he gave in his will, 1654, his estate in that part of the town now Brookline.

REFERENCES.—Amer. Ancestry II, 40, Savage's Gen. Dict. II, 170.

FLAGG.—Thomas Flagg, of Watertown, came 1637, with Richard Carver, from Scroby, County Norfolk, England; by wife Mary, had John, born 1643; Bartholomew, 1645; Thomas, 1646; Michael, 1651; Eliezur, 1653; Elizabeth, 1655; Mary 1657; Rebecca, 1660; Benjamin, 1662; and Allen, 1665. Elizabeth and Mary married Joshua and Samuel, sons of John Bigelow.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Ballou's Hist. of Milford, 749; Barry's Hist. of Framingham, 244; Bond's Hist. of Watertown, 219-25, 762-4; Draper's Hist. of Spencer, 197; Pierce's Hist. of Grafton, 480-3; Sewall's Hist. of Woburn, 611; Ward's Hist. of Shrewsbury, 278; Stone's Hist. of Hubbardston, 266.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Chase's Hist. of Chester, 521; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, 574; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, 569; Worcester's Hist. of Hollis, 375.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Andrews' Hist. of New Britain, Ct., 218; Bass' Hist. of Braintree, Vt., 143; Flagg Gen. (1877) 7 pages; Maine Genealogist, II, 80-7; Saunders' Gen.; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXVII, 246; XXX, 112; North's Hist. of Augusta, Me., 852-69; Wall's Reminiscences of Worcester, Mass., 106; Savage's Gen. Dict. II, 171.

FLANDERS.—Stephen Flanders, of Salisbury, 1646, had two wives. By wife Jane, had Stephen, born, 1647; Mary, 1650; Philip, 1652; Sarah, 1654; Naomi, 1656; and John, 1659. He died, 1684.

REFERENCES.—Coffin's Hist. of Boscawen, N. H., 527-30; Bouton's Concord, N. H., 705; Cogswell's Hist. of Henniker, N. H., 569; Futey's Hist. of Chester Co., Pa., 549; McKeen's Hist. of Bradford, Vt., 367-70; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXVII, 170-6; Poor's Hist. of Merrimac Valley, 122; Prescott's Flanders Gen. (1873) 8 pages; Runnel's Hist. of Sanbornton, N. H., II, 278; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 172.

FLANSBURGH. Amer. Ancestry, II, 40; Pearson's Schenectady, N. Y., Settlers, 69.

FLATMAN.—Thomas Flatman, of Salem, perhaps, 1637; removed to Braintree, where he had Elizabeth, born 1640; and Thomas, 1643; was freeman 1640.

REFERENCE.—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 172.

FLEMING.—John Fleming, of Watertown, by wife Ann, had Sarah, born 1639; and John, 1642; was deacon, 1657; his wife died same year. Sarah married, 1654, John Barnard. He had elder children, Thomas, Mary, and Elizabeth, all living in England.

REFERENCES.—Amer. Ancestry, II, 40; Goode Gen., 211; Bolling Gen., 25; Meade's Old Families of Va.; Egle's Penn. Gens., 194-208; Temple's Hist. of Palmer, Mass., 449; Paxton's Marshall Gen., 337; Richmond,

Va., Standard, II, 20, 23; IV, 1; Robertson's Pocohontas' Descendants, Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 172.

FLETCHER:—Robert Fletcher, of Concord, 1635; constable, 1637; died, 1677, aged 84; had Luke, Francis, Samuel, and William; one, or more, no doubt, were born in England.

JOHN FLETCHER, of Wethersfield, married before 1641, Mary, daughter of Widow Joyce Ward; the old lady's will, 1640, naming sons, Edward, born in England, and Anthony, William, Robert, and John here. He removed to Milford, and joined the church there, 1641, in which year his daughter Sarah was baptized; Hannah, 1643; Elizabeth, 1645; Samuel, 1649, died young; and Abigail, 1652. He died, 1662.

JOHN FLETCHER, of Portsmouth, freeman 1669, one of the founders of the first congregational church, 1671, and deacon; was a physician, and died, 1695.

HENRY FLETCHER, of Reading, had Samuel, born 1662.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS:—Ballou's Hist. of Milford, 750; Butler's Hist. of Groton, 401; Chandler's Hist. of Shirley, 416; Fox's Hist. of Dunstable, 243; Hazen's Hist. of Billerica, 53; Mill's Old Dunstable, 147-62; Hodgman's Hist. of Westford, 446-50; Pierce's Hist. of Grafton, 483; Reed's Hist. of Rutland, 115; Stearn's Hist. of Ashburnham, 700-2.

NEW HAMPSHIRE:—Aldrich's Hist. of Walpole, 253-5; Cochran's Hist. of Antrim, 492-5; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, 575; Saunderson's Hist. of Charlestown, 354; Stearn's Hist. of Rindge, 523-5; Secomb's Hist. of Amherst, 587-91; Washington History, 423-8; Wheeler's Hist. of Newport, 386-8; Kidder's Hist. of New Ipswich, 374-6; Livermore's Hist. of Wilton.

MAINE:—Bradbury's Hist. of Kennebunkport, 244; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, II, 227; Farrow's Hist. of Islesborough, 209.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:—Amer. Ancestry, VI, 140; 203; VII, 385; IX, 138; Bates and Fletcher Gen. (1892) 58 pages; Dunstable, Mass., Bicentenn, 157; Fletcher Gen. (1848) 24 pages; (1871) 279 pages; (1870) 12 pages; (1878) 10 pages; (1881) 600 pages; Fletcher's Hatch Gen., 22-4 Leland Gen., 61-3; Morse's Mem. Appendix, 51½; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXII, 389; Power's Hist. of Sangamon Co., Ill, 299-303; Vinton's Richardson Gen., III; Wood Gen., 70-7; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Hist. Gens., I, 348; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 172-4.

FLAVELLING:—Ruttenber's Hist. of Orange Co., N. Y., 365.

FLINDERS:—Richard Flinders, of Salem, born about 1637, had John and Richard, who died in England.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 174.

FLINN. Littell's Passaic Valley, 153.

FLINT:—Henry Flint, of Braintree, came in 1635 to Boston; born at Mattock, in Derbyshire, England; freeman 1636; married Margery, eldest daughter of Joanna Hoar; had Dorothy, born 1642; Ann, 1644; Josiah, 1645; Margaret, 1647, died soon; Joanna, 1649; David, 1652, died soon; Seth, 1653; Ruth, 1655; John, and Cotton, twins, both died soon; he died 1668, and his widow, 1687.

THOMAS FLINT, of Concord, came to New England, 1636; freeman 1638; representative, 1637-40. He had perhaps one or more children born in England, besides Ephraim, born here, 1642; and John.

THOMAS FLINT, of Salem, died 1663, leaving widow and children: Thomas, Elizabeth, George, John and Joseph.

WILLIAM FLINT, of Salem, 1645; died 1673, leaving a good estate to widow and sons: Edward, born 1638; and Thomas. His daughter Alice, married, 1657, John Pickering.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS:—Eaton's Hist. of Reading, 72-9; Marvin's Hist. of Wichendon, 454; Shattuck's Hist. of Concord, 371; Stearn's Hist. of Ashburnham, 703; Ward's Hist. of Shrewsbury, 275; Washburn's Hist. of Leicester, 365.

NEW HAMPSHIRE:—Basset's Hist. of Richmond, 388; Cochran's Hist. of Antrim, 495-9; Cogswell's Hist. of Henniker, 570; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, 575-8; Livermore's Hist. of Wilton, 368-71; Reade's Hist. of Swanzy, 339; Secomb's Hist. of Amherst, 591-3.

MAINE:—Butler's Hist. of Farmington, 470; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, II, 227; Lapham's Hist. of Norway, 501.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:—Amer. Ancestry, VI, 84; VIII, 54; Bass' Hist. of Braintree, Vt., 135-41; Driver Gen., 291-307; Brown's Bedford, Mass., Families, 12; Essex, Mass., Inst. Coll., XVI, 106-9; Flint Gen (1860) 150 pages; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XIV, 58-60; Pompey, N. Y., Reunion, 304; Potter's Old Families of Concord, Mass. (1887); Vinton's Richardson Gen., 553; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., 349; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 174.

FLINTNER. Hanson's List of Gardiner, Me., 82.

FLINTNER. Cutts' Gen., 202; Maine Hist. of Gen. Rec., VI, 285-92; 341-8, 417, 21.

FLOOD:—Henry Flood, of Boston, by wife Mary, had Henry, born 1666; Mary, 1668; Henry again, 1671; and Jonathan, 1673.

JOHN FLOOD, of Boston, by wife Hannah had James, born 1668; Richard, 1670; Lydia, 1672; Joseph, 1675; Benjamin, 1677; Abigail, 1679; and John, 1681.

JOHN FLOOD, of Lynn, may have removed to Salisbury, where was one of this name, aged 27, in 1679, or to Malden, where was John, freeman 1690; died 1702. By wife Sarah, he had Hugh; John, born 1665; Joseph; Daniel, born 1675; Sarah; and Abigail.

JOSEPH FLOOD, of Dorchester, perhaps brother of the preceding, had Eleazor, baptized 1638; was bailiff 1636; and removed to Lynn.

PHILIP FLOOD, of Newbury, came about 1680 from New Jersey; by wife Mary had Joseph, born 1684; Esther, 1686; Mary, 1688; Henry, 1689; John, 1693; Richard, 1696; Rachel, 1698; Philip, 1700; and Benjamin, 1705.

ROBERT FLOOD, of Wethersfield; married, 1646, Abigail, daughter of Nicholas Disbrough, of Hartford; died, 1689, leaving Robert, Abigail, John, Thomas, Mary and George. The name Flood and Floyd are used indiscriminately in record of this family.

REFERENCES:—Chandler's Hist. of Shirley, Mass., 417; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 175.

FLORIDA. Hemenway's Vermont Gaz., V, 162.

FLORVILLE. Power's Hist. of Sangamon Co., Ill., 303.

FLOUNDERS. Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 79.

FLOURWAY. Richmond, Va., Standard, I, 37, III, 14; Va. Mag. of Hist. and Biog., II, 1895.

FLOWER:—Lamrock Flower (or Flowers), Hartford, 1686, had Lydia, born 1687; Lamrock, 1689; Elizabeth, 1693; John, 1695; Mary, 1697; Francis, 1700; Ann, 1703, and Joseph, 1706; and died 1716.

REFERENCES:—Smith's Hist. of Delaware Co., Pa., 436; Potts' Carter, Gen., 158; Welles' Amer. Family Antig., N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XLIV, 399; Ellis Gen., 112, 152-4, LX, 373; Martin's Hist. of Chester Co., Pa., 436-44.

FLOYD:—John Floyd, of Scituate, 1640, merchant, was at Boston, 1653.

JOSEPH FLOYD, of Lyon, 1635, removed to Boston, 1666.

JOHN FLOYD, of Lynn, or Romney Marsh, now Chelsea, served as captain against the Indians, 1690, and died 1701; by wife Sarah, had Sarah, born 1662; Hugh, 1663; John, 1665; Joseph, 1667; and Joanna, 1669; perhaps, removed to Malden, and had Noah, born 1670; and Daniel, 1675; and in Boston had Mary, 1679.

RICHARD FLOYD, of Boston, 1642, by wife Lydia, had Lydia, born 1643; and three other children, dead before 1654. His inventory was taken 1662.

REFERENCES:—Aldrich's Hist. of Walpole, N. H., 252; Thompson's Hist. of Long Island, N. Y., II, 431-7; Bangor, Me., Hist. Mag., V, 191; Strong Gen., 604-6; Carter Family Tree; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXXVIII, 74; Richmond, Va., Standard, II, 7; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., I, 350; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 176.

FLUCKER. Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., I, 350.

FLYNT. Amer. Ancestry, IV, 176; Morris and Flynt Gen. (1882).

FOBES:—John Fobes, of Duxbury, 1636, was early at Bridgewater; married probably before their removal, Constant, sister of Experience Mitchell; had John Edward, Mary, Caleb, William, Joshua, and Elizabeth, and died 1661 or 1662. His widow married, 1662, John Briggs.

REFERENCES:—Lapham's Hist. of Paris, Me., 601-4; Winsor's Hist. of Duxbury, Mass., 258; Mitchell's Hist. of Bridgewater, Mass., 159-63; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 176.

FOGERTY. Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., II, 228.

FOGG:—Ralph Fogg, of Plymouth, 1633, removed to Salem, freeman 1634; by wife Susanna, had Ezekiel, baptized 1638; and David, 1640; was town treasurer 1637, and for some years engaged in municipal affairs, but about 1652 he returned to England, and died in London 1674.

SAMUEL FOGG, of Hampton, married 1659, Sarah, daughter of Richard Carrier, had Daniel, born 1660; and Seth; and died 1672.

REFERENCES.

MAINE.—Corliss' Hist. of No. Yarmouth; Dearborn's Hist. of Parsonfield, 380; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, II, 228.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Dow's Hist. of Hampton, 709-16; Fullerton's Hist. of Raymond, 223-6; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, 579-81; Runnels' Hist. of Sanbornton, II, 279; Wheeler's Hist. of Newport, 388.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Fogg's Eliot, Me., Settlers, 1-9; Maine Hist. Rec., I, 70-80; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 177.

FOKAR:—John Fokar, a husbandman, came in the "Increase," 1635.

FOLAND. Amer. Ancestry, I, 27; II, 41.

FOBY. Temple's Hist. of Palmer, Mass., 462.

FOLGER:—John Folger, of Watertown, came from Norwich, Eng., 1635, with son Peter and wife, who was Miribah Gibbs.

PETER FOLGER, of Nantucket, son of the first John, went early from Watertown to the Vineyard, married Mary Morrill, and removed about 1663 to Nantucket, where his name has been ever since in high regard; had Eleazur, about 1646; and John 1659; and seven daughters, Joanna, Bethia, Dorcas, Bathsua, Patience, Experience and Abiah, born 1667, who married Josiah Franklin as his second wife, and was mother of the famous Benjamin Franklin.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, I, 28; II, 41; VI, 17; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XVI, 269-78; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 177.

FOLLANSBEE:—Thomas Follansbee, of Portsmouth, removed about 1667 to Newbury, probably bringing wife Sarah, and perhaps children, Rebecca and Thomas; had Francis, born 1677, and Hannah, 1680. Sarah, his wife, died 1683.

REFERENCES:—Follansbee Assoc. Reports (1815), 28 p.; (1869), 8 p.; Smith's Hist. of Peterborough, N. H., 84; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 178.

FOLLANSBY. Benton's Hist. of Guildhall, Vt., 270.

FOLLEN:—Abraham Follen, Casco, 1658.

FOLLET:—William Follett, of Dover, 1651, married 1672, Elizabeth, widow of William Drew, and had son Nicholas.

PHILIP FOLLET, of Dover, 1671-5.

ROBERT FOLLET, of Salem, had Abraham, born 1671. Hatch's Hist. of Industry, Me., 621; Morse Mem. Ap.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, IV, 127; Stone's Hist. of Hubbardston, Mass., 268; Austin's Allied Families, 99; pennix, 60; Huron and Erie Counties, Ohio, 406; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 178.

FOLLMER. Megginners' Hist. Jour., II, 383.

FOLSOM:—John Folsom, of Hingham, born 1617, came from Old Hingham, Co. Norfolk, Eng., in the "Diligent," of Ipswich, 1638, with wife and two servants. He had married, 1636, Mary, daughter of Edward Gilman,

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Park Bldg

- | NO. | KEY |
|-----|------------|
| 1. | COL. FRA |
| 2. | |
| 3. | |
| 4. | |
| 5. | |
| 6. | |
| 7. | J. W. BIR |
| 8. | FRANELL |
| 9. | W. S. LE |
| 10. | REV. R. S. |
| 11. | GEN. J. C. |
| 12. | CHAUNCE |
| 13. | J. E. WH |
| 14. | HARRY E |
| 15. | COL. J. P. |
| 16. | HARRY C |
| 17. | S. JARVE |
| 18. | J. E. PRI |
| 19. | H. H. TR |
| 20. | J. D. VAN |
| 21. | DR. H. M. |
| 22. | CHAS. KI |
| 23. | JOHN S. S. |
| 24. | HON. C. I. |
| 25. | MRS. C. I. |
| 26. | JUDGE J. |
| | COCK, |
| 27. | COL. IRA |
| 28. | CHAS. G. |
| 29. | GEO. W. |
| 30. | J. NOBLE |
| 31. | COL. A. J. |
| 32. | WALTER |
| 33. | REV. E. |
| 34. | COL. WM. |
| | FITH. |

of Old Hingham, and had here baptized, Samuel, 1641; John, Nathaniel, 1644; Israel, 1646; Peter, 1649; Mary, 1651, and Ephraim, 1654; was representative, 1654, and removed, 1659, to Exeter, where he died 1681.

REFERENCES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Bell's Hist. of Exeter, 12-14; Chase's Hist. of Chester, 522-4; Cogswell's Hist. of Henniker, 571; Lancaster's Hist. of Gilmanton, 262; Fulledton's Hist. of Raymond, 226-8; Runnel's Hist. of Sanbornton, II, 280-3.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Amer. Ancestry, III, 193; Chapman's Weeks Gen., 51, 136-8; Folsom Gen. (1876) (1879), 297 pages; Montague Gen., 348; Palmer Gen. (1886), 48-51; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXX, 207-31; New Hampshire Hist. Soc. Coll., VI, 191; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 178.

FONDA. Amer. Ancestry, I, 28; VII, 29; Munsell's Albany, N. Y., Coll., VI, 122; Pearson's Schenectady, N. Y. Settlers, 70-2.

FONDEY. Amer. Ancestry, I, 28.

FONES:—John Fones, of Kingston, 1679, one of His Maj. Justices, had wife, Margaret, sons, John, Jeremiah, Samuel, James and Daniel, and daughter, Mary, who married James Greene, of Warwick. He was, perhaps, the first comer of this name, and probably from London. He died 1703.

REFERENCES.—Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 79; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 179.

FONTAINE. Bergen's Kings Co. Settlers, 115; Meade's Old Churches of Va., I, 465; Greene's Kentucky Families; Slaughter's Fry Memoirs, 48; Maury's Huguenot Memoirs (1863); Slaughter's St. Mark's Parish, 184, 189; Virginia Hist. Coll., V, 119-50; Welles' Washington Gen., 251.

FONTLEROY:—James Fontleroy, of Boston, came in the "Prudence and May," from London, 1679.

FOOTE:—Pasco Foote, of Salem, 1637, joined the Church 1653, and in the same year had his children, John, Malachi, Samuel, Elizabeth, Mary, Isaac, Pasco and Abigail, all baptized together. He died 1670.

NATHANIEL FOOTE, of Watertown, brought from England his wife Elizabeth, and children, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Mary, Robert, Frances and Sarah; had Rebecca, born probably at Watertown; freeman 1634; removed to Wethersfield, 1636, of which he was representative 1641-4, dying in this last year. He left a good estate to his children and widow, who was the sister of John Deming, and married Thomas Welles, afterwards Governor of the Colony; she died 1683.

JOSHUA FOOTE, of Roxbury, citizen and ironmonger of London, came in 1653, removed over to Providence, and died there about 1655. He had a son Samuel, and about 1650, his daughter Elizabeth married William Sheldon, of London.

REFERENCES.

CONNECTICUT.—Caulkin's Hist. of New London, 308; Davis' Hist. of Wallingford, 745; Orcutt's Hist. of Stratford, 1202-4.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Amer. Ancestry, IV, 88, 191; V, 231; Brown's W. Simsbury, Ct., Settlers, 53-6; Barbour's N. Y., Wife and Mother App., 624; Felton Gen. (1886), 247; Foote Gen. (1849) 360 p.; (1867) 32 p.;

(1886) 26 p.; Judd's Hist. of Hadley, Mass., 494; Matthew's Hist. of Cornwall, Vt., 285; Nash Gen., 42; Loomis Gen., Female Branches, 573 8; Humphrey Gen., 201-5, 346-9; Walworth's Hyde Gen., 276; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., IX., 272; XXVII, 448; Young's Chautauqua Co., N. Y., 359-61; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 179-82.

FOOTMAN:—Thomas Footman, of Dover, 1648, had wife, Catharine, and seven children, dead as early as 1668. His will was of date 1667.

REFERENCES.—Bulloch Gen.; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 182.

FOP:—Daniel Fop, of Hingham, 1635.

REFERENCES.—Lincoln's Hist. of Hingham, Mass., 42.

FORBAS:—Alexander Forbes, of Charlestown, married 1674, Kate Robinson.

FORBES:—James Forbes, of Hartford, died 1692, leaving John, David, James, Dorothy, Mary and Sarah.

WILLIAM FORBES, of New London, 1648, removed soon.

REFERENCES.—Amer. Ancestry, III, 147; Forbes Gen. (1892) 190 p.; Bangor Hist. Mag., IV, 20; Dodd's Hist. of East Haven, Ct., 119; Dudley's Archael. Gen. Coll., plate 5; N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., XXI, 159-62.

FORBUSH or FURBUSH:—Jonathan Forbush, of Marlborough, by wife Hannah, had eight children; removed to Westborough, and was deacon there, called Forbes; but the name of his father seems to have been commonly written Farrabas.

REFERENCES.—Forbes Gen.; Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, Mass., 377; Pierce's Hist. of Grafton, Mass., 484-8; Smith's Hist. of Peterborough, N. H., 858; Ward's Rice Gen., 21; Hudson's Hist. of Marlborough, Mass., 364; Temple's Hist. of N. Brookfield, Mass., 588-91.

FORCE:—Benjamin Force, of Wrentham, with wife, Eliza, came from Newport, R. I., 1690. Amer. Ancestry, VI, 80.

FORD or FORRDE:—Andrew Ford, of Weymouth, freeman 1654; by wife, Elinor, had Samuel, born 1656; Nathaniel, 1658; Ebenezer, 1660; Silence, 1661; Prudence, 1663; Jacob, 1666; Elizabeth, 1667; Israel, 1670, and Sarah, 1672; besides, probably, the eldest, Andrew, who was a proprietor 1673.

JOHN FORD, of Plymouth, one of the "first comers," with, perhaps, his widowed mother, elder brother William, and sister Martha, in the "Fortune," 1621; had wife Hannah, and died at Marshfield, 1693.

JOHN FORD, of Haverhill, 1670, was a son-in-law of Stephen Kent.

ROGER FORD, of Cambridge, died 1644.

ROBERT FORD, of Haverhill, 1677.

THOMAS FORD, of Dorchester, came in the "Mary and John," 1630. Made freeman 1631; brought children, Abigail, Joanna and Hepzibah; removed 1636 to Windsor, where he was representative, 1638-41, '44 and '54. His wife died 1643, and he married for second wife, 1644, Ann, widow of Thomas Scott, of Hartford; had, perhaps, Ann, who married, 1677, Thomas Newbury, of

Windsor; removed in old age to Northampton, and died 1770.

THOMAS FORD, of Milford, 1636, married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Knowles, of Fairfield; had Elizabeth, born about 1652; John, 1664; Thomas, 1656; Mary, 1658; Lydia, baptized 1660; and died 1662. His widow married 1663, Eliezer Rogers.

TIMOTHY FORD, of Charleston, 1637; removed to New Haven, 1639, and died there 1684. He had children, Matthew, Samuel, Mary, Bethia, and Elizabeth.

WILLIAM FORD, of Marshfield, 1639, son, perhaps, of the widow who came in the "Fortune," 1621; was at Duxbury, 1643; had by wife Ann, William, born about 1634; Michael, Millicent and Margaret. He was a miller at Duxbury, and an original proprietor of Bridgewater; died 1676, aged 72. His widow died 1684.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Deane's Hist. of Scituate, 269; Hobart's Hist. of Abington, 378-83; Kingman's Hist. of N. Bridgewater, 503; Mitchell's Hist. of Bridgewater, 163, 373; Temple's Hist. of Whately, 229; Winsor's Hist. of Duxbury, 259.

CONNECTICUT.—Blake's Hist. of Hamden, 245; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, II, 270.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Rumbell's Hist. of Sanbornton, II, 283-5.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Amer. Ancestry, II, 41; V, 115; Bass' Hist. of Braintree, Vt., 141-3; Baldwin Gen., 1108, 1113; Goode Gen., 291; Barbour's N. Y., Wife and Mother App., 25; Collins' Hist. of Hillsdale, N. Y. App., 54-6; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, Mass., 111; Historical Mag. (1871), 91; Kitchell Gen., 50; Maine Hist. and Gen. Reg., III, 229; Poole Gen., 78-80; Pope Gen.; Power's Hist. of Sangamon Co., Ill., 304; Strong Gen., 17; Whitman Gen., 370; Wyman's Charleston, Mass., Gens., I, 252; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 182-4.

FORDHAM:—Robert Fordham, of Southampton, L. I., came, perhaps, in 1640, possibly earlier; was a short time at Cambridge; was in temporary office at Sudbury, 1641; had by wife Elizabeth, Hannah, John, Jonah, Robert and Joseph. He preached at Hempstead, and may have been more there than at Southampton; his name being first in the Dutch Government patent for the town of Hempstead; and died 1674.

REFERENCES.—Howell's Hist. of Southampton, L. I., 245-7; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 184.

FORCHAND. Amer. Ancestry, IV, 220.

FORMAN or FURMAN:—John and Josiah Forman, of Newtown, L. I., 1655.

JOHN FORMAN, of Newbury, had, as Coffin says, Abigail, born 1676, and John, 1678.

REFERENCES.—Leavenworth Gen., 338-43; Paxton's

FORREST.—Archibald Forrest, at Hatfield, perhaps Marshall Gen., 229-33; Sutter's Hist. of Monmouth Co., N. J., XXVII.

FORNEY. Wheeler's Hist. of N. Carolina, 241, transiently a soldier in King Philip's War, 1676.

REFERENCES.—Amer. Ancestry, IV, 146; Cinc., Ohio, Criterion (1888), II, 474; Powers' Hist. of Sangamon Co., Ill., 305; Rumbell's Hist. of Sanbornton, N. H., I,

474; Clyde's Irish Settlers, Pa., 45; Richmond, Va., Standard, Ill., 37.

FORRISTALL. Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, 570-4.

FORSAITH. Chase's Hist. of Chester, N. H., 524; Wheeler's Hist. of Newport, N. H., 389.

FORSBEE. Cole Gen., 86-90, 171-203.

FORSTER. Amer. Ancestry, VI, 204; Caulkin's Hist. of New London, Ct., 312; Egle's Penn. Gens., 209-20; Forster Gen. (1870), 25 pages; Forster's Descendants, Jacob Forster, of Charlestown, Mass.; New Eng. Gen. and Hist. Reg., XXX, 83-102; Forster's Descendants, Reginald Forster, of Ipswich, Mass.; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., I, 353.

FORSYTH. Forsyth Gen. (1888), 29 pages; Amer. Ancestry, III, 150; VII, 87; Cope Gen. Pa., 39, 61, 141; Granite Monthly, VIII, 251; Richmond, Va., Standard III, 23; Ruttenber's Hist. of Orange Co., N. Y., 394; Sylvester's Hist. of Ulster Co., N. Y., 106.

FORT:—Abraham Fort, of Boston, married 1656, widow Hannah Hutchinson.

REFERENCES:—Munsell's Hist. of Albany, IV, 123; Schuyler's Colonial New York, II, 367-75.

FORTH. N. E. Gen. and Hist. Reg., XXIII, 184.

FORTUNE. Powers' Hist. of Sangamon Co., Ill., 306.

FORTUNE:—Samuel Forward, of Windsor, 1670, by wife Ann, had Samuel, born 1671; and Joseph, 1674; he died 1684, and his widow, Ann, died the following year.

REFERENCES:—Holton's Wmslow Gen., 341; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Ct., II, 271.

FOSDICK:—Stephen Fosdick, of Charlestown, 1635; brought wife and perhaps his children; freeman 1638; had wife Sarah; sons, Thomas, John, and Samuel, and daughters, Hannah, Martha and Mary. He died 1664.

REFERENCES:—Caulkin's New London, Ct., 343; Wyman's Hist. of Charlestown, Mass., I, 354-60; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 185.

FOSKETT:—John Foskett, of Charlestown, 1658, was a householder, 1678. Elizabeth, his wife, was admitted of the church, 1673, and their children, John, Thomas, Joshua, Robert, Elizabeth and Mary, were baptized the same year; Jonathan, 1674, and Abigail, 1680.

REFERENCES:—Hyde's Hist. of Brimfield, Mass., 403; Temple's Hist. of Palmer, Mass., 453; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gen., I, 360.

FOSS:—John Foss, of Dover, 1665, had son, John, was of the grand jury 1688, and died 1699.

REFERENCES:—Chase's Hist. of Chester, N. H., 525; Little Gen., 290; Machias, Me., Centenn., 161.

FOSSETT. Johnston's Hist. of Bristol, Me., 442.

FOSSEY. Hammatt Papers, 108.

FOSTER:—Reginald, or Renold Foster, of Ipswich, came, it is said, 1638, had grant of land 1641, and brought Abraham, Reginald, William, Isaac and Jacob.

besides two daughters. It appears, also, that he had a second wife, Judith, who died 1664, and who brought him, Judith, born 1660; Mary, 1662, and John, 1664. It is also stated that he married next, 1665, Sarah Martin, and had Ruth, born 1671, died in one month; Ellen, 1673; Hannah, 1675, and Nathaniel, 1678. He died 1681.

WILLIAM FOSTER, of Boston, 1644, had wife, Susanna; removed, perhaps, in a short time to Charlestown, where he was admitted of the church, 1652; married for second wife, Ann, daughter of William Brackenbury; had John, born 1656, who died 1659; Ann, 1658; Mary, 1660; Elizabeth, 1665; Deborah, baptized 1668, died soon, and John again, 1668. He died 1698, aged 80, and his widow died 1714, in her 86th year.

HOPESTILL FOSTER, of Dorchester, 1634, or earlier, had wife, Patience, who came in the "Elizabeth," 1635, aged 40, with her son, Hopetill, aged 14. He was freeman 1639, of the artillery company 1642, selectman, 1645.

CHRISTOPHER FOSTER, of Lynn, came in the "Abigail," 1635, aged 32, with wife, Frances, 25, and children, Rebecca, Nathaniel and John; was freeman 1637; removed to Long Island, N. Y., and was probably living there 1670.

BARTHOLOMEW FOSTER, of Gloucester, married 1669, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Very; had Bartholomew, born 1670; John, 1673; Thomas, 1676; Samuel, 1678; Edward, 1681, and died 1682.

EDWARD FOSTER, of Scituate, about 1633, married 1635, Lettice Hanford; had Timothy, 1636, who died next year; Timothy again 1638, died soon; Timothy again, and Elizabeth, posthumous, 1644.

EDWARD FOSTER, of Springfield, married 1661, Esther Bliss, who lived in the family of John Pynchon; was freeman 1690, and died 1720.

SAMUEL FOSTER, of Wenham, freeman 1650, removed to Chelmsford, 1655; by wife, Esther, had there, Edward, born 1657, and Esther, 1659; had before removal, Hannah, about 1649; Samuel, about 1650, and Eli, about 1653; was representative 1679, and died 1702, aged 82.

THOMAS FOSTER, of Weymouth, freeman 1647, had Thomas, born 1640; John, 1642, and Increase.

THOMAS FOSTER, of Roxbury, married 1662, Sarah, daughter of Robert Parker; had Thomas, born 1663, died shortly; Thomas, again; Sarah, 1667; Hannah, 1669, and Jonathan, 1671; was freeman 1666.

THOMAS FOSTER, of New London, called in the record son of John Forster, of Kingsware, married 1666, Susanna, daughter of Ralph Parker; had Susanna, born 1667; Thomas, 1669; Jonathan, 1673; Mary, 1675; Edward, 1677, died soon; Samuel, 1678; Rebecca, 1681, and Ebenezer, 1683; he died 1685.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Abbott's Hist. of Andover, 38; Babson's Hist. of Gloucester, 94; Barry's Hist. of Framingham, 245; Daggett's Hist. of Attleborough, 90; Deane's Hist. of Scituate, 270; Eaton's Hist. of Reading, 79; Freeman's Hist. of Cape Cod, II, 111, 765; Hazen's Hist. of Billerica, 54; Herrick's Hist. of Gardner, 348; Hyde's Hist. of Primfield, 404; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, 547; Perby's Hist. of Boxford, 31; Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, 377-9; Sewall's Hist. of Woburn, 612; Stearns' Hist. of Ashburnham, 705-10; Temple's Hist. of No. Brookfield, 491-3; Temple's Hist. of Northfield, 451; Temple's Hist. of Palmer, 450-3.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Aldrich's Hist. of Walpole, 256-9; Blood's Hist. of Temple, 221; Cochran's Hist. of Antrim, 499; Cogswell's Hist. of Henniker, 572-5; Eaton's Hist. of Candia, 80; Hayward's Hist. of Gilsium, 308-10; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, 581-5; Hill's List of Mason, 202; Kidder's Hist. of New Ipswich, 376; Livermore's Hist. of Wilton, 371; Merrill's Hist. of Acworth, 216; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, 574-6; Rea's Hist. of Swanzy, 340; Stearn's Hist. of Rindge, 525; Worcester's Hist. of Hollis, 375.

MAINE.—Corliss' Hist. of No. Yarmouth; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, I, 229; Lapham's Hist. of Bethel, 532-4; Lapham's Hist. of Norway, 502; Rillon's Hist. of Harrison, 59-63; Thurston's Hist. of Winthrop, 1835.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Amer. Ancestry, I, 28; II, 42; 5Carei-;RM86tagJsmiE*D shr shr shrd hrld rdlulshr IV, 140, 230; V, 186; VI, 40; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 80; Annmidown Family, 33; Caldwell Gen. Rec., 64; Collin's Hist. of Hillsdale, N. Y., App., 56; Davis Gen., 95 8; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, Mass., 112; Denayville, Me., Centenn., 103; Derby's Foster Gen. (1872), 35 pages; Driver Gen., 275; Dwight Gen., 634-60, 671-4; Foster Gen. (1871), 6 p.; (1872) 35 p.; (1876) 25 p.; (1885) 32 p.; Goodwin's Olcott Gen., 31; Greene's Tod Gen., Guild's Stiles Gen., 286-8, 353-7; Hammatt Papers, Ipswich, Mass., 1058; Hist. of Clermont Co., Ohio, 435; Holton's Winslow Mem., I, 148-62; Howell's Hist. of Southampton, N. Y., 247-56; Hubbard's Hist. of Stanstead Co., Canada, 137; Kilbourne Fam., 126; Leach's Morton Ancestry; Locke Gen., 64, 145, 300; Machias, Me., Centenn., 160; Milliken's Narraguagus Valley, Me., 3; Morse's Gen. Sherborn, Mass., 89; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., I, 352-4; XX, 227, 308; XXV, 67-71, 394-9; XXX, 83-102; Poore Gen., 177-82; Powers' Hist. of Sangamon Co., Ill., 307-10; Rodenburgh's Autumn Leaves; Sedgwick's Hist. of Sharon, Ct., 79; Spooner's Mem. of W. Spooner, 215; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Ct., II, 272; Stoddard Gen. (1865), 48, 73; Swift's Barnstable Families, I, 388-90; Washington, N. H., History, 428; Whitman Gen., 432-7; Wood Gen., 47-57; Wynian's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., I, 362-6; Young's Hist. of Warsaw, N. Y., 264; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 185-91.

FOULKE. Hayden's Virginia Gens., 658; Jenkins' Hist. of Gwyuedd, Pa., 328, 210-47; Penn. Mag., XII, 369.

FOUNTAIN.—Aaron Fountain, of New London, 1680, married Susanna, daughter of Samuel Beebee, but after 1683 is not known.

REFERENCES.—Bolton's Hist. of Westchester, 518; Chite's Hist. of Staten Island, N. Y., 381.

FOWLE.—George Fowle, of Concord, freeman 1639; brought, probably, wife from England, and certainly a son, John; by wife, Mary, had Mary, born 1640, died, probably, young; Peter, 1641; James, 1643; Mary, again, 1646; removed to Charlestown, there probably had Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Elizabeth, born 1656, died soon. His wife Mary died 1677, and he died 1608, aged 72.

THOMAS FOWLE, of Boston, probably before 1635, merchant, had wife, Margaret, who was admitted of the church, 1641, and their daughter Elizabeth, and son John, were baptized same year; Mary, born 1643, and James, 1644. In 1646, in Boston, he was earnest for extension

of liberties, fined heavily and went back to England in disgust.

REFERENCES:—Bond's Hist. of Watertown, Mass., 225; Fowle Family Reun. (1891); Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, Mass., 279; Second's Hist. of Amherst, N. H., 594; Sewall's Hist. of Woburn, Mass., 612-14; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 192; Wyman's Charleston, Mass., Mass., Gens. I, 367-72.

FOWLER:—William Fowler, of Milford, 1639, one of the seven pillars at the foundation of the church in that year, after 1647, was frequently representative, lieutenant and at last an assistant of the colony; died 1661, leaving only William and John.

PHILIP FOWLER, of Ipswich, a clothworker, came in the ship "Mary and John," 1634, bringing, according to family tradition, Benjamin, Joseph and Margaret; was freeman 1634, and died 1678, aged 87, or by one report, more probably, 80. He had besides by wife, Martha, Thomas, born 1636, and Philip, about 1646; and married 1660, Mary, widow, perhaps, of George Norton.

AMBROSE FOWLER, of Windsor, married 1646, Joan Alvord; had Abigail, born 1647; John, 1648; Mia 1650; Samuel, 1652; Hannah, 1654; Elizabeth, 1656, and Ambrose, 1658, all living in 1692; was freeman of Conn., 1657, and had removed, about 1668, to Westfield, and died there 1704. His wife, Joan, died 1684.

HENRY FOWLER, of Providence, 1655, swore allegiance 1666.

FOWLER:—John Fowler, of Milford, 1639, born in England, married 1647, Mary, daughter of George Hubbard; had Abigail, born 1648, died 1651; removed to Guilford about 1649; there had Mary, born 1650, Abraham, 1652; John, 1654; Mehitable, 1656, and Elizabeth, 1658, who died at 18 years; was deacon, representative 1665-73, and after; died 1677. His widow died 1713.

REFERENCES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Chase's Hist. of Chester, 525; Coffin's Hist. of Boscawen, 531; Dow's Hist. of Hampton, 716; History of Washington, 429-31.

CONNECTICUT.—Hurd's Hist. of New London, 511; Orcutt's Hist. of Torrington, 690-3; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, II, 274.

NEW YORK.—Baird's Hist. of Rye, 465; Bolton's Westchester Co., II, 519; Ruttenber's Hist. of Newburgh, 274-7; Ruttenber's Hist. of Orange Co., 365-7; Howell's Southampton, 257.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Amer. Ancestry, II, 43, 154; II, 17; V, 91; VI, 96; VII, 280; IX, 140; Ball's Hist. of Lake Co., Ind., 375; Bangor Hist. Mag., IV, 237; Bartow Gen., Part 2; Champion Gen.; Chapman's Weeks Gen. 137; Douglas Gen., 206-8; Driver Gen., 316, 370; (1889), 78 p.; Granite Monthly, IV, 1-5; Guild's Stiles 27 p.; (1867), 12p.; (1870), 42 p.; (1883), 247 p.; Gen., 324-7, 651-3; Hammatt Papers, Ipswich, Mass., 108; Herrick Gen.; Loomis Gen., Female Branches, 688; Hine's Lebanon, Ct., Address, 154; Maltby Gen., 203; Powers' Hist. of Sangamon Co., Ill., 312; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., VII, 131; XI, 247-54; Stickney's Gen. Appendix, 505; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 193-5; Walworth's Hyde Gen., 709-11; Warren-Clarke Gen., 65.

FOWKE. Hayden's Virginia Gens., 155-61; Meade's Old Churches of Va., II, 482; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXXVIII, 320; Southern Biouvac (1886), 727.

FOWLES. Eaton's Hist. of Warren, Me., 542.

FOWNES. N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XVIII, 185.

FOX:—Thomas Fox, of Concord, Mass., freeman, probably, 1638; by wife, Rebecca, who died 1647, had Mary, born 1642; Elizabeth and Eliphalet; and he married in 1647, Hannah Brooks; had Hannah, born 1648; Thomas, 1650; Samuel, Mary, John, Isaac, born 1657; and died 1658.

THOMAS FOX, of Cambridge, freeman, perhaps, of 1644, selectman 1658, and often after; for second wife, married Ellen, widow of Percival Green, who died 1682, when he took another wife, Elizabeth, widow of Charles Chadwick, who died 1685, leaving him again a widower; and he died 1693, aged 85. He probably had but one child, Jabez, born 1647.

RICHARD FOX, of Wethersfield, married Beriah, daughter of first Richard Smith, of the same.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Bond's Hist. of Watertown, 765; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, 547; Sewall's Hist. of Woburn, 139-43, 331; Temple's Hist. of Whately, 230.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Cochrane's Hist. of Antrim, 500-3; Cutter's Hist. of Jaffrey, 326-8; Haywood's Hist. of Hancock, 585-91.

CONNECTICUT.—Caulkin's Hist. of New London, 370; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, II, 274.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Alden's Amer. Epitaphs, I, 229-31; Amer. Ancestry, V, 66; Brown's W. Sinsbury Settlers, 62; Cleveland's Hist. of Yates Co., N. Y., 339-401; Crosby's Obituary Notices (1858), 403; Dwight's Strong Gen., 1199; Fox, Ellicott and Evans Gen. (1882), 281 pp.; Fox Gen. (1890), 31 pp.; Hayden's Virginia Genealogies, 60; Hubbard's Stanstead Co., Canada, 175; Montgomery and Fulton Cos., N. Y., 157; Palmer and Trimble Gen., 190, 261-3; Richmond, Va., Standard, III, 23; Rodman Gen., 159; Washington, N. H., History, 431; Wentworth Gen., II, 857; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 195-7.

FOXCRAFT or FOXCROFT, of Boston, 1665, member of the Artillery Co.; married 1682, Elizabeth, daughter of Gov. Danforth, who died 1721; had Francis, born 1695, and Thomas, 1697; died at Cambridge, 1727.

REFERENCES.—N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., VIII, 171. Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, 548-50; Vinton Gen., 124; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 197.

FOXWELL:—Richard Foxwell, of Salem or Boston, came in the fleet with Winthrop, was made freeman 1631, perhaps went home or removed soon to Scituate, was there in 1634, having married Ann Shelley, a servant, who came over that year, and had Mary, born 1635; Martha, 1638, and Ruth, 1641. He removed to Barnstable before the birth of last; there his son John was buried 1646; and he died 1668.

RICHARD FOXWELL, probably at Piscataqua 1631, or earlier; settled at Scarborough, 1636; there married Sarah daughter of Richard Bonython; had Richard, John, Philip and five daughters, and died 1677, aged 73.

NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

President-General, Mr. Walter Seth Logan, of New York.

Vice-Presidents-General,

Judge James Denton Hancock,
Franklin, Pa.
Hon. Thomas Pitts,
Detroit, Mich.
Hon. Horace Davis,
San Francisco, Cal.
Judge John Whitehead,
Morristown, N. J.
Col. George A. Parce,
Baltimore, Md.

Secretary-General

Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross,
604 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.



Treasurer-General

Mr. Cornelius Amorv Pugsley,
12 W. 122nd St., New York City.

Registrar-General,

Mr. A. Howard Clark,
Smithsonian Institution, Washington,
D. C.

Historian-General,

Mr. George W. Bates,
Detroit, Mich.

Chaplain-General

Rev. Ethelbert D. Warfield, D. D.
Easton, Pa.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, HELD AT HOTEL SCHENLEY, PITTSBURGH, PA., APRIL 30TH AND MAY 1ST, 1901.

Congress called to order by President-General Breckinridge. The colors of the Society were received, when the Chaplain-General, Dr. Warfield, opened with prayer.

The President appointed the following Committee on Credentials:

Vice-President, Howard De Haven Ross, of Delaware; Secretary-General Samuel Eberly Gross, of Illinois, and W. H. Bayley, of District of Columbia.

Auditing Committee appointed, were:

General Francis Appleton, of Massachusetts; Mr. Nathan Warren and Mr. Henry D. Sellers.

Colonel Albert J. Logan, President of the Pennsylvania Society, then made an address of welcome, that was responded to by President-General Breckinridge. A recess was then taken until the credentials were properly attested.

Colonel Albert J. Logan then extended an invitation to the delegates to visit the Carnegie Steel Works, the Westinghouse Electric Plant, Heinz Preserving Plant, or to take a drive about the boulevards and parks of the city, with a stop at the Country Club.

The Secretary-General read the list of the delegates present.

Secretary-General's Report read by Assistant-Secretary Fisher, and, on motion of Judge Whitehead, report was approved. It was announced that there were 149 delegates present.

Report of Treasurer-General Pugsley read and approved.

Hon. Franklin Murphy moved, "That the reports of the officers not already read be deferred until to-morrow morning's session, and that we take up at this time the discussion of the amendments to the Constitution." Motion carried.

A delegate: "I move that to-morrow morning we begin our session at nine o'clock instead of ten o'clock." Motion carried.

Discussion then took place on re-proposed amendment to Article V. of the Constitution, Section I.

Mr. Noble D. Larner, of District of Columbia Society; Judge Whitehead, of New Jersey Society; Mr. Walter S. Logan, of Empire State Society; Mr. Geo. W. Bates, of Michigan Society; General Thos. Anderson, of Oregon Society; Chaplain-General Warfield, of Pennsylvania Society, and Judge James Denton Hancock, of Pennsylvania Society, all spoke at length on the amendment, and Judge Hancock then made the following:

"RESOLVED, That this whole question in respect to the amendment proposed be postponed to next year, and that a Committee of Five be appointed to revise the Constitution in respect to all the amendments which have been here proposed."

Motion seconded, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Edwin Warfield, of Maryland, and Judge Whitehead, spoke further on the subject.

President-General Breckinridge offered to have General Anderson take the chair; but the delegates all objected to it, and gave three hearty cheers for the President-General.

The motion of Judge Hancock was then submitted to the house, receiving 78 ayes and 28 noes.

Recess taken until Wednesday, May 1st.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

The Rev. Rufus Clark, D.D., ex-Chaplain-General, opened with prayer.

Report of Register-General read and approved.

Report of the committees approved, that same be spread upon the minutes.

Report of the Historian-General, read by Mr. Fisher, approved.

Report of the National Flag Committee. Motion carried that it be spread upon the minutes.

Report on Ship Constitution. (No report received.)

Report of the Committee on La Fayette Memorial. (No report received.)

Report of the Committee on Spanish War Medals was included in the Registrar-General's report.

Report of the Committee for the Purchase of Banners. (No report received.)

Report on Farmers' Resolution was included in Registrar-General's report.

Report of the Committee on National Parks, read by General Anderson, and approved.

Judge Whitehead moved, "That the Committee on National Parks petition the Congress of the United States for a further fund, to be used in the proper reparation and care of this important site and most interesting position." Motion carried.

Report of the National Committee on Legislation read by Mr. Gilbert and approved.

Mr. Curtis, of Colorado; General Breckinridge, and Mr. Gilbert, of Illinois, spoke on flag laws, and Mr. Charles Kingsbury Miller, of Illinois, reported that since March last, five States have passed the flag laws, and those bills have been signed by the Governors of the States of Indiana, Wisconsin, Washington, Oregon and Colorado, and it has passed the lower house of Michigan. We have now eighteen States that have passed flag laws.

Report of National Committee on Revolutionary Monuments, read by General Edwin S. Greeley, and approved.

Mr. Larner, of District of Columbia, introduced the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That the Congress of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution recommend that the Congress of the United States of America cause to be erected at the National capital such a memorial to the heroes of the Revolution as will give fitting recognition to the deeds of valor and self-sacrifice which characterized the early struggles of our ancestors in their efforts to achieve independence and establish our Republic; and that it shall be as conspicuous and commanding as were the deeds of devotion which led to the upbuilding of our system of government, and the founding upon this western continent a citizenship unparalleled for its high character, energy and spirit of progress;

"That the several societies of our organization throughout the country be urged to aid in every possible way the carrying of this resolution into effect;

"That the President-General be and is hereby authorized to appoint a special committee, consisting of two compatriots from each State and Territory, which shall have charge of this undertaking, and shall report the result of their labors to the next Congress."

Judge Anderson, of Ohio, and General Greeley, of Connecticut, spoke on the resolution, and Mr. Larner's motion was carried unanimously.

Judge Anderson, of Ohio, offered a resolution in respect to a monument to Colonel William Crawford, which provoked some discussion from General Anderson, the President-General and others, but was carried unanimously.

Report of the Publication Committee, read by title and printed in minutes.

Report of the Press Committee. (Passed by title.)

Report of the Recruiting and Lookout Committee. (Read and passed by title.)

Colonel Griffith, of Maryland, exhibited a large water-color of a monument that the Maryland Society proposed to dedicate October 19th, Peggy Stewart Day, at Mount Royal Plaza, Baltimore. The monument stands sixty feet high, is of Maryland granite, with bronze ornaments. The money was all raised in Maryland, except \$104, which was presented by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, Mass. On the base will appear the insignia of the S. A. R.

The inscription is as follows:

"To all of the patriots of Maryland, who, aided on land or on sea, in gaining the independence of this State, and of the United States, and to the Maryland line, the bayonets of the Continental Army.

"Erected by the efforts of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution."

Colonel Griffiths made an eloquent address, that was frequently interrupted with applause.

Judge Whitehead, of New Jersey, offered the following:

"RESOLVED, That this Congress appreciates the action of Compatriot Griffith, of Maryland, in securing the erection of such appropriate monuments as have been reared under the auspices of Maryland Society of S. A. R., and that we record our thanks to him and his Society, in erecting these lasting memorials of the services of our forefathers:

"RESOLVED, That this resolution be properly engrossed, signed by the President-General and Secretary-General, and sent to Compatriot Griffith;

"RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Congress be tendered to the Maryland Society of the S. A. R. for the invitation to be present at the unveiling of the monument, now in process of erection, on October 19th next."

Mr. Walter S. Logan, of New York; Mr. Ira Evans, of Texas; General Greeley, of Connecticut; Judge Hancock, of Pennsylvania; Captain A. A. Folsom, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Farmer, of Michigan, all spoke in eulogy of the monument.

Judge Whitehead then made this resolution:

"The thanks of this Congress be tendered Colonel Griffith and his Society for their kindness in inviting us to the ceremony of the dedication of the monument at Baltimore." Carried.

Mr. Larner, of District of Columbia, moved.

"RESOLVED, That the President-General be directed to appoint a committee of five (preferably selected from the officers of five State Societies), whose duties it shall be to call upon the proper committee of the next Congress of the United States, and urge such legislation as will tend to preserve and classify by proper card system the records of the Revolutionary War, now on file in the Pension Bureau of the United States."

Mr. Walter S. Logan, of New York, moved for the Empire State Society:

"RESOLVED, That the delegates from this Society to the National Congress of the S. A. R. be requested to lay before that body, with a view to securing action thereon, the subject of providing for membership at large or retired membership, or otherwise providing for retaining in affiliation descendants from Revolutionary patriots, once admitted to membership in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution;

"RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Secretary-General of the National Society, and a copy to each delegate accredited from this Society to the National Congress."

This occasioned some discussion by Dr. Hall, President-General Breckinridge, Mr. Logan, Mr. Lord, Mr. Larner and Mr. Gilbert. It was then referred to a committee.

Mr. Larner presented the following from General Vincent, of the District of Columbia Society:

"WHEREAS, The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, now with more than 10,000 members, has labored since 1889 to encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution; to acquire and preserve documents, relics and landmarks of the War of the American Revolution; to mark the scenes of that war with appropriate memorials; and to celebrate the anniversaries of prominent events of the war;

"WHEREAS, The American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society of New York has been intrusted with the care of Stony Point, now in course of improvement at State expense; has exerted an influential interest looking to the purchase of Washington's headquarters, near High Bridge; has done notable work in connection with the battlefield of Lake George; has given attention to the preservation and State ownership of the ruins of the old fort at Crown Point, and has done good work toward legislation for the acquirement, by the city of New York, of Hamilton Grange, the home of Alexander Hamilton during the latter days of his life;

"RESOLVED, That the thanks and cordial greetings of the Congress of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution, be communicated to the American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society for its patriotic and encouraging work, which has already done much to perpetuate the memory of the men who, by their services or sacrifices during the War of the American Revolution, achieved the Independence of the American people."

Moved by General Greeley and seconded by Judge Whitehead. Referred to a Committee on Resolutions.

Judge Whitehead then moved that the thanks of the Congress be tendered ex-Treasurer-General Chas. W. Haskins for the services he had rendered the Society.

Mr. Cornelius Pugsley, the present Treasurer-General, then moved the following:

"RESOLVED, That the Treasurer-General be and is hereby authorized and directed to remit the charges against State Societies made prior to the year 1897, and to balance the accounts of said societies as regards said charges."

The Secretary-General offered the following regarding THE SPIRIT OF '76:

"RESOLVED, That the usual appropriation of \$500 for printing of minutes of the National Congress in the official organ, THE SPIRIT OF '76, be applied as follows, payable monthly, i.e.:

"That in each issue of the paper for one year, space equal to two pages, or average the same during the year, be used for official notices and articles of benefit to the National Society, in addition to the regular Society notes which will appear as heretofore, the matter printed to come under the direction or approval of the Secretary-General, or such other persons as may be directed by the Executive Committee;

"That of each issue, one thousand extra copies be sent by the publisher to such places or persons as will tend to increase the membership and prestige of the National Society, as may be ordered or directed by the Secretary-General.

"Respectfully submitted,

"Chairman, HOWARD DE HAVEN ROSS.

"SAMUEL EBERLEY GROSS.

"Committee" EDWIN W. GIBSON."

Mr. Edwin W. Gibson:

"In supporting the resolution just offered, I would say that I consider this matter of great import to this Society. THE SPIRIT OF '76 is a unique publication, which has not, up to this time, had the general support of the Society. It has now come to the point where we must take it as an initial publication, or it will pass to something else, and it seems to me that this resolution is a very fair proposition, and made at a very low price. I hope this feeling will prevail, i.e., that \$500 be appropriated by this Society for this very worthy and very good object."

Motion carried.

Mr. Lord, of Illinois:

"I do not know whether this is anything out of the usual order, but it strikes me that it is rather bad policy to take up this paper, THE SPIRIT OF '76, and endorse it as our official organ. If we take \$500 to print our proceedings, that is one thing; but to adopt it would be a very different matter."

[He was probably not aware that it was adopted in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1897.—Ed.]

Much discussion then took place on the "Decennial Register," by Messrs. Evans, of Texas; Larner, of District of Columbia; Mr. Butler, of Maine; Mr. Brown, of Massachusetts; Mr. Lord, Illinois; General Greeley, of Connecticut; General Anderson, of Oregon; Dr. Warfield, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Logan, of New York, and Colonel Logan, of Pennsylvania.

The feeling from the larger Societies that have published State books was against publication; but Mr. Walter S. Logan made a humanitarian plea for the States that were not strong enough to issue State books.

The following resolution then prevailed:

"That the Board of Managers shall proceed with the publication of the "Register" without any expense to the National Society."

Motion carried as amended.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

General Francis Appleton nominated Walter S. Logan, of New York, for President-General. Seconded by Mr. Butler, of District of Columbia; General Greeley, of Connecticut; Mr. Pitts, of Michigan, and Wallace Donald McLean.

The ballot was cast by the Secretary-General for Walter Seth Logan as President-General for the ensuing year.

Mr. Logan was then presented to the Congress by General Breckinridge, and made some happy remarks.

W. W. J. Warren, of New York, nominated Judge Hobart L. Hotchkiss, of Connecticut, for Vice-President-General.

Mr. Bates, of Michigan, nominated Thomas Pitts, of Michigan, for Vice-President-General.

Mr. Pugsley, of New York, nominated Judge Whitehead, of New Jersey, for Vice-President-General.

Mr. C. W. Haskins, of New York, nominated Mr. Horace Davis, of California, for Vice-President-General.

Colonel Griffith, of Maryland, nominated Colonel George A. Paree for Vice-President-General.

Judge Whitehead, of New Jersey, nominated Judge James Denton Hancock, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President-General.

The vote for Vice-President-Generals resulted as follows:

Pennsylvania: Judge James Denton Hancock, 109.

Michigan: Thomas Pitts, 101.

California: Horace Davis, 98.

New Jersey: Judge John Whitehead, 96.

Maryland: Col. George A. Paree, 94.

Mr. Gilbert, of Illinois, nominated Samuel Eberley Gross for Secretary-General.

Judge Hancock nominated Chas. W. Harkins for Secretary-General.

Mr. Gross was elected.

Mr. Geo. W. Bates, of Michigan, nominated the Hon. Cornelius Amory Pugsley, of New York, for Treasurer-General, and he was elected.

Mr. Walter S. Logan, of New York, nominated A. Howard Clark, of District of Columbia, for Registrar-General, and a ballot was cast by the Secretary for him.

Mr. Chas. W. Haskins, of New York, nominated Geo. W. Bates, of Michigan, for Historian-General, and the Secretary cast a ballot for him.

Dr. Bane, of District of Columbia, nominated Rev. Dr. Warfield, of Pennsylvania, for Chaplain-General, and the Secretary cast a ballot for Chaplain-General Warfield.

Colonel Griffith, of Maryland, offered the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution thank the Pennsylvania State Society, and its officers and members, and the citizens of Pittsburgh, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the unbounded hospitality of which the National Society has been the grateful recipient."

Carried unanimously.

Mr. H. S. Vail moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the retiring officers. Carried.

The President-General appointed the following committees to serve during the ensuing year:

Correspondence:

Charles G. Stone, Connecticut.

Chauncey Curtiss, Colorado.

Edwin Warfield, Maryland.

Finance:

Geo. W. Bates, Michigan.

Geo. T. Wood, Kentucky.

William L. Jones, Pennsylvania.

Organization:

James H. Gilbert, Illinois.

John Whitehead, New Jersey.

B. H. Warner, District of Columbia.

Unfinished Business:

James H. Anderson, Iowa.

William W. J. Warren, New York.

Committee on the Revision of the Constitution:

Judge Hancock, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Eaton, Michigan.

Judge Whitehead, New Jersey.

Mr. Avery, Maryland.

Edwin Warfield, Maryland.

ACCREDITED DELEGATES, AS SHOWN BY REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE.

California—J. W. Farington, William J. Dutton, Norris K. Davis, Captain James E. McMary.

Colorado—Chauncey Curtiss.

Connecticut—General E. S. Greely, Charles G. Stone, Henry C. Sherwood, Isaac W. Birdseye, John W. Brooks, Rufus E. Holmes, Franklin H. Hart.

Delaware—Howard DeHaven Ross, D. Brainerd Ferris, Harry E. Thomas, Edmund T. Lednum.

District of Columbia—Noble D. Larner, Dr. John W. Bayne, William H. Baily, Francis C. Grace, Zebina Moses, Harry C. McLean, Brainerd H. Warner, Wallace D. McLean, H. P. R. Holt, Commander George W. Baird, Lorin Johnson, Robert S. Hume.

Illinois—Colonel George U. Moulton, Albert E. Snow, John S. Sargent, Hon. C. W. Raymond, Amos J. Harding, Charles Kingsbury Miller, Albert Judson Fisher, Fred L. Merrick, Daniel M. Lord, Henry B. Ferris, H. S. Bail, Henry M. Hall, Jr., John D. Vandercook.

Iowa—Morris W. Blair, Dr. A. T. Veeder, John A. Harper.

Massachusetts—George W. Ahl, David Pingree, Webster Bruce, E. C. Battis, I. D. Gilbert, Charles D. Holman, E. Stearns, Nathan Warren, Albert A. Folsom, General Francis H. Appleton, Francis H. Brown.

Michigan—Thomas Pitts, Theodore H. Eaton, Edward W. Gibson, Rufus W. Clark, George W. Bates, James N. Wright, Henry S. Sibley, W. M. Courtiss, Silas Farmer, John Patton.

Kentucky—George T. Wood, George D. Todd, James W. Shanks.

Maine—Edward A. Butler.

Maryland—Edward Warfield, J. Noble Stockett, W. R. Griffith, Samuel H. Schryver, Alfred D. Bernard.

Missouri—Clark H. Sampson, Gaines Paddock, Colonel J. S. DuShane, W. A. Stritmater.

New Jersey—Hon. John Whitehead, William H. Murphy, Dr. G. Herbert Richards, O. H. Condit, John Jay Hubbell, Franklin Murphy, Jr., Charles A. Grummor, William Stanton, Colonel J. P. Penny, H. M. Barrett.

Ohio—George Kersey, Judge James H. Anderson, John E. Betz, Moulton Houk, Rev. William E. Rambo, D. S. Miller, G. F. Townsend.

Oregon—General Thomas M. Anderson.

New York—Hon. Walter S. Logan, Trueman G. Avery, Charles W. Haskins, William W. J. Warren, Louis H. Cornish, Charles H. Wight, Albert H. Squires, Austin M. Slason, George Wadsworth, R. C. Jackson, J. E. Whittlesey, General W. J. Hulings, W. J. Allen.

Pennsylvania—Colonel A. J. Logan, W. L. James, Hon. James Denton Hancock, Harvey R. Ewing, H. D. Sellers, Hon. James B. Neale, H. K. Gregory, Harry Blymer, F. R. Patterson.

Rhode Island—George A. Buffum, James H. Tower, George C. Nightengale, John R. Wheaton.

Wisconsin—J. F. Pierce.

Virginia—H. H. Trice.

Texas—Ira H. Evans.

South Dakota—W. C. Lynn, C. M. Logue, J. B. Remo.

ANNUAL MEETING OF PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY, S. R.

The Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Society S. R. was held in the Assembly Room of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania on the evening of April 3rd, the Hon. Henry Martyn Dechert acting as Chairman. I enclose you herewith a list of the officers, managers, delegates and alternates elected to serve during the coming year. I enclose a copy of the resolution passed with reference to the retirement of Captain Wayne from the presidency.

Respectfully,

E. A. WEAVER.

President, Richard McCall Cadwalader; First Vice-President, James Edward Carpenter; Second Vice-President, Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker; Secretary, Ethan Allen Weaver; Treasurer, Charles Henry Jones; Registrar, John Woolf Jordan; Historian, Josiah Granville Leach; Chaplain, The Rev. George Woolsey Hodge; Managers: William Wayne, Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. A., William Macpherson Hornor, Hon. John B. McPherson, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, Thomas Hewson Bradford, M.D., Francis von Albadé Cabeen, Sidney B. Liggett, William Potter; Delegates to the General Society: James Edward Carpenter, Charles Henry Jones, Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, Frederick Prime, Josiah Granville Leach; Alternates: Samuel Frederic Houston, S. Davis Page, Tattnell Paulding, Walter George Smith, Sydney Pemberton Hutchinson.

The Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution notes with great regret the withdrawal from its presidency, due to increasing years and failing strength, of Major William Wayne, who has filled that important office from the origin of the Society down to the present time; and expresses its deep sense of gratification and gratitude that one bearing the most illustrious name in the military annals of Pennsylvania, and who indicated that he recognized the responsibility of his ancestry by the conspicuous part he bore in the War of the Rebellion, should for such a length of time and with such entire acceptability have rendered to it this exceptional service.

GENERAL COURT OF THE ORDER OF THE FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the General Court of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, at the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, May 13, 1901: Governor-General, Hon. William Winton Goodrich, of New York; Deputy-Governor General, Gen. William F. Draper, of Massachusetts; Chaplain-General, Rev. William Reed Eastman, of New York; Secretary-General, Theodore Fitch, of New York; Treasurer-General, Julius Merrill Foote, of New Jersey; Attorney-General, Col. Henry W. Sackett, of New York; Registrar-General, Teunis D. Huntling, of New York; Genealogist-General, Col. Charles Alex. Jewell, of Connecticut; Historian-General, Prof. James W. Moore, of Pennsylvania; Councillors-General: For three years, Captain Henry B. Meigs, of Pennsylvania; William Armstrong Halsey, of New Jersey; Theodore M. Banta, of New York; for two years, to fill vacancy, Col. Lewis C. Hopkins, of New York; for one year to fill vacancy, Walter Collyer Faxon, of Connecticut.

In the evening a very enjoyable banquet was given at Sherry's. Edward Payson Cone acted as toast-master, and the following made acceptable speeches, Judge Goodrich, Congressman Wise, of Virginia, Colonel Sackett, General Hubbard, Edward Haganman Hall, General Woodford and General Joe Wheeler.



SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

A meeting for organizing the above-named society was held in the rooms of the Rhode Island Historical Society on Feb. 15th, 1901, and the following named officers were elected: Governor, Wilfred Harold Munro; Deputy-Governor, Asa Clinton Crowell; Captain, Hunter Carson White, Jr.; Secretary and Treasurer, George Corlis Nightingale; Historian, George Thomas Hart; Surgeon, Walter Lee Munro, M.D.; Board of Managers: Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, Mrs. Jonathan Russell Bullock, Miss Grace Woods Slocum, William H. Doane, Miss Edith May Tilley.



AT THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY ROOMS.

STATE HOUSE, TOPEKA, KAN.,

FEBRUARY 22, 1901.

The Kansas Society Sons of the American Revolution gave the following program: Music, "Star-Spangled Banner," by Mrs. P. H. Adams; A study in Patriotism, by Mr. G. F. Kimball, President Kansas Society S. A. R.; Music, by Ad Astra Quartette, the Society Daughters American Revolution, Mrs. A. H. Thompson, Regent Topeka Chapter D. A. R.; Music, by Mrs. P. H. Adams; Address: The Service of La Fayette in the Cause of American Independence, Mr. Wm. M. Davidson; Music, by Ad Astra Quartette; Address: George Washington, by Mr. Henry J. Allen; Music, Ad Astra Quartette; Music—"America." The Assembly. A social hour followed the program.



DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Merion Chapter, Daughter of the American Revolution, gave a Musicale in the Armory of Battery A, West Philadelphia, Pa., on Thursday evening, April 18, 1901. The proceeds were for the Soldiers' Clubhouse at Manila. The entertainment was a success, both artistically and financially. This work was inaugurated several months ago by the Philadelphia Chapter, and the other sister Chapters in Pennsylvania were invited to aid in the good work.

At the April meeting of Merion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the following officers were elected for the coming year: Regent, Miss Margaret B. Harvey; First Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. G. Walker; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. Moses Veale; Third Vice-Regent, Miss Mary E. Haideng; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Peter J. Hughes; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Shelly T. Jones; Historian, Mrs. Dora Harvey Munyon; Registrar, Mrs. George D. Fait; Treasurer, Miss Ellen J. Heston; Board of Management: Mrs. Beulah H. Whilldon; Mrs. Julia H. Swope; Mrs. Wesley H. Hoot; Mrs. John F. Leak; Miss Virginia Marshall.

Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, D. A. R., was organized at Jeffersonville, Indiana, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Fannie B. Pile Sparks, Jan. 14, 1901, with a charter membership of twenty, which is eight more than the required number. The

chapter was named in honor of a pioneer woman, the mother of Gen. George Rogers Clark, who was closely identified with the early history of this locality. The other officers are Mrs. Mary Jewett Reed, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Bettie Heaton Hartwell, Treas.; Mrs. May Collins Howk, Rec. Sec.; Miss Annie B. Pollock, Cor. Sec.; Miss Bertha F. Poindexter, Registrar; Miss Emma Read, Historian, and Miss Virginia Goodwin, Librarian.

The Chapter met at the home of the Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. V. Reed, February 12. Papers were read on the life of Washington, and of Ann Rogers Clark, and after the program a pleasant social time was enjoyed. One new member was elected, —Mrs. Alice Pollock Clarke, of Louisville, Ky.



NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The North Carolina Society Daughters of the Revolution was organized in Raleigh, October 19, 1896, the anniversary of the Surrender of Cornwallis. Being a component part of the General Society, it is, of course, governed by the same rules, embodying in its ranks only *lineal* descendants of Revolutionary patriots, and actuated by the same motives and aims as the national organization. Among its avowed objects are the perpetuation of the patriotic spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, the commemoration of Revolutionary events, especially those enacted in North Carolina or by North Carolinians, and the encouragement of historical research.

In pursuance of these objects, this society has selected as its present work the rearing of a worthy memorial to the ladies of the "Historical Edenton Tea-Party, of October, 25th, 1774," as a most fitting tribute from a women's patriotic society to the fervid patriotism of those women of North Carolina, whose Declaration of Independence on the occasion above referred to, preceded, by nearly twenty-one months, the national Declaration at Philadelphia, and whose temerity, had the issue of the war been different, might have cost them their lives.

With a view to *beginning* a fund for this purpose, the society proposes, through an appointed committee, to issue for a year, under the title of "The North Carolina Booklet," a series of monographs, one each month, on prominent events of North Carolina history, beginning with the Colonial period and continuing through the Revolution, the War of 1812, etc., down to the present time. Should the plan meet with favor and prove a pecuniary success, other publications of similar interest and import will follow. In this effort the society earnestly solicits the co-operation and patronage of patriotic people of North Carolina and other states.

FANNY DE BERNIERE WHITAKER,

Regent North Carolina Society Daughters of the Revolution.

RALEIGH, March 28, 1901.



THE NORTH CAROLINA BOOKLET.

Great events in North Carolina history. The Booklets will be in the following order: 1. Virginia Dare, by Maj. Graham Daves. 2. Colonial New Berne, by Mrs. Sara Beaumont Kennedy. 3. Liberty, Property and no Stamp Duty, by Col. A. M. Waddell. 4. Edenton Tea Party, by Dr. Richard Dillard. 5. Betsey Dowdy's Ride, by Col. R. B. Creecy. 6. The Hornet's Nest, by Hon. Heriot Clarkson. 7. Green's Retreat, by Prof. D. H. Hill. 8. Monsieur Le Marquis de Lafayette, by Maj. E. J. Hale. 9. An Admiral and His Daughter, by Dr. K. P. Battle. 10. Pettigrew's Charge, by Capt. S. A. Ashe. 11. Reminiscences of a Blockade Runner, by James Sprunt, British Vice-Consul. 12. Ku Klux, by Mrs. T. J. Jarvis. One Booklet a month will be issued by the North Carolina Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, beginning May 10, 1901. Ten cents each. \$1.00 per year. Address,

THE NORTH CAROLINA BOOKLET,
P. O. Box 125, Raleigh, N. C.



CONSIDERED HERSELF SAFE.

Mrs. Cliff—"I see that a fashionable woman's club in the East has created some excitement by blackballing a prominent lady who was proposed as a member."

Mrs. Craug—"What was the objection to her?"

Mrs. Cliff—"It is said that she was handsome and disagreeably popular with the sterner sex."

Mrs. Craug—"Dear me, how glad I am that I came into our club as a charter member,"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SONS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

The annual meeting of the Society (in France) of the Sons of the American Revolution was held yesterday at the United States Embassy. General Horace Porter, United States Ambassador and President of the Society, presided. The secretary, Mr. Edward P. MacLean, submitted a report, which showed that the year 1900 was memorable in so far as the society was concerned. On Decoration Day (May 30), at the tomb of Lafayette, in the cemetery of Picpus, General Horace Porter presided over a very impressive ceremony. On June 4 he inaugurated the statue of Rochambeau, at Vendôme, a large delegation from the society attending. At the unveiling of the statue of Washington, on July 3, and at that of the monument to Lafayette, on July 4, General Porter also presided, and nearly all of the members were present.

The most important work in which the society is now interested is the research for the names of all those who served in the French army and fought in the American War of Independence. A committee, composed of Colonel Chaillé-Long, Major Huntington, and Mr. E. P. MacLean has the work in charge.

The society elected the following officers: General Horace Porter, president; Count Gaston de Sahune de Lafayette, vice-president; Mr. Edward P. MacLean (United States Vice-Consul-General), secretary; Mr. J. D. Stickney, treasurer; Colonel Chaillé-Long registrar.

The following were enrolled as new members: Comte du Chaffault, Comte de Suzannet, Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. William S. Dalliba, Mr. Charles Sprague Pearce, Mr. James I. Brittain, United States Consul at Nantes, Mr. Levin Morris, and Mr. William S. Hogan.



To Perfect the Family Tree.

HARRIS-KILBOURNE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

For the first reliable information sent to me regarding family and parentage of ALMIRA KILBOURNE HARRIS, I will pay the sum of \$5.00. Names, dates and localities desired.

ALMIRA KILBOURNE HARRIS.

Born, New York (?), August 19, 1787. Married, Troy, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1808, Charles Fraser Kellogg. Died, Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1820.

It is known that her mother and two uncles lived within 65 miles of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1831. Who were her ancestors?

Address, Sheldon Ingalls Kellogg, Jr., 99 Eleventh St., East Oakland, Cal.

I wish information as to the ancestry of Abigail Hubbard, of Middletown, Ct., who on July 12, 1737, married Reuben Smith, son of James Smith (and Ruth Porter) son of Samuel, son of William, son of Christopher.

Also ancestry of Deborah Swain, of Nantucket, who on April 1st, 1736, married Thomas Worth, of Hudson, N. Y., son of Joseph, son of John, son of William.

SPIRIT OF '76:

I am very glad to renew my subscription for your valuable magazine. My family is more than pleased with it. I would like you to send a sample copy to a cousin of my husband, Victor E. Ball, of Brookston, Ind. He has for some time been collecting material of the genealogy of the Ball family, of Virginia. My husband's grandmother, Sarah Ball Daniels, who had a daughter, Abigail, who married George Washington Withers. Her mother died in Philadelphia in 1828. The daughter was living at that time where she was born, in Fauquier County, Va., since then we have known nothing of her. We know she had quite a family of children, time of her mother's death. Victor Ball has searched in vain to find some information of them, as we are very anxious to have them in his book. The said Sarah Ball was born 1745, married John Daniels, who died in Virginia. She afterward lived in Philadelphia, but died near Norristown, Pa., in 1828. I might give you another name to send a sample copy, E. W. Vans, Mansfield, Ohio. He is a relation of V. E. Ball, and has been helping him with said genealogy. I will add another name, a cousin of mine, who is writing the Genealogy of the Lee family, of Virginia. Edward Clinton Lee, add. N. W. cor. Broad and Arch Sts., Philadelphia. I will not bother you further.

Truly yours,

ANN A. DANIELS.

February 16, 1901.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF CENSUS FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN.

Portage, April 26, 1901

TO THE SPIRIT OF '76, NEW YORK CITY:

I am desirous of ascertaining the christian name of Captain Hayden, of Connecticut, who served in the Revolutionary War, with such facts relating to him as may be available. I can procure his military record from the Adjutant-General, if I only knew his given name, but he is spoken of in "Connecticut Men in the Revolutionary War," as simply "Captain Hayden." He was probably from or near New Canaan. Can the SPIRIT OF '76, or any S. A. R. or D. A. R. assist my daughter in perfecting the record of her revolutionary ancestors?

Enclosed find \$1.00 subscription to "Spirit of '76."

Respectfully,

A. F. TURNER,
Portage, Wis.

297 FOURTH AVENUE.

NEW YORK, April 27th, 1901.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76.

DEAR SIR: I notice in the issue of your valuable paper of the present month, on page 138, column 1, reference is made to the Fellows family of Massachusetts, and no mention therein of Brigadier-General John Fellows, of the Revolution, who was one of the Commanders of the Minute Men at Lexington, High Sheriff of Berkshire County, Member of the Provincial Congress, his son John Fellows, a Colonel in the Revolution, his wife Mary Ashley, the daughter of Major-General Ashley, and the family generally one of the highest standing in Colonial times.

Will you kindly ask the compiler of the record as to why no mention is made of him in the article referred to? This perhaps may be explained by the fact that he was not of the branch of the family mentioned.

Hoping for a reply, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

E. FELLOWS JENKINS.

The compiler consults only Savage's Genealogical Dictionary and Duryea's Index, for the first of the name who settled in America. The General Fellows you mention probably had an ancestor earlier than this time, and if you can give me that as the first of the family, we will publish it as a correction from you.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

SPIRIT OF '76:

I have received a sample sheet of heraldic designs, Supplement No. 7, Vol. VII., March, 1901, in which is shown a coat of arms of the Andrews family. Presuming that the SPIRIT of that date contains a genealogical record of that family, I enclose 10 cents for a copy thereof, or of that number which has that record. I have my family tree traced back to 1208, and would like to see what branch your record belongs to. My ancestors came to Boston in 1634 from Essex County, England, and settled in Connecticut, near Weatherfield (now), or what was then called Tunxis. The history of this family has been published (650 pp.) by A. H. Andrews, Chicago.

I am a journalist, over 60 years service, hence this penciling, which kindly pardon,

Sincerely yours,

L. F. ANDREWS.

P. S. The arms I have of the family does not agree with that given in your Supplement.

SPIRIT OF '76.

DEAR SIR: Mrs. E. E. Moffit, of this city, having often spoken of your paper in our society meetings, I now forward to you an article, and a prospectus of magazine that we would be glad to have appear in it. Will you give them room, with a kind word or two from yourself, as early as possible. And will you kindly let me know before printing, if you make any charge and what it is.

MARTHA HELEN HEYWOOD
Raleigh, N. C.

March 28th.

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 15, 1901.

SPIRIT OF '76:

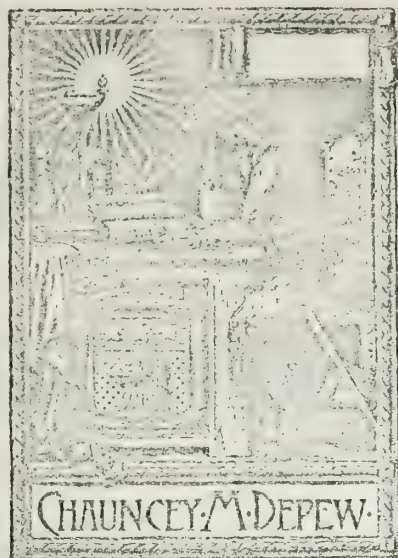
The Blackwell house, Long Island City, may be, as you state in this month's SPIRIT, a colonial relic, but there is no evidence that Washington was ever in it, after his retreat from Long Island or at any other time.

When he retreated across the East River, he did so direct from the site of the present Brooklyn, and not several miles north, at what is now Long Island City. Nor can I recall any occasion on which he visited the island again during the Revolution.

Very truly,

W. ABART.

BOOK PLATES



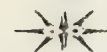
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"We can but mourn our loss.
Tho' wretched was his life.
Death took him from the cross
Erected by his wife."

"She lived with her husband fifty years
And died in the confident hope of a better life."

Quaint epitaphs from ancient graveyards occur in the talk.

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INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76
AND COLONIAL TIMES

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Per Copy 10 Cents



THE EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY, S. A. R., THE GUESTS OF PRESIDENT GENERAL WALTER SETH LOGAN, AT THE
MARINE AND FIELD CLUB, BATH BEACH, L. I. MAY 21ST.

Photos by H. N. Tiemann, S. A. R., 17 W. 42d St.

The National Committee

ON PUBLICATION OF A

National Register

hope to have a copy of the book in every Public Library in the United States. . . . Here is a starter:

Director of
Halter T. Logan;
27 William Street,
New York.

June 4, 1901.

Louis H. Cornish, Esq.,
140 Nassau Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Cornish:

When the National Register is published, please send one copy with my compliments, postage prepaid, to each of the public libraries of the State of Connecticut and send bill for same to me.

Yours very truly,

Halter T. Logan

Howard DeHaven Ross has subscribed for the State of Delaware, Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley for one hundred copies for the State of New York.

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Those who do not treasure up the memory of their ancestors, do not deserve to be remembered by posterity.

It is to so live that our grandchildren, who know us not, will revere our memory as we do that of the grandparents we knew not.

It is not worth while posing for our children, as they can see through our pretensions, and know the sham we are. What the present generation lacks in veneration they make up in the discernment of our weaknesses.

We are to-day making history and a name and fame that in a hundred years from now will be scanned with eagerness by the searchers of the family tree.

How delighted we are when after hours of research in some musty tome we find that one of our forbears was a freeman. How we gloat over our neighbors, when we find that one of them was called Mr., and, therefore, looked upon as a gentleman, and that another could write his name, a sign of education at that time.

But, above all, with what envy we look upon a distant relative who possesses an old daguerreotype or painting of an ancestor, and what would we not pay to make it our property?

It behooves us then to see to it that we leave a facsimile of our personality for the generations yet to come. We are here but a short time and those that know us, know us no more. We should, therefore, see to it that our record is clear and our actions such that our descendants may be benefitted by our having been. By so doing we may enjoy life while we live, for we will be a long time dead.

"Lives of forbears all remind us
To record our lives sublime.
So that those who, left behind us
Steel prints in a book may find."

(Longfellow *perverted*.)

THE National Register of the Sons of the American Revolution is an assured fact, and will be published and ready for delivery by Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1902.

It will be the largest and handsomest book ever gotten out by a Patriotic Society.

There will be about 1,200 pages, bound in cloth in the colors of the Society, blue, white and buff, and will be profusely illustrated with views of the historic spots preserved, and monuments erected by the various State societies, prominent members and famous ancestors. The register will contain the name of each member and his ancestry, back to the patriot from whom he derives his eligibility to become a member of the society.

It will be published under the auspices of the National Committee on Publications, of which Howard De-

Haven Ross is chairman. President General Walter Seth Logan has arranged with a publishing house to issue the work, with the understanding that it is to be an honor to the society. The Register will be edited by A. Howard Clark, Registrar General of the National Society, and will contain the full list of names of members who have joined prior to December 1, 1901. It is hoped that this will be an incentive to increase the membership of the society.

The book will in no way conflict with the various State books that have been published. It will, however, aid societies unable to bear the expense of publishing such a book to be presented to the people of the United States.

The publisher is trying to get a copy of the Register into every public library of any size in the country, and has secured subscriptions from Walter Seth Logan, for the public libraries of the State of Connecticut; Hon. Franklin Murphy, for the State of New Jersey; Howard DeHaven Ross, for the State of Delaware, and the Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley, one hundred copies for the State of New York. He would like to hear from others.



WE notice on page 1014 of the American Monthly Magazine, the following: "So distinguished is the ancestry of this small chapter, very few of us remain to descend from the simple patriot.

"For there are three descendants of the State's first governor; two descendants of George Washington, the signer of the Declaration of Independence,—yet not less proud are we, whose ancestral name is not prefixed with titled heraldry, etc."

This would not have happened if the chapter had subscribed to the Spirit of '76.



ON our first page we show some views taken at the May meeting of the Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolution. Beaming through the landscapes are the pleasant features of the president of the society, who believes that we should all try to do some good in the world, and his forte is gathering together congenial people and entertaining them by satisfying their material wants.



Copies of the photographs of the delegates to the Pittsburg Convention may be had from the photographers, R. W. Johnston & Co., Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa., for \$2.50 and \$3.50 each. Proofs on coated paper of the supplement shown in the May issue, in a roll by mail, may be had at 140 Nassau Street, for 25 cents each.

Speech of Walter S. Logan at Connecticut Society, S. A. R. Banquet

At the Annual banquet of the Connecticut Society S. A. R., Toastmaster Sherwood presented Walter S. Logan as follows:

At nearly the southern end of the Green Mountains, with Mt. Tom for its northern outpost and the beautiful Pomeroy Valley spreading out to the southern foothills, lies the land of Judea.

Few places can boast of better cultivated farms or better homes. The farmers are thrifty, who live lives of intelligent comfort, and support good churches and schools, and whose families move in the most cultivated and refined society. Few localities can produce as many well-read and educated men and women as Judea.

Stop to talk with that farmer driving his cows home from pasture, and he will converse with you intelligently on art, history, philosophy, or science of government.

I only wish to call to your attention that in this town (the first in the colonies named after the father of our country), lived Seth Logan; and history says he was a well-known man, one of the good, big-hearted farmers, who had a smile for every one and whose hospitality was unbounded; respected and loved by all who knew him; at one time comptroller of this state; and, at his death was mourned by all the people.

The gentleman I am about to introduce is his son. The son, like his father, is noted for his great generosity, for he made the greatest gift ever made by man, he having given more millions than any man living, for last winter he presented the national society of the American Revolution with the entire city of New York. I now have the pleasure of introducing Walter S. Logan.

Mr. Logan's toast, which was "Connecticut and New York in the Revolution," was responded to by him as follows:

"I decline to take my place here at your board to-day as a stranger. It is true that I register myself of late years from a Dutch town at the mouth of the North River, but I was born—not upon the smooth and rolling Hudson, but—upon the raging and torrential Shepaug and—try to imitate the New Yorker as much as I may—I still retain the Yankee twang. I remember, if I do not practice, the Puritan teachings of my childhood, and whenever I think of Connecticut I must perforce think of it as my home.

"The old farm in Litchfield County that my ancestors grew poor upon for so many generations, and which was so unproductive of material things is now the summer home of my family, and produces the best things that the world can give, for on it I have reared—not the red Durham steers that my father loved so well, but—red-blooded, virile children who, I trust, will be an honor to the name they bear and to the native state of their ancestors. In the same house, somewhat enlarged, in which I was born—which the old deed says was erected in the reign of George II.—now, in the reign of Edward VII., I and my people, every summer get more of comfort and pleasure than any of my ancestors could ever get out of it in the whole year.

"While the names of Thomas Hooker and Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman are remembered, neither I nor my children that come after me will forget that I was a Connecticut boy.

"It is true that I am here to-day by your kind and courteous invitation, but I am not here as a stranger.

"I bring with me to your festive gatherings the greetings of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution—the greetings of the state wherein

the Hudson rolls in its majestic course to the sea, to the state which the noble Connecticut cuts in two and gives to it its name; of the state which boasts of its Adirondack Mountains to the state where the Berkshires end; of the state which learned from the industrial development of Connecticut how to harness the powers of its Niagara to the wheels of its own industries, and which, in many other ways, imitates, and even dares to improve upon, the thrift and sagacity of its Yankee neighbor."

I bring you the greetings of the State of Peter Stuyvesant to the state of Thomas Hooker; of the state of Alexander Hamilton to the state of Roger Sherman; of the state of Philip Schuyler to the state of Ethan Allen; of the state wherein Nathan Hale met his glorious death to the state which is justly proud of having had the honor of being his birthplace; of the state that has among its natural fortresses, as well as among its natural beauties, that West Point which Israel Putnam in the full maturity of his military manhood defended so ably and so gallantly after Benedict Arnold had sought to betray it to the enemy to the state that has that Wolf's Den which that same Israel Putnam as a gallant youth made forever immortal by that same courage which he afterwards displayed on larger fields in later life.

I bring with me the greetings of a state of Columbia and Cornell to the state of glorious old Yale.

I bring with me the greetings of a state full in its modern, as in its earlier days, of gallant men and beautiful women to a state whose men and women are equally gallant and beautiful.

I bring with me the greetings of a state whose sons have ever been ready to defend the Stars and Stripes whenever and wherever attacked on land or sea to a state whose sons yield to none in courage and in loyalty to that same flag.

I bring with me the greetings of the state where my children were born to the state where my father's children were born.

I bring with me the greetings of a state which is proud of many things, but prouder of none than of the fact that it has so many Connecticut-born men among its citizens.

Connecticut and New York are more than simply neighbors. Their territory, as well as their people, has been interlaced from the beginnings of both. New York at one time claimed Greenwich and Stamford, and Connecticut at another time held Porchester and Rye and Southold. The toe of Connecticut's boot, which is the flourishing town of Greenwich of to-day, was formed by the political shoemakers of the early days of American colonization, and is the result of the surging backwards and forwards of the line so often that the man who lived anywhere between Stamford and New Rochelle never could tell at the beginning of the year whether, when the year ended, he would be a Dutchman or a Yankee.

Fisher's Island is in New York, but the New York citizen of Fisher's Island can get to New York only by traveling the whole length of Connecticut.

The Dutchmen once sent their war sloop up the Connecticut to capture Hartford. They turned back without firing off anything except some rather strong Dutch expletives.

The reason they turned back has been incorrectly stated in the history that has been written by Connecticut men. They turned back, not because they were afraid of Yankee guns, but because they did not care to come

within the range of Puritan prayers. They turned back, not because they could not have captured Hartford if they had wanted it, but because they found out that the Hudson was so much better a river than the Connecticut. They turned back, let me imagine, because they did not want the earth and were willing that there should continue to be a Connecticut for me to come back to to-day.

At any rate, they turned back and the result is that this particular Litchfield county boy is a Yankee.

New York has received from Connecticut more than its best men and more soil by far than is represented by Rye and Portchester. Geologists tell us that the whole of Long Island is simply a gravel bed washed down by the Connecticut rivers. We commenced early to appropriate all the Connecticut land we could get hold of.

The shaft in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, that commemorates the noble rear guard of Washington's army—the four hundred of Maryland who sacrificed themselves that the rest of the army might escape—stands upon soil that was brought down by the waters in past geologic ages from your state.

The boulder in that same park, which marks the line of Washington's army in that disastrous battle, came down during the ice age from somewhere up the Connecticut—very likely from my Litchfield county farm, for I have a million or more left there that will match it. Long Island Sound is only a temporary mill pond that, two or three million years from now, will be filled up and divided between the two states as dry land.

As a Connecticut boy and a New York man, I am proud of both my states. I love their mountains, their lakes and their rivers, their natural grandeur and their softer beauties; but I love best their institutions and the character and ideas of their people.

I have traveled at one time or another over pretty much all this planet we live on and if I was to start life again and was given my choice of a residence, I should live in New York in winter and in Connecticut in summer and under the Stars and Stripes all the time.

Connecticut and New York represent in their perfection the two highest types of mankind.

When the Saxons left their native home in the German forest and came over to the green shores of England, they settled upon the east coast first and drove the aboriginal inhabitants to the west and the north, so that, in the west and in the north, the Saxon mingled with the Celt, but in the east he stood alone.

After the extermination of the German Saxon during the wars of Charlemagne, the Saxon blood remained in its original purity nowhere in the world except upon this east coast of England. Connecticut was settled from that same east coast.

Massachusetts and the rest of the colonies had a more cosmopolitan origin; but the original settlers of Connecticut retained the Saxon blood almost in its primitive purity.

The Saxon settlers of Connecticut lived and died where they settled. Their children came on after them, retaining the old farms, treasuring the old homes and honoring the old customs of their fathers. They intermarried so closely and so persistently that a man born in a Connecticut town finds himself related to almost every other person in it.

It was here that they retained those habits that had made them conspicuous in their German home and that gave eastern England its distinctive character.

I have been through the old towns of Eastern England

and I find there, on the tombstones of the dead and the signboards of the living, the same names of Saxon origin that I find in the old towns of Connecticut. The roster of Cromwell's army recruited from these eastern counties is so much like the list of the Connecticut soldiers who served in the Revolution, that it would be easy to imagine that one was a duplicate of the other.

So it is that to-day, in Connecticut of all the world, you will find the Saxon blood at its purest and its best.

New York had a different but no less glorious origin. The Saxons were the freemen of the land—the Dutchmen were the freemen of the sea. The brothers of the men who opened the dykes and gave Holland back to the ocean rather than submit to the despotism of the Spaniard, found with their ships the mouth of the North River and founded on its banks the city which has come to be the metropolis of America and we think is coming to be the metropolis of the world. Wherever the story of man's struggle for liberty is written, there, side by side, appear the names of Herman, the great Saxon, who defeated the Roman Legions under Varus, and William of Nassau, who saved Holland from the Spanish tyrant. Side by side and first and foremost among the victories which the cause of liberty has won upon the battle field, has to be written Marston Moor and Utrecht. John Hampton and John of Barneveld go down to the ages side by side. The Dutch grandson of the great William of Nassau married an English wife and became England's first constitutional sovereign selected by the people themselves. When the battles of the Revolution came to be fought, Philip Schuyler, the Dutchman, won a place no less dear and side by side again they won the victory at Bemis Heights, walked over the parapets at Stony Point with Mad Anthony Wayne at their head and later stormed the redoubts at Yorktown, captured the British army and won the independence of their united country. Side by side, on land and sea, Dutchman and Saxon have often fought for the cause of liberty and civilization. Side by side were they at Gettysburg and Appomattox. Side by side they were at Manila and San Juan. Side by side they are wherever their common country asks their help and wherever the cause of liberty and humanity demands their efforts.

The Dutchman, foremost on the sea, and the Saxon, foremost on the land, have carried the flag of civilization from height to height, from land to land, and from ocean to ocean, and side by side they stand to-day ready to defend it in every zone, on every ocean and on every part of the earth's surface.

I am proud, therefore, to have the honor of standing before you to-day to respond to this toast, "Connecticut and New York," the state of the sturdy Saxon and the state of the redoubtable Dutchman. If I were to select the two men whose personal character had done most to make the United States what it is, I should name Thomas Hooker and Alexander Hamilton, the Connecticut preacher who preached from his Hartford pulpit the essential doctrines of the Declaration of Independence a hundred years before Thomas Jefferson was born, and the New York lawyer who did more than any other man—I believe more than even Washington himself—to give to the United States the constitution which made it the nation that it is.

Truly may we boast to-day that it was on the banks of the Connecticut and on the banks of the Hudson that the foundations of the American nation were laid so strong and so deep that in this opening year of the twentieth century it stands the foremost nation of the world.

EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY S. A. R., THE GUESTS
OF PRESIDENT GENERAL WALTER SETH
LOGAN AT THE MARINE AND FIELD
CLUB.

THE regular May meeting of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, was held at the Marine and Field Club, Cropsy Avenue, Bath Beach. After the regular business had been dispensed with, the Rev. Jesse Lyman Hurlbert, chaplain of the society, was presented with a souvenir insignia of the society. The presentation was made by Compatriot Edward Payson Cone, vice-president of the Empire State Society.

President Logan invited the members to meet at the Marine and Field Club as his guests. An informal reception was held at 5 o'clock and supper was served on the broad piazzas. Many well known people attended the affair, among them being Edward Payson Cone, the Rev. Jesse Lyman Hurlbert, Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Van Dusen Gazzam, Major and Mrs. W. H. Corbusier, Miss Louise Shepard, Miss Lizzie F. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hageman Hall, Dr. and Mrs. E. F. Hurd, H. N. Tiemann, Sr.; Louise Wyman Tiemann, Miss Grace Hall, Ernest B. Fahnestock, J. E. Cheesman, Helen King Cheesman, Charles H. Taft, George H. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Chaffee, Juanita K. Leland, Grace T. Seymour, Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Carr, Guy Everett Wells, James E. Seymour, Horace H. Dall, Mrs. Webster Elmes, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Jackson, Andrew Deyo, Dr. and Mrs. Vincent M. Munier, Charles A. Hill, Alfred W. Ireland, Joseph A. Springer, Mary E. Springer, Ynez V. Springer, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Denny, George H. Denny, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Denny, George M. Denny, Miss May E. Denny, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wayne, Mrs. A. D. Billington, Grant Wayne, Elizabeth M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Bliven, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Huntting, Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert A. Kenyon, Riker R. James, Dr. and Mrs. Homer Wakefield, Horace M. Carleton, Louis B. Hubbard, Henry L. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Eldred Johnson, Mrs. Theodore B. Gates, Mrs. C. H. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Bradley, Colonel L. C. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice P. Stephens, William M. Crombie, Harriet Slade Crombie, Charles H. Wight, Miss Anna D. Wight, Miss Ruth H. Wight, Martin S. Allen, Edwin L. Allen, Mrs. W. L. Allen, Miss Smith, Edward T. Howard, Mrs. E. T. Howard, Miss Ruth Howard, Mrs. Woodruff Leming, Mrs. Horatio C. King, Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Cornish and Mrs. George Briggs.

ALEXANDER SCAMMEL, ADJUTANT GEN-
ERAL UNDER GENERAL
WASHINGTON.

I find the Epitaph given below in the *Pennsylvania Packet*, of Thursday, November 29, 1781, headed: "Mr. Claypole, please to insert the following in your paper."
"A. A. FOLSOM."

Brookline, Mass., June 17, 1901.

TO THE IMMORTAL MEMORY

of
ALEXANDER SCAMMEL, ESQUIRE.

Colonel of the First Regiment of New Hampshire:
Formerly Adjutant General of the American Army:
Who commanded a Regiment of Light Infantry.

AT THE
SIEGE OF YORKTOWN:

Where, in performing his Duty, gallantly,
He was unfortunately captured,

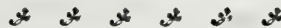
AND

Afterwards mortally wounded.

He expired October 6th, 1781, Anno Ætatis, 39.

What tho' no Friend could ward thine early Fall
Nor guardian Angel turn the treach'rous Ball;
Blest Shade be soothed; thy Virtues all are known.
Thy Fame shall last beyond this mould'ring Stone;
Which conqu'ring Armies from their Toils return'd,
Rear'd to thy Glory while thy Fate they mourn'd.

Alexander Scammell, b. Mendon, Mass., March 24, 1747. Son of Dr. Samuel Leslie S., who came to Boston from Portsmouth, England, in 1738, and settled in Mendon (now Milford), and practiced until his death in 1752. He taught school in Kingston and Plymouth, Mass.; was a surveyor at Portsmouth in 1772; taught school at Berwick; and was a proprietor of the town of Shapleigh, Maine; assisted Captain Holland in surveys for his map of N. H.; and in 1775 was a law student with General Sullivan, and his brigade major at Cambridge in 1775; and on Long Island in 1776, made colonel Third N. H. Regiment, in November, 1776; took part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton; was wounded and especially distinguished at Saratoga; was adjutant-general of the army from early in 1778 to 1781; colonel First N. H. Regiment, January 1st, 1781; and in July took command of a regiment of light infantry. While officer of the day at the Siege of Yorktown, September 30th, 1781, he was surprised while reconnoitering and after surrendering, was inhumanly wounded, and died in a few days. He was an officer of great merit and of amiable character. He was six feet and two inches in height.



FOURTH OF JULY.

BOSTON TO REVIVE THE FANEUIL HALL DINNER.

From the "Boston Daily Globe."

A movement having for its object the revival of a once popular, but now almost forgotten, local custom, the celebration of the Fourth of July with a dinner at Faneuil Hall, has been started by a circle of men prominent in patriotic enterprises, many of them members of the Bostonian Society.

When the celebration of the Fourth began, in 1784, the principal observance of the day, apart from the ringing of bells and firing of cannon, consisted of banquets by public-spirited citizens at various taverns throughout the town of Boston.

After dinner, under the inspiration of the good things that had been partaken of, there was plenty of oratory, of which

British tyranny and American heroism and liberty were the themes.

After many years this custom resulted in the merging of all the smaller banquets into one great one, held annually in Faneuil Hall, at which the greatest orators of the day were proud to be the speakers.

The custom fell into disuse during the anxious days of the Civil War, nearly forty years ago, and no attempt has been made to revive it till now.

The men back of the movement believe that a revival at this time, in spite of the discomforts of dining under such circumstances in hot weather, will prove popular and will be effective in cherishing a love of liberty and of the traditional institutions of the republic, and they believe that at present such opportunities for reviving memories of the sacrifices of the men of the Revolution are too few.

JOHN FOXWELL, of Barnstable, 1643.

REFERENCES:—Folsom's Hist. of Saco, Me., 116; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., VIII, 171; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 198; Deane's Hist. of Scituate, Mass., 272; Swift's Barnstable Families, I, 365-7.

FOY:—John Foy, of Boston, 1671, mariner, by wife Dorothy, had Elizabeth, born 1672; John, 1674; Joseph and Benjamin, twins, 1678; William, 1681; Hannah, 1683; Joseph, again, 1685; Samuel, 1688; and Samuel again, 1689.

JEFFERY FOY, of Boston, 1676, mariner.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 198.

FOYE:—Wyman's Foye, Charlestown, Mass., Gen., 372.

FRAILE:—George Fraile, of Lynn, 1637, may first have been at Charlestown, by wife, Elizabeth, had Elizabeth, born 1641; Hannah, 1642, died at 19 years; Eunice, 1644; Samuel, 1646; Deborah, 1648; and Ruth, 1653. He died 1663, leaving a son George, who was killed by an accident 1669. His widow died at Salem, 1669.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 199.

FRAIRY. Leach's Morton Ancestry.

FRALEIGH. Amer. Ancestry, I, 29; II, 43; Smith's Hist. of Rhinebeck, N. Y., 216-18.

FRAME. Guild's Stiles Gen., 22.

FRANCE. Amer. Ancestry, I, 29.

FRANCIS:—Richard Francis, of Cambridge, was first at Dorchester; by wife Alice, had Stephen, born 1645; Sarah, 1646; John, 1650; Rebecca, and Ann; all at Cambridge; was freeman 1640, and died 1687, aged about 81.

ROBERT FRANCIS, of Wethersfield, by wife Joan, had Susanna, born 1651; Robert, 1653; and Mary, 1656; besides John, and perhaps others. His wife died 1705, and he died 1712.

FRANCIS FRANCIS, of Reading, had John, born 1657.

JOHN FRANCIS, of Braintree, about 1650; by wife, Rose, had Elizabeth, born 1657; and Susanna, 1659. His wife died same year.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Brooks' Hist. of Medford, 512-14; Cutter's Hist. of Arlington, 244; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, 550.

CONNECTICUT.—Andrew's Hist. of New Britain, 162; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, II, 274.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Amer. Ancestry, III, 18; IV, 59; V, 16; Butch's Prov. Hist. of Pa., 41-50; Bergen's Kings Co., N. Y., Settlers, 116; Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., XXV, 123, 288-90; Old Kent, Md., 296; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XVII, 262; XXVII, 136; XLVIII, 345; Paull's Hist. of Wells, Vt., 86-9; Powers' Hist. of Sangamon Co., Ills., 313-17; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 199; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gen., I, 374.

FRANCISCO. Amer. Ancestry, II, 43.

FRANK. Corliss' Hist. of No. Yarmouth, Me.; Lapham's Hist. of Norway, Me., 503; Pearson's Schenectady, N. Y., Settlers, 73; Young's Hist. of Chautauqua Co., N. Y., 235-38.

FRANKLIN:—Josiah Franklin, of Boston, born in Eaton, Northamptonshire, Eng., 1657, came about 1683, with wife Ann and three children; Elizabeth, born 1678; Samuel, 1681; and Hannah, 1683. Followed in Boston his trade of soapboiler and maker of candles; had here Josiah, born 1685; Ann, 1687; Joseph, 1688, died soon; had John, born 1690; Peter, 1692; Mary, 1694; James, married not long after, Abiah, daughter of Peter Folger; had John, born 1699; Peter, 1692; aMry, 1694; James, 1697; Sarah, 1699; Ebenezer, 1701, died at 2 years; Thomas, 1703; Benjamin, the celebrated philosopher and statesman, 1706; Lydia, 1708; and Jane, 1712. He died 1745 and his wife Abiah died 1752 in her 85th year.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN, of Ipswich, 1634, came in the Mary and John, that year, removed to Newbury 1635, married Alice, daughter of Zobert Andrews; was a blacksmith, removed to Boston, and had Elizabeth, born 1638; was admitted to the church 1641. Perhaps his wife died before that, and by second wife, Joanna, he had John, born 1642; and Benjamin, 1643.

REFERENCES.

Bridgman's Granary Burial Ground, 323-32; Franklin Gen. (1857) 4 p.; (1889) 8 p.; Hayden's Virginia Gen., 658; Hammatt Papers, Ipswich, Mass., 110; Heraldic Journal, II, 97-9; Hubbard's Roswell Franklin (1839), 103 p.; Phoenix's Whitney Gen., I, 723; Plumb's Hist. of Hanover, Pa., 412; N. E. Gen. and Hist. Reg., VIII, 374; XI, 17-20; XVI, 273; XXVII, 246; N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., XXIII, 127-30; Ransom Gen., 33, 68, 71-3; Sparks' Life of Benjamin Franklin, 546; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 199.

FRANKS:—John Franks, married 1663, Sarah, daughter of Joseph Weld, of Roxbury; had John, born 1664; Joseph, 1666; and Sarah 1669.

JOHN FRANKS, of Boston, by wife Grace, had Deborah, born 1666.

FRARY:—John Frary, of Dedham, by wife Prudence, had Isaac, born 1638; Eleazar, 1640; Samuel, 1641; Theophilus; and probably others before these, some born in England; freeman, 1639; lived in that part of the town which became Medford, and there died at a great age.

REFERENCES:—Judd's Hist. of Hadley, Mass., 496; Morse's Frary Gen. (1850); Kellogg's White Gen., 39; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 201; Temple's Hist. of Whately, Mass., 230-32.

FRASER. Hubbard's Hist. of Standstead Co., Conn., 242.

FRAVOR. Amer. Ancestry, I, 29.

FRAZEE. Littell's Passaic Valley, 154-57; Powers' Hist. of Sangamon Co., Ills., 317.

FRAZER:—John Frazer, of Newbury, but removed to Rowley; after some years, married, 1685, Martha, daughter of Duncan Stuart, had Simon, born 1686; John, 1688, died young; Hannah, 1692; John again, 1694, who died at 19 years; Ebenezer, 1696; Gershom, 1697; Nathan, 1700; Abigail, 1701; and Lawson, 1704.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, IV, 235; V, 18; Cothren's Hist. of Woodbury, Ct., 1494-97; Fathey's Hist. of Chester Co., Pa., 552; Martin's Hist. of Chester, Pa., 275; Washington, N. H., Hist., 433; Winsor's Hist. of Duxbury, Mass., 259; Savage's Gen. Dict., 202.

FRAZIER. Richmond, Va., Standard, IV, 2.

FREDENBURGH. Amer. Ancestry, II, 43; Cleveland's Hist. of Yates Co., N. Y., 712-14; N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Reg., XIX, 178.

FREDENRICH. Amer. Ancestry, I, 29.

FREDERICK. Plumb's Hist. of Hanover, Pa., 413.

FREAKE:—John Freake, of Boston, 1660, merchant; married 1661, Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Thomas Clark; had Mary, born, 1662; Elizabeth, 1663; Clark, 1666; John, 1668; Jane, 1669; Mehitable, 1670; Thomas, 1672; and Mary, 1674. He died by explosion of ship from Virginia, in Boston Harbor, 1675.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 202.

FREEBORNE or FREEBOURNE:—William Freeborne, of Boston, came in the Frances from Ipswich, 1634, aged 40, with wife Mary, 33, and children Mary and Sarah. He first settled in Massachusetts, and was sworn freeman, 1634, when his son Gideon was probably born; was living in Boston in 1637; was in Portsmouth, R. I., in 1655, and died there 1670, aged about 80.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 202.

GAAS. Young's Hist. of Wayne Co., Ind., 418.

GAASBECK. Sylvester's Ulster Co., 106.

GACHET. N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., I, 344.

GAGE:—John Gage, of Boston, came probably in the fleet with Winthrop, removed to Ipswich, 1633, among the first settlers; was freeman 1634; had Benjamin, Daniel, Jonathan, Samuel, and probably Thomas. His wife Ann died 1658; and he married, 1658, Sarah, widow of Robert Keyes, perhaps; removed 1664 to Rowley, but his widow, Sarah, died at Newbury, 1680.

JOSIAH GAGE, at Haverhill, freeman, 1682, had son Samuel who married, 1674, Faith, daughter of William Stickney.

THOMAS GAGE, of Beverley, by wife Sarah, had Thomas, born 1678; William, 1680; and four daughters, all at Beverley; but after his wife died he removed to Rowley, and married for second wife, Elizabeth, widow of Humphrey Hobson, had Elizabeth, born 1698.

REFERENCES.

MAINE.—Corliss' Hist. of No. Yarmouth; Lapham's Hist. of Bethel, 538.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Aldrich's Hist. of Walpole, 259; Livermore's Hist. of Wilton, 378-81; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, 579; Sanborn's Hist., II, 288-92; Secomb's Hist. of Amherst, 597; History of Washington, 440-45; Coffin's Hist. of Boscowen, 534-36.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Ballou's Hist. of Milford, 769-71; Gage's Hist. of Rowley, 442.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Amer. Ancestry, III, 18, 155; IV, 212, 220; V, 67; VI, 69; Cleveland's Hist. of Yates Co., N. Y., 230-37; Gage Gen. (1889), 16 p.; (1894), pamphlet; Granite Monthly, VI, 62-4; Heraldic Journal, III, 148-51; Loomis' Gen. Female Branch, 848; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gen., I, 397.

GAGER:—William Gager, of Charlestown, a surgeon, came in the fleet with Winthrop, was deacon of the first church, now of Boston, and died 1630.

JOHN GAGER, of New London, son of the preceding, came probably with his father to Boston, 1630, and may

have been at Hampton. His wife, Elizabeth, is named in his will, yet she may not have been mother of the children, six of them born before removing, 1660, to Norwich, and those, after he went, as follows: John, born 1647; Elizabeth, 1649; Sarah, 1651; Hannah, 1653, died young; Samuel, 1654; , 1657; William, 1662; Lydia, 1663; Hannah, again, 1666; and Mary, 1671. He was freeman, 1675, constable of Norwich, 1681, and died, 1703.

REFERENCES:—Walworth's Hyde Gen., 675-77, 732; Caulkin's Hist. of Norwich, Ct., 103; Sedgwick's Hist. of Sharon, Ct., 81; Hine's Lebanon, Ct., 155; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 221.

GAGNON. Temple's Hist. of No. Brookfield, Mass., 574.

GAIGE. Amer. Ancestry, I, 30.

GAINES:—Henry Gaines, of Lynn, freeman, 1639.

SAMUEL GAINES, of Lynn, married 1665, Ann Wright; was of Hartford, 1667; removed to Haddam, had a family and there the name is still found.

REFERENCES:—Cunnabell Gen., 85; Goode Gen., 124, 290, 470; Amer. Ancestry, VII, 191; Hammatt Papers, Ipswich, Mass., 117; Richmond, Va., Standard, III, 14; Meade's Old Families of Virginia; Powers' Hist. of Sangamon Co., Ills.; Slaughter's St. Mark's Parish, 149, 164; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 221.

GALBRAITH. Eagle's Penn. Gen., 226-40.

GALE:—Richard Gale, of Watertown, 1640, had Sarah, born 1641; Abraham; Mary; John; perhaps Abigail and Ephraim. Sarah married, 1663, Joseph Garfield; and Mary married, 1670, John Flagg.

AMBROSE GALE, of Salem, had there baptized, Benjamin and Elizabeth, 1663; Charity, 1664; and Ambrose, 1665; was one of the founders of the church at Marblehead, and lived there, 1674.

BARTHOLOMEW GALE, of Salem, married 1662, Martha, daughter of Robert Lemon, who died the same year; and he married Mary Bacon; had Abraham, born 1666; Isaac; Jacob; Bartholomew; Daniel; perhaps others.

EDMUND GALE, of Salisbury, freeman, 1666, removed perhaps to Marblehead, and went to Falmouth before 1689.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Barry's Hist. of Framingham, 249; Benedict's Hist. of Sutton, 647-49; Bond's Hist. of Watertown, 229-31; Jameson's Hist. of Medway, 487; Stearn's Hist. of Ashburnham, 711.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Bouton's Hist. of Concord, 662-64; Lancaster's Hist. of Gilmanton, 265; Hist. of Sanborn's Hist., II, 292-96.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Amer. Ancestry, I, 30; VI, 9; Denny Gen.; Huntington's Stamford, Ct., Settlers, 36; Gale Gen. (1866), 254 pp.; Morse's Grout Gen., 24-34; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XVIII, 189-97; Pickering Gen.; Whittemore's Hist. of Middlesex Co., Ct., 241; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 221.

GALES. Wheeler's Hist. of No. Carolina, II, 416.

GALESPY. Gregg's Old Cheraws, S. C., 62.

GALLAUDET. N. Y. Gen. Reg., XIX, 118-21.

GALLATIN. Gallatin's Works, III (1879).

CREST: A French count's coronet.

MOTTO: Persevere.

GALLAUDET. Bolton's Hist. of Westchester, 734.

GALL:—Ambrose Gall, perhaps of Charlestown, married, it is said, Mary, daughter of Samuel Ward, in early days, but probably the name is Gale.

GALLAWAY. Balch's Prov. Pa., 75.

GALLIGHER. Temple's Hist. of Palmer, Mass., 473.

GALLISON:—Elisha Gallison (or Gullison); of Falmouth, 1689, had a garrison house.

REFERENCES:—Willis' Hist. of Portland, I, 200; N. E. Gen. Reg., III, 25; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 222; Lapham's Hist. of Norway, Me., 510; Winslow's Gen., II, 745-48.

GALLOP:—Humphrey Gallop (or Gallup), of Dorchester, 1630; came probably in the Mary and John; by wife Ann had Joseph, born, 1633.

JOHN GALLOP, of Dorchester, 1630, perhaps brother of the preceding, removed to Long Island, or part of Boston, 1632; was a fisherman and pilot. He was freeman, 1634; brought wife Christobel, who died 1655; and children, John, Samuel, Nathaniel, and Joan, who married Thomas Joy; and died 1650.

JOHN GALLOP, of Boston, 1637, served in the Pequot War, for which Connecticut made him a grant of 100 acres; married Hannah, a widow, daughter of Margaret Lake; had Hannah, born 1644; removed to New London, 1651; was of Taunton, 1643, but in a short time removed to Stonington, of which he was representative 1665 and 1667; had John, who became freeman, 1673; Benadam, born about 1656; William, 1658; Christobel; Elizabeth; Mary; and Margaret; besides Esther, born 1653, who married, 1674, Henry Hodge, of Taunton. He was killed in the Narragansett swamp fight, 1675, the hardest battle of Philip's War.

REFERENCES:—Babson's Hist. of Gloucester, Mass., 94; Temple's Hist. of Palmer, Mass., 468; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., II, 233; Caulkin's Hist. of New London, Ct., 291; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 222-23.

CAPTAIN JOHN GALLUP (GALLOP) THE FIRST. Born in 1590 of an ancient family, Armingers, of Dorset, Eng. Had his military education in Holland, where he served under Fairfax in war with Spain. Came to New England with Winthrop in the Dorchester Colony in 1630. He was owner and commander of the first vessel built in American waters. Like all knights and gentlemen of the West Coast he was a thorough seaman, and as such rendered great service to the infant colony, whose fishing fleets were chief sources of income and needed protection, and where Indians ravaged the coast. He received grants of land for his services, and was one of the founders of Boston. Died, Boston, January 14, 1650. His will one of the first recorded in Boston.

REFERENCES:—Hutchins' Dorset. Astor Library; Hubbard's Indian Wars; Winthrop's Journal; Palfrey's New England, etc., etc.

CAPT. JOHN GALLUP, SECOND. Born in Dorchester, Eng., in 1615; son of the preceding. Came to Boston with his mother, two brothers and sisters, 1633. Served with Mason and Stoughton in Pequot War, 1636-37. Called to become first Sheriff of Plymouth Colony in 1640. Married at Ipswich, Hannah Lake, niece of Mrs.

Winthrop and daughter of Mmc. Margaret Lake, in 1643. With Winthrop, Mmc. Lake, Cary Latham and others, John Gallup was a founder of New London. He moved to a grant from the General Court upon the Mystic River, where he built and planted the Whitehall estate. He led 300 Mohigans into the Narragansett's Fort fight, Dec. 19, 1675, and fell at the head of his faithful followers.

REFERENCES:—Miss Caulkin's Hist. of New London, Conn.; R. A. Wheeler's Hist. Stonington; Palfrey's Hist. New England.

GALLOW. Sedgwick's Hist. of Stamford, Ct., 81.

GALLOWAY. Thomas' Families of Md., 78.

GALLUP. Amer. Ancestry, I, 30; IX, III, 113; Barry's Hist. of Framingham, Mass., 249; Gallup Gen. (1893), 329; Gregory's Hist. of Northfield, Vt., 220; Hurd's New London Co., Ct., 478; Huron and Erie Counties, Ohio, 179; Smith Gen. (1889), 123 pp.; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 222.

GALLY:—John Gally, of Salem, 1637, had there grant of land, perhaps living on Beverly side, where John, probably his son, was freeman, 1670. His widow Florence, died 1686, in her 80th year. His daughter Elizabeth, married Osmund Trask.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 223.

GALPIN:—Philip Galpin, of New Haven, married Elizabeth Smith; had Samuel, born 1650; and Joseph 1652; removed to Fairfield, 1657, then to Rye, N. Y.

REFERENCES:—Cothren's Hist. of Woodbury, Ct., 544; Orcutt's Hist. of Stratford, Ct., 1206; Baldwin Gen. Supp., 1047; Amer. Ancestry, IX, 189; Baird's Hist. of Rye, N. Y., 410; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 223.

GALT. Powers' Hist. of Sangamon Co., Ills., 19; Richmond, Va., Standard, III, 32.

GALUSHA:—Daniel Galusha, of Chelmsford, 1691, or earlier, removed to Dunstable; had Rachel and Daniel; said to be of Dutch origin. His house was a garrison, burned by the Indians, 1706, when Rachael was killed.

REFERENCES:—Huntington Gen., 99; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 224; Belknap, I, 173.

GAMAGE. Amer. Ancestry, IX, 71.

GAMBEL. Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., 234; Eaton's Annals of Warren, Me., 545; Goode Gen., 402; Gilmer's Georgians, 34; Richmond, Va., Standard, II, 2, 51.

GAMLIN:—Robert Gamlyn (or Gamblin), of Concord, was made freeman 1634, probably then living at Roxbury. He died and was buried at Concord, 1642 but little is known of his history.

ROBERT GAMLIN, probably son of the preceding, came in the William and Francis, early in 1632, bringing his wife Elizabeth, widow of John Mayo; had Elizabeth 1634; Joseph, 1636, who died 1653; Benjamin, 1639; and Mary, 1641, who married, 1663, Thomas Baker.

REFERENCES:—Ellis's Hist. of Roxbury, Mass., 118; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 224.

GAMBY. Cleveland's Hist. of Yates Co., N. Y., 528

GAMMELL. Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, 75.

GAMMETT. Miller's Colchester Co., U. S. married before 1690, Mary, daughter of John Parrott;

GAMMON.—Philip Gammon, of Casco, fisherman; in 1734 was of Portsmouth.

REFERENCES.—Lapham's Hist. of Norway, Me.; Ridlon's Hist. of Harrison, Me., 64; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 224; Willis' Hist. of Portland, 294.

GAMWELL. Temple's Hist. of Palmer, Mass., 469

GANNETT.—Matthew Gannett, of Scituate, 1651, but had probably been first at Hingham; had sons, Matthew, Joseph and Rehoboth, and daughter named in his will of 1694, Hannah Adams; Abigail, wife of Jonathan Dodson; and Elizabeth Leavitt.

THOMAS GANNETT, of Duxbury, 1642, brother of the preceding, removed to Bridgewater, and died 1655, leaving widow, Sarah.

REFERENCES.—Mitchell's Hist. of Bridgewater, Mass., 166; Deane's Hist. of Scituate, Mass., 273; Harn's Bascom Gen., 45-50; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 224.

GANO. Amer. Ancestry, VII, 229.

GANONG. Amer. Ancestry, VIII, 144; Ganong Gen. (1893), 27 pp.

GANSEVOORT. Munsell's Hist. of Albany, 124; N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, III, 84.

GANUNG. Cleveland's Hist. of Yates Co., N. Y., 299.

GARBER. Goode Gen., 407.

GARDENER. Pierce Gen. (1894).

GARDENIER. Amer. Ancestry, II, 44; Munsell's Albany, N. Y., Coll., IV, 125.

GARDEN.—Miles Garden, a soldier in Gallop's company, in the abortive expedition of Sir William Phips, 1690, against Quebec.

GARDINER.—Lyon (or Lion) Gardiner, of Saybrook, 1635, came in the Bachelor, of 25 tons, aged 36, with wife Mary, 34, who was daughter of Dericke Williamson, of Worden, in Holland; had David, born 1636; Mary, 1638, both at Saybrook fort; and Elizabeth, born on the island purchased from the Indians, 1639, at the east end of Long Island, since known as Gardiner's Island; the first English child born there. He lived at Easthampton longer than at Saybrook, probably living after 1642 on Long Island, and died 1663. His estate of Gardiner's Island is still enjoyed by his descendants of the ninth generation.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Babson's Hist. of Gloucester, 95; Judd's Hist. of Hadley, 497.

NEW YORK.—Hedge's Easthampton (1850); Rudenber's Hist. of Newburgh, 301-03; Rudenber's Hist. of Orange Co., 387-89; Thompson's Long Island, II, 378-81.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 81; Bunker's Long Island Genealogies, 336; Gardiner Gen. (1800), 210 pp.; Chandler Gen., 57; Clement's Newtown, N. J., Settlers; Cregar's White Gen.; Gardiner Papers and Gen. (1883); Hanson's Hist. of Gardiner, Me., 83,

105; Holgate's Amer. Gen., 58; Lamb's Hist. of New York City, 570; Heraldic Journal, III, 81; IV, 97-102; Hinmann's Conn. Settlers, 212; Narragansett Reg., I, 211-13; II, 306-09; E. W. Pierce's Contributions, 43-51; N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., XXIII, 150-90; Preble Gen., 259; Updyke's Narragansett Churches, 125-30; 330; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 225.

GARDNER.—Thomas Gardner, of Salem, sailed from Weymouth, Dorset Co., England, in 1623, with fourteen others, in a small vessel fitted out by "The Western Adventurers," and landed at Cape Ann. He was to "oversee the planting" in the colony, and for this reason has sometimes been called the first governor of Mass. In 1626, those who remained of the colony, removed to Nathum Keike, afterwards called Salem. He was prominent in town affairs and had extensive grants of land in Salem and Danvers. He married Margaret Frier in England, and for second wife the widow Damaris Shattuck, who died 1674. He died a month later, same year, leaving 9 children: Thomas, George, Samuel, Joseph, John, Sarah, who married Benjamin , who married Jos. Grafton, and Miriam, who married John Hill.

JOHN GARDNER, of Hingham, by wife Mary had John, baptized, 1652; Francis, 1653; Mary, 1654; Samuel, 1656; Deborah, 1657; James, perhaps, 1660; Stephen, 1662; Thomas, 1664; Benjamin, perhaps, 1666; and Christian, born, 1668. He died in same year.

RICHARD GARDNER, of Woburn, married, 1651, Ann or Hannah Blanchard, widow of Thomas, of Charlestown; had John, born 1652; Ann, 1655; Benjamin, 1656; Henry, 1658; Esther, 1659; Ruth, 1661; Hannah; Abigail; Rebecca; and Mehitable; these four probably at Charlestown; was freeman 1652; died, 1698.

RICHARD GARDNER, of Salem, perhaps son of the first Thomas; was living there, 1666, and went to Nantucket next year. Before removing he had by wife Sarah, probably daughter of Samuel Shattuck, Joseph; Sarah; Richard, born 1653; Deborah, 1658; Damaris, 1662; and James, 1664; besides Miriam; Nathaniel, 1669; Hope; and Love, 1672; he died, 1689. Sarah married Eleazer Folger; Deborah married John , and Miriam married John Worth.

SAMUEL GARDNER, of Hartford or Wethersfield, 1641, removed to Hadley, 1663, was living there, 1678; had Samuel, who died, 1676, unmarried; and Joseph, who died, 1684, leaving widow, but no children; and five daughters.

ARMS.—Sable, a chevron, ermine, between two griffins' heads, in chief, and a cross, pattée, silver, in base.

CRESTS.—A saracen's head, cauped at the shoulders: proper. On the head a cap, turned up, red and blue, crined and bearded, sable.

MOTTO: *Præsto pro patria.*

Also: a pelican, sable, vulning itself, red.

MOTTO: *Deo non fortuna.*

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Barry's Hist. of Hanover, 311; Cutter's Hist. of Arlington, 251; Hyde's Hist. of Brimfield, 404; Morse's Hist. of Sherborn, 90; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, 557; Sewall's Hist. of Woburn, 614; Temple's Hist. of Palmer, 469-71; Wyman's Hist. of Charlestown, I, 398, 402.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Blood Hist. of Temple, 222; Secomb's Hist. of Amherst, 589; Stearn's Hist. of Rindge, 5-7.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Cleveland's Hist. of Yates

Co., N. Y., 659; Collin's Hist. of Hillsdale, N. Y., 57 pp; Allen's Worcester Ass'n., 52; Austin's Allied Families, 100-2; Amer. Ancestry, I, 31; II, 44, 154; IX, 126; Dennysville, Me., C, 104; Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., I, 190; VI, 161-3; Gardner Gen., (1858) 14 pp; Greene Gen.; Machias, Me., C, 162; Kitchell Gen., 412-4; New England Hist., and Gen. Reg., XXV, 48-51; Pierce's Life of Gardner Dean (1883), 307 pp; Powers' Hist. of Sangamon Co., Ills., 321; Pickering Gen., Pote Gen., 144-6; R. I. Hist. Soc. Coll., III, 308; R. I. Hist. Mag., 217-20; Walworth's Hyde Gen., 253-5, 520-2; Whitman's Gen., 90-2; Savage's Gen. Dict., 226-31; Whitmore's Copp's Hill Epitaphs; Winchester, Mass. Record, I, 244-6; Worden Gen., 59-62.

GARFIELD:—Edward Garfield, of Watertown, died 1672, aged 97.

EDWARD GARFIELD, of Watertown, son of the preceding, born in England, freeman 1635, by wife Rebecca had Samuel; Joseph, born 1637; Rebecca 1641; Benjamin 1643; and Abigail 1646, who married John Parkhurst. His wife Rebecca died 1661, aged 55, and he married 1661, Joan, widow of Thomas Buckminster of Muddy River, now Brookline.

ARMS: Red, two bars, gold, each charged with three mascles, azure, on a canton, of the second, a leopard's face, of the third.

REFERENCES:—Bond's Hist. of Watertown, Mass., 231; Draper's Hist. of Spencer, Mass., 198-200; Ward's Hist. of Shrewsbury, Mass., 290-2; Amer. Ancestry, I, 31; III, 163, 181; IX, 190; Bridge Gen., 77; Garfield Gen. (1876) 15 pp.; (1892) 16 pp.; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XLIX, 190-204; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 580; Thurston Gen., (1892), 32; Montague Gen., 123; Young's Hist. of Chautauqua Co., N. Y., 238; Savage's Gen. Dict. II, 231.

GARFORD:—Jarvis Garford, of Salem before 1635, had wife Ann; was freeman 1639.

REFERENCES:—Felt's Annals of Salem.

GARIT:—Power's Hist. of Sangamon Co., Ills., 322.

GARLAND:—John Garland of Hampton, married 1654, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Chase, daughter of Thomas Philbrick; had John, born 1655; Jacob, 1656; Peter, 1659. He died 1672.

REFERENCES:—Dow's Hist. of Hampton, N. H., 720-6; Cogswell's Hist. of Henniker, N. H., 577; Caverno Gen., 12; Goode Gen., 240; Dearborn's Hist. of Parsonfield, Me., 380; Amer. Ancestry, V, 195; Meade's Old Families of Va.; Powers' Hist. of Sangamon Co., Ills., 324; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 232.

GARLICK:—Joseph Garlick, of New London, 1651, but in a few years removed to Brookhaven or Easthampton, where his wife was charged with witchcraft, 1657; but the case was referred and she sent to Hartford, and thus her life was saved.

REFERENCES:—Fruber Gen., 118-20; Orcutt's Hist. of New Milford, 795; Roe's Sketches of Rose, N. Y., 127; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 232.

GARNER:—Edmund Garner, of Cambridge, 1635, removed before 1638.

THOMAS GARNER, merchant, of Boston, 1648.

REFERENCE:—Amer. Ancestry, II, 44, 154.

GARNETT:—John Garnett, of Hingham, 1656, had.

perhaps, a daughter Mary, born 1654, who married 1683, Nathan Farrow; had probably, also, John; Samuel born 1656; Joanna, who married 1690, Thomas Whiton Deborah, born 1657; and Stephen, who married, 1683, Sarah Warren.

REFERENCES:—Richmond, Va., Standard, III, 11, 14, 23, 26, 93; Meade's Old Families of Va.; Slaughter's St. Mark's Parish, 134-6; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 233.

GARNSEY:—Joseph Garner, of New Haven, 1647, removed probably to Stamford, and married 1659, Rose, widow of John Waterbury; had Joseph and perhaps other children; and died 1688.

HENRY GARNSEY, of Dorcheser, 1655, freeman 1690.

JOSEPH GARNSEY, of Milford, married, 1673, Hannah, daughter of Samuel Coby, of the same; had Joseph, born 1675; and Sarah 1678; perhaps others. He was living at Milford 1713.

WILLIAM GARNSEY, of York, freeman 1652.

REFERENCES:—Baird's Hist. of Rye, N. Y., 411; Andrews' Hist. of New Britain, Conn., Settlers, 36; Bassett's Hist. of Richmond, N. H., 391-5.

GARRABRANT:—Winfield's Hist. of Hudson Co., N. J., 520-4.

GARRATT:—Barry's Hist. of Hanover, Mass., 312.

GARRETT:—Richard Garrett (or Garrard), of Scituate, first town clerk 1636; married Lydia, daughter of Nathaniel Tilden; had Joseph, born 1648; John, 1651; Mary 1655; and Richard, 1659. He died probably at Boston 1662.

JAMES GARRETT, of Charlestown, 1637, freeman 1639; by wife Deborah had Mary, born 1638; Priscilla, 1640; James 1643. He was probably master of the ship in whose unhappy voyage to London, 1657, he perished with many others.

ROBERT GARRETT, of Boston, by wife Mary, had John, born 1643; Robert, Mary and Sarah; all mentioned in his will 1660, in which he says, "being bound on a voyage to Barbados;" yet he probably lived some years after that.

REFERENCES:—Deane's Hist. of Scituate, Mass., 274; Brown's W. Simsbury Settlers, 66-8; Futhy's Chester Co., Pa., 560; Smith's Hist. of Delaware Co., Pa., 464; M Gen., 160; Swift's Barnstable Families, I, 449; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 233.

GARRETSON:—John Garretson, of Boston, married 1659, Alice Willey, perhaps daughter of Isabel.

REFERENCES:—Powers' Hist. of Sangamon Co., Ills., 323; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 234.

GARRIGUES:—Thomas' Families of Maryland, 80.

GARRINGER:—Plumb's Hist. of Hanover, Pa., 420-2.

GARRISON:—Edward Garrison, of Boston, married 1660, Joan Pullen.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, I, 31; III, 19, 83; IV, 167; Garrison Gen., (1877) 4 pp; Clute's Hist. of Staten Island, N. Y., 384; Plumb's Hist. of Hanover, Pa., 419; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXX, 418-21.

GARVEY:—Powers' Hist. of Sangamon Co., Ills., 325

GARVIN:—Wentworth Gen., II, 88-90.

GARY:—Andrews' Gen., (1890) 130; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., I, 402; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 580; Lapham's Hist. of Norway, Me., 512.

GASCOYNE:—Edward Gascoyne, of Salem, shipwright, had grant of land 1637; by wife, Sarah, had Samuel, baptized 1639; Daniel 1640; Sarah 1643; Hannah 1646; and Edward 1648.

GASKERIE:—Schoonmaker's Hist. of Kingston, 480.

GASKILL:—Bassett's Hist. of Richmond, N. H., 395; Richard Mowry Gen., 219, 222; Southwick's Gen., 586 90; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, Mass., 162-4.

GASKINS:—Hayden's Virginia Gens., 440.

GASLEY:—Amer. Ancestry, VII, 27.

GASSETT:—N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., I, 344; Hayward's Hist. of Gilsum, N. H., 310; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, N. H., 592; Morse's Memos., Appendix, 53.

GASTON:—Bay State Monthly, II, 246; Mellick's Story of an Old Farm, 635; Amer. Ancestry, V, 86 103; Wheeler's Eminent No. Carolinians, 137-9; Wheeler's Hist. of No. Carolina, II, 114.

GATCHELL:—John Gatchell (or Getchell), of Salem, 1637, aged about 26, was of Marblehead 1648.

JONATHAN GATCHELL, of Marblehead, 1647, removed to Portsmouth, R. I., and there married 1683, Mary, widow of Gershom Wodell; had Priscilla, born in same year, and Isbell, 1685.

SAMUEL GATCHELL, of Salem, 1638, removed to Hampton, 1644, thence to Salisbury, 1648; by wife Dorcas, who died 1685, had Priscilla, born 1649; and Samuel 1657. A daughter Susanna married, 1662, Joseph Norton.

REFERENCES:—Futhey's Hist. of Chester, Pa., 561; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 234.

GATES:—George Gates, of Haddam, an original proprietor 1662, was of Hartford 1661; by wife Sarah, daughter of Nicholas Olmstead, who died 1709, had Joseph, born 1662; Thomas 1665; John 1668; Sarah 1670; Mary 1674; George 1677; Daniel 1680; and Samuel 1683; was one of the first settler representatives 1668-73; and died 1724, in his 90th year.

STEPHEN GATES, of Hingham, 1638, came in the Diligent, with wife and two children that year; was from Old Hingham, removed to Cambridge, thence, 1654, to Lancaster, where he was constable 1657, freeman 1656. Went back to Cambridge and died there 1662. By wife Ann had Stephen, Simon, Thomas, Elizabeth, who married John Lasell; and Mary, who married John Maynard, of Sudbury.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS:—Barry's Hist. of Framingham, 250-2; Draper's Hist. of Spencer, 198; Stearn's Hist. of Ashburnham, 711-14; Herrick's Hist. of Gardner, 349; Hudson's Hist. of Marlborough, 366; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, 557; Stone's Hist. of Hubbardston, 270-2; Temple's Hist. of Palmer, 463-6.

NEW HAMPSHIRE:—Cochrane's Hist. of Antrim, 503; Merrill's Hist. of Acworth, 217; Hayward's Hist. of Gilsum, 311; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, 594.

MAINE:—Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, II, 234; Eaton's Annals of Warren, 545.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:—Amer. Ancestry, I, 31; II, 45; V, 15; VIII, 10, 212; Chapman's Trowbridge Gen., 258; Dwight Gen., 449; Field's Hist. of Haddam, Conn., 45; Goodwin's Foote Gen., 78; Gates' Gen., (1887) 4 pp; Hemenway's Vt. Gazette, V, 55; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXXI, 401; Phoenix's Whitney Family, I, 603; Powers' Hist. of Sangamon Co., Ills., 326; Smith's Gen., (1890) 155-9; Turner's Phelps and Gorham Purchase, 206; Whittemore's Hist. of Middlesex Co., Conn., 207; Walworth's Hyde Gen., 756; Young's Hist. of Warsaw, N. Y., 271-3; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 235.

GATLINE:—Thomas Gatline (or Gatliffe), of Dorchester, a miller, was of Braintree 1650, died 1663. He had Jonathan; Prudent; and Mary, born 1656.

GATEWOOD:—Richmond, Va., Standard, III, 31.

GATTON:—Powers' Hist. of Sangamon Co., Ills., 326.

GAUL:—Amer. Ancestry, II, 45; Temple's Hist. of N. Brookfield, Mass., 595.

GAULT:—Temple's Hist. of N. Brookfield, Mass., 595; Granite Monthly, IX, 71; Chase's Hist. of Chester, N. H., 530.

GAUNT:—Peter Gaunt, of Lynn, removed to Sandwich, 1637, was living there 1643; had perhaps son Thomas.

REFERENCES:—American Ancestry, V, 59.

GAUTIER:—N. Y. Gen. Rec., III, 1, 10.

GAVIT:—Collin's Hist. of Hillsdale, N. Y., Appendix, 58.

GAY:—John Gay, of Watertown, freeman 1635; removed to Dedham, by wife Joanna had Samuel, born 1639; Hezekiah, 1640; perhaps Elizabeth, who married Richard Martin, 1660; Nathaniel 1642; Joanna 1645; Ebenezer 1647; Abiel and Judith, twins, 1649; John 1651; Jonathan, 1653; and Hannah, 1656. He died 1688.

SAMUEL GAY, of Roxbury, by wife Abigail, had Samuel, born 1688; and Abigail, 1689.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS:—Blake's Hist. of Franklin, 249-51; Jameson's Hist. of Medway, 487; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, 558; Stone's Hist. of Hubbardston, 273.

MAINE:—Butler's Hist. of Farmington, 471-6; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, II, 235; Hanson's Hist. of Gardiner, 156; Sibley's Hist. of Union, 451.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:—Amer. Ancestry, I, 31; II, 154; Gay Gen., (1897) 15 pp.; Hill's Dedham, Mass., Records; Hine's Lebanon, Conn., 156; Meade's Old Families of Va.; Loomis' Gen., Female Branches, 794; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., VI, 373; XXXIII, 45-47; Phoenix's Whitney Gen., I, 147; Reade's Hist. of Swanzy, N. H., 344; Sedgwick's Hist. of Sharon, Conn., 81; Washington, N. H., History, 445; Robertson's Pocahontas Descendants; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 236.

GAYER:—William Gayer, of Nantucket, married Dorcas, daughter of Nathaniel Starbuck; had Damaris, born 1673; Dorcas 1675; and William 1677. His wife died about 1696; and he died 1710, having had a second wife, but no children by her. Damaris married 1692, Nathaniel Coffin, the progenitor of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin; and Dorcas married, 1694, her cousin Jethro Starbuck.

REFERENCES:—Amory's Life of I. Coffin, 83-5; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXXI, 297-302.

GAYLORD:—William Gaylord, of Dorchester, perhaps brother of John of the same, a deacon chosen at the gathering of the church 1630, in Plymouth, Eng.; came in the Mary and John; made freeman 1631, representative 1635, 6 and 8; removed to Windsor and was representative for nearly 40 sessions up to 1664; died 1673 in his 88th year. His sons, William, Samuel, Walter, and perhaps John, a daughter Elizabeth, were all born in England. The name occurs in various forms, Gaylor, Gayler, Gallard or Galled.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, V, 127; VI, 48; Davis Hist. of Wallingford, Conn., 747-50; Litchfield Co., Conn., History, 354; Gaylord and Gaillard Gen., (1872) 64 pp.; Judd's Hist. of Hadley, Mass., 497; Loomis' Gen. Female Branches, 579-84; Orcutt's Hist. of New Milford, Conn., 699-702; Orcutt's Hist. of Farrington, Conn., 699; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 238; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Conn., II, 277-84, 837.

GAZZAM:—Amer. Ancestry, V, 69.

GEARS, GEER or GEERS:—George, of New London, married 1659, Sarah, daughter of Robert Allyer or Allen, of Norwich; had Sarah, born 1660; Jonathan, 1662; Joseph 1664; Hannah, 1666; Margaret 1669; Mary, 1671; Robert, 1676; Daniel; Ann, 1679; Isaac, 1681; and Jeremiah. He died 1726, having made his will 1723, in which he names as living his wife Sarah, and all his sons and daughters except Mary.

THOMAS GEARS, of Enfield, brother of George; by wife Deborah had Elizabeth, born 1685, died under 3 years, and, earlier, Shubael, who perpetuated the name; and the father died 1722, aged about 99.

GEER:—Amer. Ancestry, I, 32; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., II, 235; Saunderson's Hist. of Charlestown, N. H., 358-60; Geer Gen., (1856) 84 pp.; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 1st edit., 178; P. Hist. of Wells, Vt., 91; Hurd's Hist. of New London, Conn., 525; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Conn., II, 285-7; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 239; Wight Gen., 47.

ARMS: Red, two bars, gold, each charged with three mascles, azure, on a canton, of the second, a leopard's face, of the third.

GEARY:—Arthur, of Roxbury, had Samuel 1638, but other children, William and Nathaniel, before he came from England; was freeman 1639, died 1666, aged 67. In his will, 1664, he provides for his wife, Frances, and these three sons.

DENIS GEARY, of Lynn, came in the Abigail, 1635, aged 30, with wife Elizabeth, 22, son William, and daughters Elizabeth and Sarah. A son, Samuel, was probably born in this country. He died early and left by his will £300, to the Colony of Massachusetts.

WILLIAM GEARY, of Salam, 1639, was freeman 1641; had Samuel, born that year; Mary, 1643; and John, 1644. The name is sometimes written Gery, Gerry, and Gary.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, II, 45.

GEDNEY:—John, of Salem, came in the Mary Ann from Yarmouth, Eng., 1637, with wife Mary, aged 25, and children Lydia, Hannah, and John; freeman 1638; had here Bartholomew 1640; Eleazer, 1642; Sarah 1644; and Eli 1648. He had a second wife, Catherine, and died 1688.

REFERENCES:—Baird's Hist. of Rye, N. Y., 468-70; Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., XVI, 241-70; Gedney and Clarke Gen., (1880) 52 pp., (reprint); Hammatt Papers, Ipswich, Mass., 118; Sylvester's Hist. of Ulster Co., N. Y., 134; Savage's Gen. Dict., 240.

GEE:—Peter Gee, of Boston, 1667, fisherman; by wife Grace, had Thomas, John and Joshua.

REFERENCES:—Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 581; Whitmore's Copp's Hill Epitaphs.

GELLING:—Power's Hist. of Sangamon Co., Ills., 328.

GELSTON:—New York Gen. and Biog. Reg., II, 131-8; Dwight Gen. 1065-76; Howell's Hist. of Southampton, N. Y., 258-60; Strong Gen., 354.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, II, 45; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, N. H., 599; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 83; Bangor Hist. Magazine, IV, 237; R. Hist. of Sanbornston, N. H., II, 296-8; Corliss' Gen. Appendix: Paul's Hist. of Wells, Vt., 91; Plumb's Hist. of Hanover, Pa., 418; Thomas Family, Md., 81; Wheeler's Hist. of Newport, N. H., 392-4; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gen., I, 404; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 242.

GERALD:—Spare Gen., 35-9; Temple's Hist. of Palmer, Mass., 461.

GERAERD:—John, of Warwick, was a Dutchman of New Amsterdam, who about 1651 settled at Narragansett and married Maribab, daughter of Isaac Sweet, whose widow had married Ezekiel Hollman. He was freeman 1655, and left children Mary and John. There are variations of the name, Gerriard, Geriard, Geraerdi, and others.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 243.

GERARD:—N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Reg., V, 137; Talcott's N. Y. and N. E. Families, 80-5.

GERE:—Stanton Gen., 248.

GERMAIN:—Amer. Ancestry, I, 32; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., II, 236.

GEROULD:—Amer. Ancestry, III, 152; VI, 8; Gerould Gen. (1885) 85 pp.; (1890) 15 pp.; (1895) 17 pp.; Hayward's Hist. of Gilsum, N. H., 312.

GERRETSON:—Bergen's Hist. of Kings Co., N. Y., 119.

GERRITSEN:—Munsell's Albany, IV, 126.

GERRISH:—William, of Newbury, from Bristol, Eng., where he was born 1617, as is said, but more probably 1620, came about 1640, was representative 1650-3, and also for Hampton, 1663 and 4. He married 1645, Joanna, widow of John Oliver; had John, born 1646; Abigail 1647; William 1648; Joseph 1650; Benjamin 1652; Elizabeth 1654; Moses 1656; Mary 1658; Ann 1660; and Judith 1662. His wife died 1677, and he removed next year to Boston, and there married Ann, widow, perhaps, of John Manning; had Henry, and died, 1687, while on a visit to Salem.

GENDALL:—Walter, of Falmouth, 1669, an enterprising trader among the Indians, was also of Scarborough, and N. Yarmouth last; representative 1683-4, and was killed by the Indians in the war of 1688.

REFERENCE:—Corliss' Hist. of No. Yarmouth, Me.

GENERY, or Chenerie:—Isaac, of Dedham, 1636, may have been first of Watertown; freeman 1645; had Isaac and John; and by second wife, Thomasin Heines, whom he married 1656, and who died 1760, had Mary, born 1659; and another daughter perhaps, who married Richard Ellis; and he died 1674.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 241.

GENIN:—Griffin's Journal, L. I., 183.

GENTLE:—Stearn's Hist. of Ashburnham, Mass. 714.

GEORGE:—James, of Haverhill, 1653, Salisbury, 1662, was of Amesbury 1667, when he took the oath of fidelity; by wife Sarah, had Samuel, born 1666.

JOHN GEORGE, of Watertown, had Robert and Susanna who were probably born in England, where his wife may have died. He married at Watertown, Ann, widow of Henry Goldstone, and died 1647. His widow died 1670 aged 79.

JOHN GEORGE, of Charlestown 1657, was one of the founders of the first Baptist Church in Boston, 1665, died 1666. He had by wife Elizabeth, Elizabeth, Martha, John, Ruth, Hannah and Mary.

NICHOLAS GEORGE, of Dorchester, innholder, freeman 1666; had by wife Elizabeth, Nicholas and probably other children, and died perhaps 1675. His widow died 1699, in her 98th year.

PETER GEORGE, of Braintree, had Susan, born 1643; Mary 1645; Hannah 1648; John 1850, died soon; Samuel 1651; he sold his estate at Braintree and removed to Block Island.

RICHARD GEORGE, of Boston, married 1655, Mary, daughter of William Pell; had Mary, born 1656; Hannah 1661; Thomas 1663; Mary, again, 1666; and Elizabeth, 1670.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, IV, 103, 124, 223; Coffin's Hist. of Boscowen, N. H.; Cogswell's Hist. of Nottingham, N. H., 202-380; Ball's Lake Co., Ind., 445-8; Coffin's Hist. of Newbury, Mass., 302; Cutt's Gen., 38-40, 48-50, 70-2; Eaton's Annals of Warren, Me., 545; Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., V, 27-30; Gerrish Gen., (1880) 13 pp.; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., VI, 258; Little Gen., 18, 100; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 243.

GERRY:—Henry, of Salem, 1648.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, IV, 223; Alden's Epitaphs, V, 25, 45; Vinton's Richardson Gen., 432.

GEST:—Amer. Ancestry, V, 48.

GETCHELL:—Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., II, 236; Wheeler's Hist. of Brunswick, Me., 835.

GETTY:—Marshall Gen., (1884) 219-21.

GHEEN:—Cope Family of Pa., 66, 146; Palmer and Trimble Gen., 210, 213, 402.

GHEER:—Egle's Penn. Gens., 617-20.

GHELSON:—Meade's Old Families of Richmond, Va., Standard, II, 29.

GIBB:—Andrew, of Bookhaven, L. I., 1655.

REFERENCES:—Hubbard's Hist. of Stanstead Co., Conn., 149; Thompson's Hist. of L. I., I, 415.

GIBBARD:—William, of New Haven, 1647, came

from Warwickshire, Eng.; by wife Ann, daughter of Edmund Tapp, Hannah, born 1641; Esther 1643; Mary 1645; Phebe, 1647; Sarah 1648; Rebecca 1651; Samuel 1653; Timothy 1655; John 1658; and Abigail 1660. He was representative 1652, Secretary of the Colony 1657, and Assistant, 1661, and died 1663.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 244.

GIBBONS:—Folsom's Hist. of Saco, Me., 112.

GIBBON:—Meade's Old Fams. of Va.

GIBBONS:—Ambrose, of Portsmouth, Eng., 1630, factor of the Company of Laconia, came that year, and his wife the following; of Dover 1648, a selectman, died 1656. His daughter, Rebecca, married Henry Sherburne.

EDWARD GIBBONS, of Charlestown, 1630, freeman 1631, removed soon to Boston, was representative 1635, of the Artillery Co., 1637, its Captain 1641, 46 and 54, Major Gen. 1649; Assistant 1650, died 1654. By wife Margaret he had Jerusha, born 1631; Jotham 1633; Edward 1636, died soon; Edward, again, 1637; and John 1641.

JAMES GIBBONS, of Saco, came in the Inverse 1635, aged 21; freeman 1653; by wife Judith, daughter of Thomas Lewis, had James, Elizabeth, Thomas, Charity, Rebecca, Rachel, Esther and Anthony.

WILLIAM GIBBONS, of Hartford, 1639, was in good esteem, and was living 1647; had wife Ursula, and daughter Sarah, born 1645, who married James Richards.

WILLIAM GIBBONS, of New Haven, signer to compact of 1639, proprietor 1685. Had Ann, who married Ellis Mew; died 1704.

REFERENCES:—Cope Gen., 55, 126; Futhey's Hist. of Chester Co., Pa., 564-9; Gibbon's Gen., (1881) 27 pp.; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 245; Sharpless Gen., 406; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., I, 406.

GIBBS:—Francis Gibbs, of Windsor, 1640.

GILES GIBBS, of Dorchester, 1630, came probably in the Mary and John; freeman 1633; selectman 1634; removed to Windsor, there died 1641. His will names wife Catharine, and children Gregory, Samuel, Benjamin, Sarah and Jacob, all minors; perhaps all born on our side of the ocean.

HENRY GIBBS came from old Hingham to Charlestown, 1633, servant to Edmund Hobart, died 1676.

JOHN GIBBS, of Wethersfield, a republican at the Gen. Ct., 1638.

JOHN GIBBS, of Cambridge, came in 1637, perhaps in company or Gen. Eaton, from London; had share in division of lands at Cambridge, 1638, and in short time removed to New Haven, was freeman early. First wife died 1668; no children. He married 1670, Hannah, daughter of John Punderson, and died 1690. Had Margaret, born 1684.

MATTHEW GIBBS, of Sudbury, was of Charlestown before 1654; had, by wife Mary, supposed to be daughter of Robert Bradish of Cambridge, Matthew and Thomas, twins, born 1656; Thomas died soon; Thomas again, 1660; John, Elizabeth, Hannah and Mary; and died before 1697.

ROBERT GIBBS of Boston, merchant, born 1636 or 1639, of an ancient family in Warwickshire, said to be son of Sir Henry, came before 1660; married, 1660, Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Sheaffe; had Margaret, born 1663; Robert, 1665; Henry, 1668; Jacob, 1672; died, 1673, aged 37. His widow married Jonathan Curwin of Salem.



To the PUBLIC.

THE FLYING MACHINE, kept by John Mercereau, at the New-Blazing-Star-Ferry, near New-York, sets off from Powles'-Hook every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, for Philadelphia, and performs the Journey in a Day and a Half, for the Summer Season, till the 1st of November; from that Time to go twice a Week till the first of May, when they again perform it three Times a Week. When the Stages go only twice a Week, they set off Mondays and Thursdays.* The Waggon in Philadelphia set out from the Sign of the George, in Second-Street, the same Morning. The Passengers are desired to cross the Ferry the Evening before, as the Stages must set off early the next Morning. The Price for each Passenger is *Twenty Shillings, Proc.** and Goods as usual. Passengers going Part of the Way to pay in Proportion.

As the Proprietor has made such Improvements upon the Machines, one of which is in Imitation of a Coach, he hopes to merit the Favour of the Publick.

JOHN MERCEREAU.

New York Gazette 1771

FLYING MACHINE.

* "Proc.": Proclamation-money or lawful money according to the proclamation of Queen Anne in 1704.

AS OUR AMERICAN ANCESTORS WOULD HAVE GONE.

From the diary of a traveller to the National Congress of the S. A. R., held in Pittsburgh, April 30th-May 1st, 1901.

Arrangements having been made whereby the Eastern and Southern delegates might travel in company to their destination, we crossed the river at New York at night that we might be able to make an early start, and slept in Paulus Hook, since called Jersey City. There were several Eastern delegates who availed themselves of the opportunity. At 4.30 A.M. the conveyance left for Philadelphia. When we awoke we were in Logan, a beautiful suburb of Philadelphia. At this quiet town, which is situated on the Delaware River, our conveyance was boarded by the Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley, the coming orator of Peekskill, and a Congressman from the State of New York.

Mr. Holman and Mrs. Holman also met us here, and at Wilmington, Mr. Harry A. Thomas joined the party.

At Baltimore we were joined by that chief of monument raisers, Col. William Ridgeley Griffith, J. N. Stockett and A. D. Bernard. At Washington, Messrs. Noble D. Larner, McLean and Holt.

Leaving Washington we passed through many historic battle-fields of the Civil War. At Harper's Ferry the mountain scenery is grand and inspiring, and the river views delightful.

The delegates were invited by Mr. Walter S. Logan, to partake of their noonday meal as his guests, and they appreciated his kindness.

Along the railroad were many forest trees that had fallen and were going to waste, and to a thrifty New Englander this

looked shiftless. When the fact was called to the attention of Colonel Griffith, a staunch Marylander of the old school, he said that God had been so good and lavish to the people of his State that it was unnecessary for them to make use of many of the things provided by him for his people. The Colonel told of the abundance of game and fish, and pointed out the places where they were the most plentiful. Our conveyance climbed the mountains and followed nearly the route taken by Washington when he accompanied the expedition under General Braddock, which ended so disastrously.

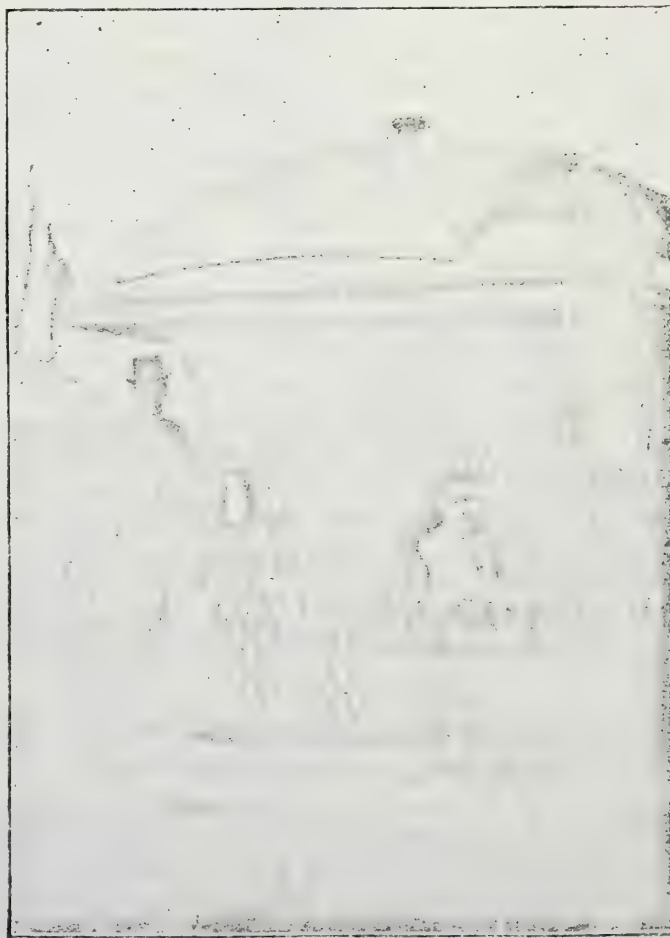
The old National road was in sight for quite a distance.

Near the upper part of the Potomac, Washington, when a young man, is said to have thrown a dollar across the river. When Chief Justice Coleridge, of England, visited Mount Vernon, he recalled this incident, and looking across the river at that point, told the story to Wm. E. Evarts, who, not to disparage the strength of Washington, said "You must remember, your grace, that a dollar would go a great deal farther in those days than now." "Yes," replied his grace, "but as your Washington grew older I can remember that he threw a sovereign across the Atlantic."

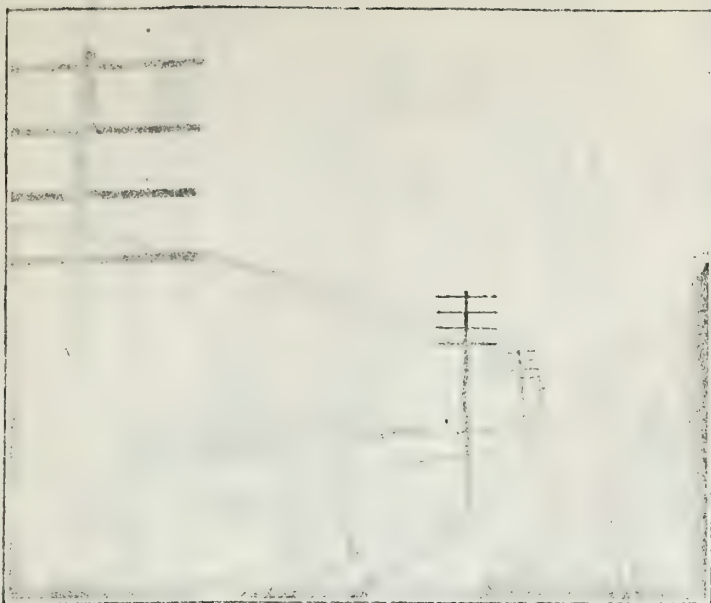
As we approached Pittsburgh we passed many coke ovens in full blast, and passed the enormous steel plants that lined the river, and that sent out the black soot that hangs as a pall over this picturesque city. A special trolley car had been provided by the committee to take our party to the Hotel Schenley.

This magnificent hostelry is situated at the entrance of Schenley Park, on high ground, in the fashionable residence part of the city, and is complete in its appointments, and an acquisition to be proud of by any city.

Those who were in our party: Walter Seth Logan, W. W. J. Warren, Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley, Chas. H. Wight and daughter, R. C. Jackson, Albert J. Squiers, L. H. Cornish, Gen'l



AS WE WENT.



ALONG THE B. & O. R. R.

The route taken by Washington on his first trip to Pittsburgh.

E. S. Greeley, Franklin H. Hart, I. W. Birdseye, Harry E. Thomas, Mr. C. B. Holman, and Mrs. Holman, Col. William R. Griffith, J. N. Stockett, A. D. Bernard, Mr. McLean, Noble D. Larp, Dr. Holt, General J. C. Breckinridge, and Secretary, Dr. J. W. Bayne, Wallace Donald McLean.



SONS, DAUGHTERS AND CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION GREET THE PRESIDENT.

Five hundred men and women, with pride of Revolutionary ancestry swelling up in loyal hearts, greeted their compatriot, President McKinley, yesterday afternoon at the Palace Hotel with an enthusiasm and affection due to their recognition of his stalwart patriotism and devotion to the flag whose origin and subsequent glory are owing so largely to the efforts of their fathers' fathers. The reception was given by the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution and the Loyal Legion.

None of the smaller receptions in honor of the President has been marked by more pleasant features than was this one. A certain homogeneity in character and purpose among the men and women present lent harmony and dignity to the occasion, and the quiet underflow of patriotic sentiment was strong and unmistakable.

The members of the three societies began to arrive early, and before 1 o'clock they had been admitted to the room commonly used as the American dining-room, where the reception was to be held. By 1:30 o'clock when the President arrived, probably 300 people were present. Many prominent society matrons, handsome, elegantly dressed young women, and venerable men prominent in business and professional circles were present.

The President's carriage was driven into the court and he was escorted direct to the reception hall. An aisle had been kept open along the north side of the room, down which he was ushered to a small platform at the west end of the room.

Colonel W. H. Jordan, president of the San Francisco Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; William M. Bunker, G. W. Spencer and Colonel John E. Currier, who composed the committee on arrangements, escorted the President from the carriage to the reception hall platform. The members of the Cabinet—Secretaries Hay, Wilson and Hitchcock and Postmaster General Smith—followed the President and were shown to seats on the rostrum.

The appearance of the President was the signal for the beginning of a storm of applause that lasted until Colonel Jordan stepped forward to introduce the distinguished guests. Colonel Jordan said:

Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, members of the Loyal Legion: Language with all its wealth of words and grandeur of description cannot express our pleasure after weeks of expectant waiting to behold in our midst the genial face and beloved form of William McKinley, our chief magistrate; one

who, as has been said, is, since Washington, the best beloved of our Presidents, one who by his conservative and far reaching statesmanship and sterling patriotism has endeared himself to the American people. When the historian records the names of the Presidents most esteemed and revered and beloved the four names that will be written are Washington, Lincoln, Grant and McKinley.

Mr. President, the descendants of those who in 1776 gave to the country its liberties and sent down to us our institutions, dedicated by their blood, and these members of the Loyal Legion, who with you in 1861 fought for the perpetuity of those institutions and liberties—these greet you to-day. We welcome you most cordially.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to introduce our compatriot, William McKinley, President of the United States.

An outburst of enthusiastic applause followed the closing words of the speaker.

President McKinley spoke as follows:

Members of the Sons of the Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution and My Companions of the Loyal Legion: It gives me peculiar satisfaction and pleasure to be greeted here in the city of San Francisco, by the members of these historic associations, and I salute with reverence and affection this chapter which was the origin and beginning of the now most memorable organization known as the Sons of the American Revolution. (Applause.) It was here that the first order of this great association was established. It has spread all over the country and is doing magnificent work not only in preserving the historic relics and caring for the historic battle grounds, but is teaching to our children the blessed history of the sacrifices of the American Revolution.

This association links the past with the present. Here to-day are descendants of those who established this free Government, and with them to give me welcome are representatives of the men who preserved it in the awful clash of battle from '61 to '65. This association and the Loyal Legion link the names of Washington and Lincoln inseparably together. Great names they are in American history, the lustre lights of their day, the sacrificial giants who cleaved the darkness asunder and beaconed us where we are.

And what a glorious heritage we have! A Government resting upon the will and judgment and conscience of all the people. A Government that develops human effort and energy and noble purpose, as we believe, better than any government of earth. There is nothing like it anywhere; a nation of 75,000,000 of people stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with possessions now far into the Pacific and all under the control, not of one man, not of Congress, but of the will of the sovereign people. (Applause.) What this Government is is precisely what the people make it, and one historic act that I love to recall is that the only speech George Washington made as president of the Constitutional Convention, presiding over its deliberations, was in favor of a proposition to increase the power of the people. And the statesmanship that will continue to recognize the people in the affairs of the government, the administration that will keep close to the people, the law-matter that will consult the wisdom and the judgment of the people, will constitute the statesmanship of the future, which will give security for all time to this free Government of ours.

I thank you for this cordial greeting. I am glad to meet my companions of the Loyal Legion, those with whom I kept step more than thirty years ago. The spirit of '61 was the spirit of '76, and the spirit that led our people at the beginning of our recent war to volunteer to the number of 250,000, with a million more behind them wanting to enter the service. The spirit that went to Cuba and freed that oppressed people, and to Porto Rico and to the Philippines is but the reproduction of the spirit of '76 and 1861. Let us keep that spirit alive in these associations to-day, and as they pass away let the little children's organization that you have carry on the great work you have commenced. I thank you and bid you good afternoon.

CHILDREN OF THE VALENTINE HOLT SOCIETY GIVE CHIEF MAGISTRATE A SOUVENIR.

When the applause had died away Elsie Hilton Cross, aged 7, bewitchingly pretty in a colonial dame costume, and Douglass Chapin Mitchell, aged 6, were ushered forward and introduced to the President, who lifted the two little children in his arms to the platform. The children are flag-bearers of the Valentine Holt Society, Children of the American Revolution, and their mission was to present to the President a gold card as a souvenir of his visit.

The plate, of solid gold, is five inches long by three wide



ELSIE HILTON
(1901)

DOUGLAS
CHAPIN
MITCHELL

Valentine Holt Society
Children of the American Revolution
San Francisco Cal
May seventeenth, nineteen hundred and one

In the upper left-hand corner is the insignia of the society enameled in colors and the inscription, "Valentine Holt Society, Children of the American Revolution, of San Francisco, May 24, 1891."

At the sixth National Congress of the Children of the American Revolution, held at Washington, D. C., February 22nd, President and Mrs. McKinley tendered the young patriots a reception at the White House, at which Miss Flora M. Walton represented the local society of San Francisco. It was in recognition of this courtesy, and the kindly feeling manifested by the President and Mrs. McKinley toward the delegates that the Valentine Holt Society presented this plate.

The gift was accompanied by the following original composition by Miss Ruth Comfort Mitchell, the young historian of the Society.

At this glad time, when over all our land
From snow-crowned mountain peaks to arid plains,
Is formed one loyal, patriotic band
Whose quickened heartbeats tune themselves to martial strains.

With myriad banners flying for the days
A thankful nation long will consecrate,
The sunlit Occident her voice will raise,
Throw open wide her far-famed Golden Gate

To welcome here with fluttering flags and cheers,
In triumph, with the roar of mighty guns,
Our Leader, whom the whole wide world reveres,
The latest but not least of Freedom's sons,

We younger patriots of the coming years
Long, in the homage due, to have our share;
To him who holds the nation's hopes and fears
This little token of the love we bear.

We send at this bright time of jubilee,
Wishing it mutely might reveal
The admiration and the loyalty
Which for our honored President we feel.

After a short consultation between the President, Secretary Cortelyou and Colonel Jordan, the President consented to the personal introduction of as many as could be present until he should have to leave to embark on the Golden Gate for Oakland, to review the school children of Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley.



Among the Societies.

SOCIETY OF THE MAYFLOWER.

The Society of the Mayflower Descendants of the District of Columbia, met Wednesday evening, at 8 P.M., in the large parlors of the Congregational Church, G and Tenth streets, Northwest. The governor of the society, Thomas S. Hopkins, read a letter of regret from Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U. S. N., who was to have been one of the speakers of the evening.

Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson spoke of the lack of sanitation in the Plymouth colony during the first year. He referred to Dr. Samuel Fuller, who, he said, combined the duties of physician with those of deacon of the church, and declared that the combination was not a success then, any more than now. He closed by stating that in view of the devastation wrought by disease and privation, it was wonderful that any of the band survived.

Gov. Hopkins' comment upon Dr. Johnson's address was that as in every condition of life, there is some cause for thanksgiving, the pilgrims had cause, at least, to be glad that they had but one doctor.

Rev. John L. Ewell, D.D., the "elder" of the society, delivered a scholarly paper, entitled "A Glimpse of a Massachusetts Country Parsonage in the Eighteenth Century."

Mr. Ewell read extracts from the pastor's diary and gave a sketch of the sons, Theophilus, William, and Ebenezer, names well-known in New England history. Although a minister's salary was very small in those days, he still managed to bring up and educate ten children and put three sons through Harvard College.

Capt. Loren B. T. Johnson, who has just returned from the Philippines, gave an interesting account of life in the islands. He said that Aguinaldo was not of much importance in the Philippines, and declared that the Filipinos have a far greater hatred of the American than they ever had of the Spaniard, and would gladly have the latter restored to rule, although the

feeling in regard to the friars is such that, were the latter to return, one night would suffice to settle the vexed question. The hatred of the Americans might be traced, he said, to the fact that when the soldiers entered a settlement the natives had to move out; if not, their houses were burned. He touched upon the climatic conditions and the social life at Manila, the mode of warfare, and the proper precautions to be taken by those visiting the islands.

Refreshments were served and an informal reception held.

DAUGHTERS OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.

The third General Court of the National Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, was held in Washington, D. C., May 13th, 1901. It opened with the roll call and salute to the Flag, followed by the Lord's Prayer in concert, the Chaplain leading.

The record of the society thus far is most satisfactory. A greater number of members have been received during the past year than in both the previous ones of its existence. A concise history of the organization from its beginning, has been prepared, printed, and distributed under the able and careful supervision of the Registrar General, Mrs. W. L. Mason. To this is to be added each year's record as it is finished, so that every chapter and member at large will have a complete history in her own hands. The vacancies caused by the deaths of the President General, Miss Eugenia Washington, and the Treasurer General, Mrs. Agnes Dennison, were filled by the election of Mrs. John J. Myers and Miss Josephine C. Webster, both of Washington, D. C. Mrs. A. G. Brackett was elected to the office of Vice President General.

The membership now reaches from Massachusetts to California, and from Maine to Mississippi. A large collection of over one hundred books, beside magazines, has been sent to the soldiers' library at Manila. The first chapter of the society has been organized, Connecticut carrying off the honor.

On the evening of the 13th of May a social meeting was held at the home of the Historian General, Mrs. Charlotte E. Main, members and guests participating. The history of the year just completed was read by Mrs. Main, followed by a paper on Patriotism, from Mrs. Boynton. A novel and charming feature of the evening was a recital and dance of the "Star Spangled Banner," by the little daughter of Mr. Charles M. Pepper, the well known writer. As the childish voice finished the last line, the inspiring music began, followed by "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," to each of which the small bright figure in a Liberty costume of stars and stripes, danced a fancy measure. The evening closed with a pleasant chat over the supper table and "good-night."

HELEN M. BOYNTON,

Recording Secretary General.

The New York Commandery of the Naval Order held a meeting at Delmonico's, on Wednesday evening, May 8th. It was intended to have held it on the first "Dewey Day" but owing to the Loyal Legion having their gathering on that evening, it was postponed. In the absence of Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Barker presided. A number of new members were elected. Arrangements were made to entertain the delegates at the triannual gathering of the general commandery in October next. A number of naval relics were presented. The commandery voted to place a handsome wreath upon the grave of the late Commander Chenery.

IN MEMORY OF THE TEA PARTY.

The Boston Tea Party Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution recently placed a bronze tablet on a building in Hollis Street, which occupies the site of the historic old Doggett mansion, which was built as far back as 1771, and demolished a year or two ago in the general march of progress in the neighborhood.

The tablet bears the following inscription:

On this Site Stood the House in Which
Nathaniel, David, Thomas and Josiah Bradlee and Sarah
Bradlee-Fulton, with John Fulton,
Disguised Themselves as Mohawk Indians and Took Part in the
Throwing of Tea into Boston Harbor, Dec. 16, 1773.
"Hurrah for Griffin's Wharf,
The Mohawks Are Coming."

Placed by the Boston Tea Party Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution,
March 17, 1901.

To Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford, Conn., Daughters of the American Revolution.

Ruth Wyllys, guardian to our Chapter given,
Was born in seventeen hundred forty-seven,
Of noble line, whose ancestors had served
Their country long and well, nor had they swerved
From post of duty when grim danger neared,
Nor face of red man, nor the British feared,
But freely spent their fortune, time and health,
And risked their lives to guard our Commonwealth.

Their spacious mansion long was Hartford's pride,
On grounds declining to the river side,
And at its front, rare trees and flowers amid,
The stately oak the priceless charter hid;
The mansion, family, and oak are gone,
The charter and their valiant deeds live on,
And history should never cease to praise
The name of Wyllys with those early days.

Then Ruth, our patroness, should have her meed,
If bearing record of no martial deed,
Yet by her acts of self-denial known,
Her loyalty to liberty was shown.
Sharing alike the home, and public place,
And tented field, with dignity and grace,
Winning in manner, and of mind serene,
Of gracious presence, in each varied scene.

The days that to her gave her threescore years
Were grand historic days of hopes and fears;—
She saw the youthful colonies arise
From their dependence, and, with leaders wise,
Declare their freedom, and, with flag unfurled,
Give a free nation to a fettered world.
She knew the deep privations which it cost,
For these must be endured, or all be lost.

But all was won; then, with no compromise,
She saw the structure of the nation rise
From firm foundations with enraptured heart,
Yet all unwritten was her own brave part;
Her grave unmarked, its very spot unknown,
And yet more precious than the costly stone,
Is the fair memory of a well-spent life,
As patriot mother, and heroic wife.

We fain would place a laurel wreath above
Her grass-grown grave our reverence to prove,
But this denied, our tribute wreath we bring
Of words of praise, thought's grateful offering,
And here her name and lineage repeat,
Where Daughters of the Revolution meet
Their own ancestral garlands to entwine,
And thus we leave it at her memory's shrine.
Feb. 19, 1895.



"HATS OFF; THE FLAG IS PASSING BY."

Between 1 and 2 o'clock P.M. yesterday, I stood at the corner of Fourth and Robert Streets, watching the St. Patrick's day parade. The procession was visible to me for the distance between Wabasha and Fourth to Robert Streets. The members were in column of fours. Probably twenty national flags were carried. The colors were borne past hundreds of spectators; many of these were men.

As our covenant with destiny came in sight, there recurred the poem, "Hats off; the Flag Goes By"—beginning thus:

"Hats off!
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
Along the street there comes
A flash of color beneath the sky.
Hats off!
The flag is passing by."

How many among those spectators, do you think, raised their hats, or in any wise saluted the flag? Not one!

P. R.

Correspondence.

Mr. F. Hathaway, a member of the Illinois Society Sons of the American Revolution, passed away at his home in Chicago, March 12, 1901.

You are a little behind the times.

The Fairbanks Family in America, 1897, by Lorenzo Sayles Fairbanks, A.M., of Boston. This volume comprises 876 pages, octavo, with 71 pages of a valuable index, and is vastly more than a book of mere names and dates. It contains 59 fine portraits of men; 1164 families; the military roll of the family as it appears in the Archives of Mass.; coat of arms; and many other interesting features.

Sincerely yours,

ALICE H. DOW,
daughter of the Author.

Braintree, Mass., April 3, 1901.

(Mrs. W. E. Dow.)

DEAR SPIRIT:—Daniel Franklin, of East Springfield, Otsego County, N. Y., is a son of the Revolution, he being son of Moses Franklin, a pensioner of the Revolutionary War, who died in 1854.

Information is wanted concerning the Franklin family in Rhode Island prior to the Revolution. Were located either in Scituate or Newport. Two brothers, Philip and Aaron, emigrated to vicinity of Connecticut River, settling in what became Coleraine, Mass., and Guilford, Vt., prior to 1777.

BENJAMIN E. FRANKLIN,
Minneapolis, Minn.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 14th, 1901.

SPIRIT '76:—I very much desire the names and dates of birth of children of Isaac Wood, of Norwalk, Conn. Isaac Wood was the son of Jonathan, and was born at Huntington, L. I., in 1693. He came to Norwalk with his parents in 1706. He married Patience, a daughter of Timothy, and a grand-daughter of Matthew Campfield, one of the original settlers of Norwalk.

I hope some one of your numerous subscribers will be able to give me the information desired. Respectfully yours,

W. J. MCKELVEY.

A subscriber to the SPIRIT OF '76 since 1895.

L. H. CORNISH, ESQ.

SIR:—Can you give your subscribers a list of every monument, tablet, building, or other commemorative object, put up in the State of New Jersey referring to great Colonial or revolutionary events in that State? I know of no such list, and a detailed history of them would be very interesting. Several of your literary friends would like you to ask for information.

NATHANIEL NILES.

Madison, N. J.



CORNERING THE OLD LADY.

"Judging from the flavor of this milk, I should say it was the vintage of '76," remarked a girl who enjoys the distinction of being what is known as a sweet girl graduate.

"You may know a great deal, my dear, but you seem to have neglected to learn that milk doesn't belong to vintage. Vintage refers to something that is taken from the vine."

"Why, mother," returned the girl, "didn't you know that milk was taken from a vine?"

"I didn't know anything of the kind," said the mother.

"But its true."

"Oh, nonsense!" interjected materfamilias; "what vine?"

"Bovine," replied the girl, and the old lady was so frustrated that she put pepper on her charlotte russe.



WHAT SOME FRENCHMEN THINK OF US.

"Autorité," April 14 (M. P. de Cassagnac):—

L'Americain avait besoin de sucre: il a pris Cuba.

Il avait besoin de café: il a pris Porto Rico.

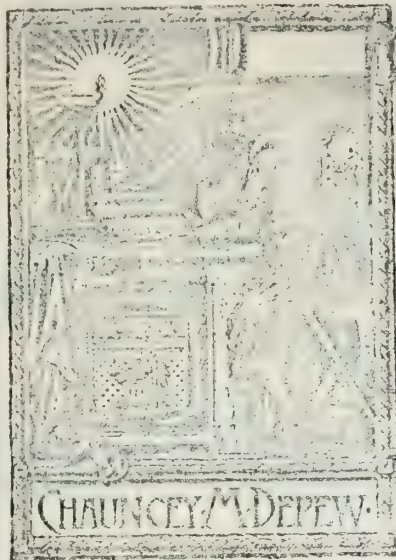
Il voulait avoir des débouchés commerciaux en Orient: il a pris les Philippines.

Il entendait se ménager la Chine, et il a feint d'y accompagner les Européens, a fait un simulacre d'occupation, puis s'en est allé tranquillement, plantant là et trahissant ses alliés au profit des Chinois égoïstes.

C'est un bien vilain peuple aussi que ce peuple américain.

Et si riche qu'il soit, si industrieux qu'il se montre, il est toujours une chose qu'il n'achètera pas, même en accaparant le cuivre, le pétrole ou le blé, même en monopolisant les conserves de porc, c'est l'estime du monde civilisé.

BOOK PLATES



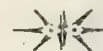
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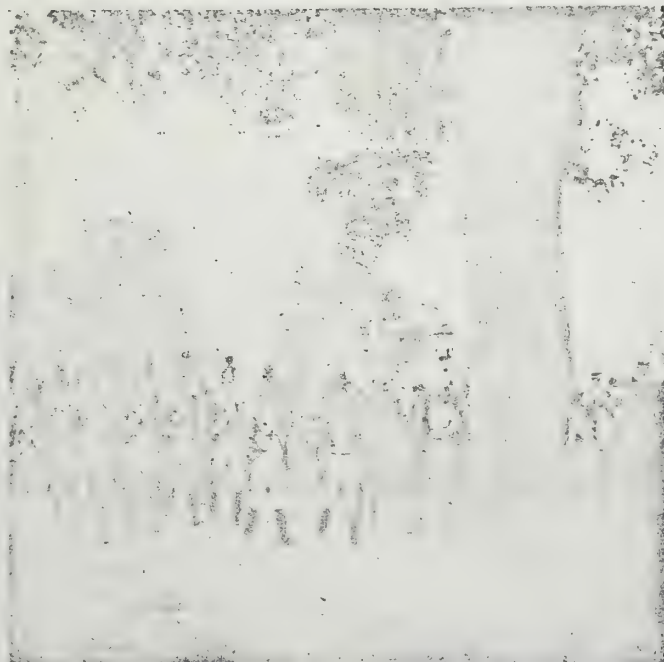
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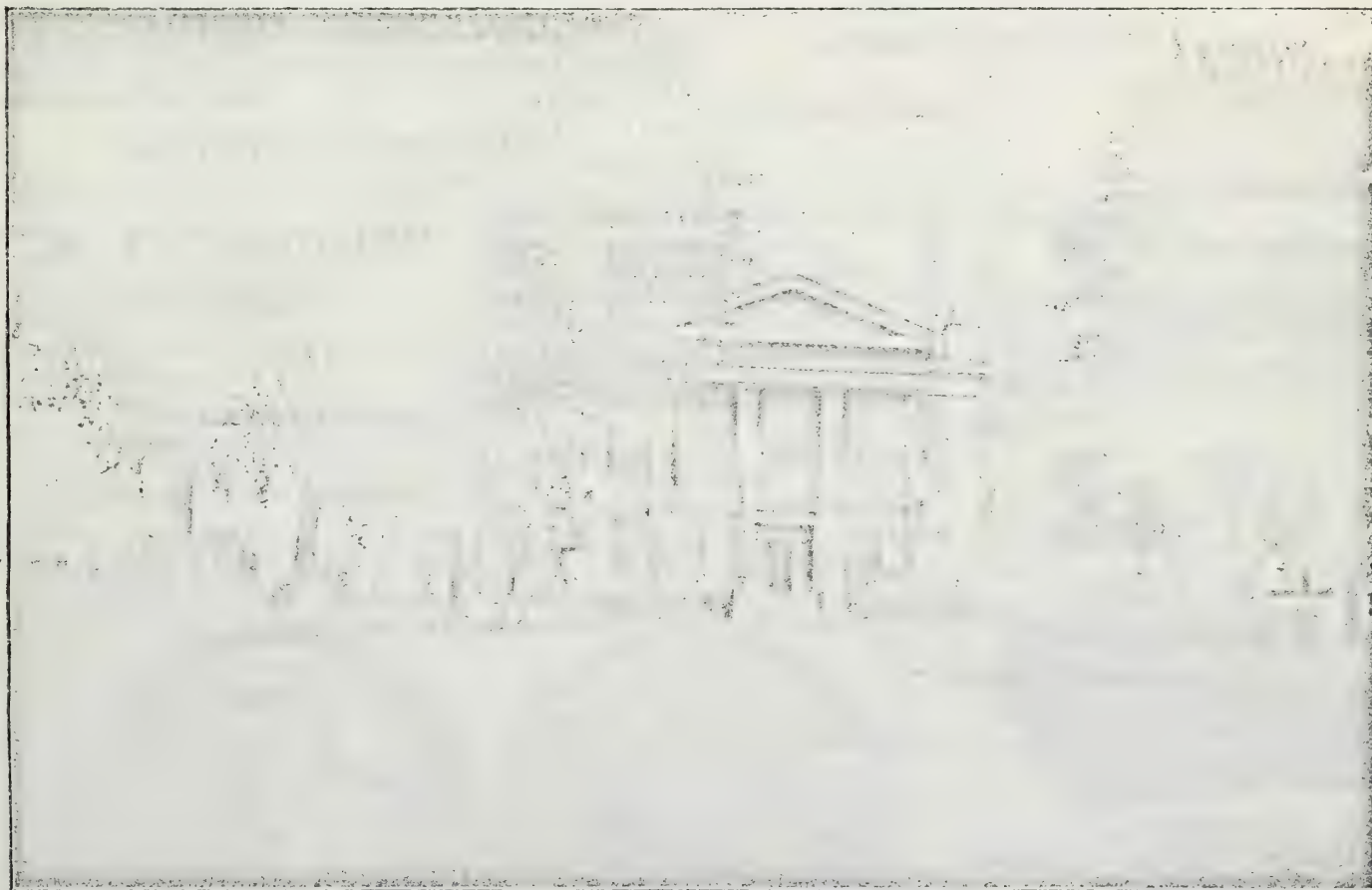
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National Register

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New York

June 4, 1901.

Louis H. Cornish, Esq.,
140 Nassau Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Cornish:

When the National Register is published, please send one copy with my compliments, postage prepaid, to each of the public libraries of the State of Connecticut and send bill for same to me.

Yours very truly,

Walter T. Logan

Howard DeHaven Ross has subscribed for the State of Delaware, Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley for one hundred copies for the State of New York.

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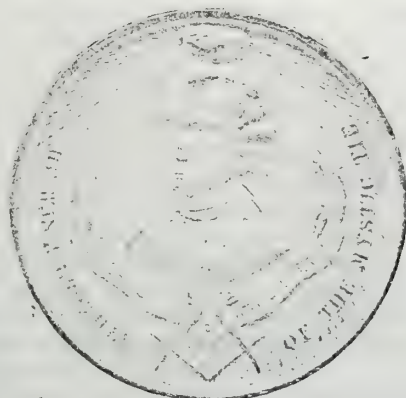
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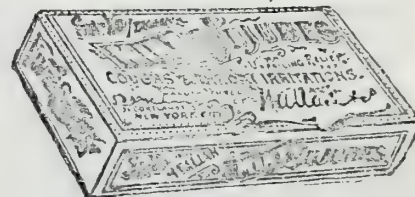
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VOLUME VII.

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THE Empire State Society, S. A. R., has met with a severe loss in the death of Compatriot Brigadier-General Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., retired.

Although brought up in the art of war, he was a man of peace.

All of us who were privileged to be his friend (and that was all who ever met him) feel the loss of a great big-hearted, kindly man.



IN the death of John Fiske, the historian, the world at large has lost an interesting writer. The simplicity of his literary style was in harmony with his nature, which was simple, genial and honest.

He never spoke until he knew whereof he spoke.

His greatest charm to those who met him was his simplicity of character. Self consciousness he had not; his thought was of the subject in which he was interested, level headed without trace of vanity, and considerate towards others.

He had a large family to whom he was devoted. His simple and affectionate nature found solace in his home, and although his means were small he lived a life more full than money could purchase, and left to posterity richer treasures than can many moneyed men.



A PILGRIMAGE to Saratoga Springs to celebrate the Battle of Bemis Heights, and otherwise interest the citizens of New York State in patriotic sentiments, has been planned by the Board of Managers of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., to which all members of the various patriotic societies are cordially invited to participate on Tuesday, September 19, 1901.

The Board of Managers of the National Society, S. A. R., will meet at the same place and date and will participate in the banquet to be held in the evening, to which all the guests, both women and men, will be welcome. The hotels will give special rates, and the railroads one and one-third fare, provided 100 certificates are presented.

The local chapter of D. A. R. will make it pleasant for the visitors, and special excursions to Lake George and Crown Point and Ticonderoga will fill out the week for those who can stay.

A meeting of the Empire State Society for the members up the State will be held before the banquet, and a large attendance is desired.

THE AMERICAN SCENIC AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK.

INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1901.

DEAR SIR: There will be a hearing before the Board of Public Improvements, at No. 23 Park Row, on Wednesday, July 10th, at 2 o'clock P.M., on the proposition to create a park for the purpose of preserving the historic Fraunces' Tavern.

The plan is to have the city take the western half of the block bounded by Pearl, Broad, and Water streets and Coenties Slip, remove all the buildings except the Tavern, and ultimately to restore the latter to its original appearance. The assessed valuation of the property, we are told, is \$185,000, and the purchase price will probably be about double that amount. It is conservatively estimated that the whole cost of the park and tavern will not exceed \$500,000. If the Tavern is once saved in the midst of a public park, the historical and patriotic interests of the city may be relied on to take care of the restoration.

Fraunces' Tavern ought to be rescued and become to New York what Faneuil Hall is to Boston and Independence Hall to Philadelphia, and it can now be secured if the widespread public sentiment on the subject will make itself manifest to the Board of Public Improvements. Will you not, therefore, make a sacrifice of your personal convenience and attend the hearing on the 10th inst. and show by your presence (and by your voice, if you will), your support of the movement. The Local Board approves of it, and we believe that it requires only the manifestation of sufficient public interest to carry it through now.

We earnestly appeal to your public spirit to assist this undertaking. If you occupy an office or position of influence in any organized body, will you not secure the appointment of a delegation to attend the hearing? Ask your public-spirited friends to go also, and to write letters to the President of the Borough, the Hon. James J. Coogan, City Hall, New York, if you or they cannot attend the hearing.

We have a few copies of a pamphlet describing Fraunces' Tavern, prepared by our Women's Auxiliary,

which we will send on request to those desiring further information in regard to the building.

Yours very truly,

E. H. HALL,
Secretary.

The above appealed to us, and we were present at the hearing.

A goodly gathering of earnest women and patriotic men made their presence felt, and their oratory had the ring of deed conviction of the cause they espoused.

Especially earnest was the argument of the Hon. Miles O'Brien, President of the Board of Education, and his plea for the preservation of historic spots in Greater New York as incentives to the school children to become better citizens through associations of this kind, shows him to be a thorough friend of the aims of our patriotic societies.

We believe the old Tavern will be saved, and we would like to see it in as nearly the condition it was originally, and that it be leased by the city to some good caterer, who will run it as a Colonial Tavern, with the same style of service as when Washington was its guest.



THE TOWNS OF CONNECTICUT.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY FOR THE GENEALOGIST.

(NUMBER THREE IN THE SERIES:

AIDS TO GENEALOGY.)

BY

WILLIAM STOWELL MILLS, LL.B., *Author of Foundations of Genealogy; the Story of the Western Reserve of Connecticut, etc.*

I.

Editor SPIRIT OF '76:

THE invitation to talk to your readers is accepted, and I will at the outset, promise to be brief; but before taking the plunge we must prepare for it.

The true genealogist is something more than a mere record-hunter; nevertheless, he must master the drudgery of search. The first work in the series—*Foundations of Genealogy*—is a treatise from the standpoint of science, history and law; the second presents the little state of Connecticut in the light of a great power in civilization. These articles are intended to indicate a direction in which labor must be expended if good results are expected. The facts contained herein were collected to make clearer and more definite the compiler's knowledge, and are printed for the benefit of others whose lines of ancestry reach back into the Connecticut colony.

In the founding of New England, the town was the unit of government, and was the model after which both the state and the national body politic were planned. It originated in the company of believers known as a church, living conveniently near to their place of worship, the meeting-house. As population increased, communities remote from the centers organized new churches; and thus, until meeting-houses were in number sufficient to accommodate all worshippers, the foundations of new towns were laid, local affairs came under the control of those most concerned with them, and public records were placed in the hands of new custodians.

This process continued in Connecticut until there are now one-hundred and sixty-eight towns, in eight counties.

The names of the towns are given in alphabetical order, and following each is a brief statement of the facts which the genealogist most needs to know.

The vital statistics and land records of every town, recorded since the date of its organization are in the custody of the town clerk. The date of the beginning of the town is, therefore, important. Records prior to that time may be found, if at all, with the clerk of the town of which the later one was a part. It is worth while, also, to know when church records began. Such are the practical questions these articles are designed to answer, and it is hoped that they will prove a distinct help in the work of gathering information by correspondence, in which *time* and *place* are important factors.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

NEW LONDON, the southeastern county of the state, was organized in May, 1666. It then comprised the towns of New London, Norwich, Stonington, and a part of Middlesex County, viz., Saybrook (which included the territory covered by the three Lymes), old Saybrook, Westbrook, Essex, Chester, Killingworth, and Clinton. The Sound towns from the Pawcatuck to the Hammonasset rivers were in New London County. It now contains twenty-one towns—its exact proportion of the whole number in the state. In genealogical interest New London County is second to none in the state. Wills made prior to 1740 are recorded at New London; those of later date at Norwich.

TOWNS.

BOZRAH was a part of Norwich until 1786, when it became a separate town. The first church was formed in 1715, and fully organized in 1739. It was known as New Concord.

COLCHESTER was at first called "Jeremiah's Farms." It received a plantation grant in 1698; though the first church was not fully organized till 1703; and the first meeting-house erected in 1705.

Bailey, Early Conn. Marriages, Book III. Taintor, Records of Colchester.

EAST LYME was made up of parts of New London, and of what is now Old Lyme. The first church was organized in 1719. The town was set off from Lyme, and incorporated in 1839. Early church records have been reported as lost.

FRANKLIN was first settled at Norwich Town, and was a part of Norwich. After 1663, and until 1786, when the town was organized, it was called West Farms. When set off from Norwich, it included parts of Sprague and New Concord, (now Bozrah). The first church was organized, and the first minister ordained, in 1718.

Bailey, Early Conn. Marriages, Book IV. History of 1st Church of Franklin, with early settlers, 1868.

GRISWOLD was first settled at Jewett City, in 1771. It was originally a part of Preston. The first church was organized in 1720, as the 2d Church of Preston, but the town was not incorporated until 1815.

Bailey, Early Conn. Marriages, Book IV.

GROTON comprised the east part of New London, and was called "New London East Side." It extended from the Thames River east to the Mystic River, and from the Sound north to Preston, including what is now Ledyard. Settlement began in 1655. The church became a separate body in 1704, and the town was incorporated in 1705. It took its name from the English town which had been the home of John Winthrop, Jr.

LEBANON. Settlement began here in 1695. The first church was formed in 1697, and fully organized in 1700. The town was organized in 1700.

Bailey, Early Conn. Marriages, Book II. Hine, Early Lebanon, with vital statistics.

LEDYARD was originally North Groton, which became a parish in 1724. The town was incorporated in 1836.

LISBON was settled in 1695. The church was organized in 1723, as the 3rd Society of Norwich. The town was at first called Newton. It was incorporated in 1786.

LYME originally comprised beside its present territory, the towns of Old Lyme, and East Lyme. It was all a part of the original Saybrook, from which it was set off in 1665, and organized as a town in 1667. The part first settled was cut off as Old Lyme in 1855, and the east part made East Lyme in 1839. Early church records are lost.

MONTVILLE was settled about 1670. It was annexed to New London in 1703, and became a separate parish in 1722. The town was set off and incorporated in 1786.

Bailey, Early Conn. Marriages, Book I. History of Montville, H. A. Baker, 1640-1896, with genealogies.

NEW LONDON, one of the shire towns, is the oldest in eastern Connecticut. It was granted by the Mass. Colony (whose claim grew out of the aid she gave in the Pequot War), to John Winthrop, Jr., in 1646. About 1650 it was enlarged, and then included what are now Stonington, North Stonington, Ledyard, and Groton, east of the Thames River, and Waterford, and part of East Lyme on the west. Settlement began in 1646, and the town was organized before 1648. The church was organized at Gloucester, Mass., 1642, and removed to New London in 1650, services at first being held in a barn, until the first meeting-house was built, 1652. Winthrop and other prominent colonists from Mass., attracted by the advantages of location, gave New London an early importance which has made it a great center for genealogical research.

Miss Caulkins' History of New London. Bailey, Early Marriages, Book II.

NORTH STONINGTON. The church was organized here in 1727 as the North Stonington church, though meetings for worship were held a few years earlier. It was united with the Stonington church in 1827. The town was set off from Stonington and incorporated in 1807.

Bailey, Early Conn. Marriages, Book I.

NORWICH. The land was surveyed here in 1659. The first church was organized in 1660, and a patent for the town was secured in 1685. Like New London, it was originally much larger than it is now. Its position on the Thames River insured an early growth and importance as a mother of other towns. Here were at work many strong and influential men in Connecticut's earliest days, and few were the prominent families of eastern Conn. and Mass. of whom no representatives were found at either one of these rivals on the Thames at any time in their career.

Miss Caulkins, History of Norwich. Bailey, Early Conn. Marriages, Book II.

OLD LYME (or South Lyme), was originally East Saybrook. It was settled in 1664. The church was organized in 1693, and the first meeting-house built in 1689. The town was set off from Lyme and incorporated in 1855. As a town it is the youngest of the three Lymes, and was named Old Lyme from the fact that within its territory the oldest settlement in the original Lyme was made.

Bailey, Early Conn. Marriages, Book III.

PRESTON was settled as early as 1680, and the church was formed in 1687, or before. The town was incorporated in January, 1687; but the church was not formally organized, nor the first meeting-house built until 1698. The records of the church have been printed in book form, covering two centuries to the year 1900. Preston was perhaps the most vigorous of the offspring of Nor-

wich. The records of the town are across the river (east side) on "Preston Side, Norwich."

SALEM was settled about 1718, and was originally the parish of New Salem, made up of parts of Colchester, Lyme and Montville. It was organized in 1725, and became the incorporated town of Salem in 1819.

SPRAGUE took its name from a family of Spragues who went there from Rhode Island in 1756, and purchased 300 acres of land, on which they erected cotton mills. The first church was the Hanover Ecclesiastical Society, incorporated in 1761, and included parts of Canterbury and Windham. The first meeting-house was erected in 1776, and the town was incorporated in 1861.

STONINGTON, the southeast corner town of the state, was within the New London grant to Winthrop. Its east and west boundaries were the Pawcatuck and the Mystic Rivers, the east and west parts taking originally the names, Pawcatuck and Mystic, respectively. The town was under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts until 1662, and by that colony was named Southertown. In April of that year, Connecticut, receiving a charter from Charles II, assumed control of the town, and changed its name. "Its northern boundary was a line ten miles north from the sea." The first settler located there in 1649, and in 1668 there were forty-three heads of families. The first meeting-house was built in 1661, and the church was organized in 1674. The patent for the town was secured in 1716. The second church was organized in North Stonington in 1727, and united with the Stonington church in 1827, though that part of the town was set off in 1807. Richard A. Wheeler, Stonington Church, with records, 1875; and a History of Stonington with genealogies, 1900, by the same author.

VOLUNTOWN was named in 1708 from the grant in 1700, of a great part of its lands to *volunteers* in the Narragansett (King Philip's) War. The first survey of its lands was made in 1705. Rhode Island took a part of the lands in a dispute as to boundary lines, and a re-survey was made in 1706. To compensate for the land taken by Rhode Island, what is now the town of Sterling was annexed to Voluntown in 1719. The church was organized, and the first minister settled in 1723, though regular worship had been held for three years prior to that date. The town was incorporated in 1721, including Sterling, which was set off as a separate town in 1794.

Bailey, Early Conn. Marriages, Book III.

WATERFORD was settled about 1680. The first church was under the care of the Baptists, who had formed a society of their faith in Groton as early as 1705. They organized the Waterford church in 1710, which is believed to have been the second Baptist church in Connecticut. Waterford was part of New London originally, from which it was set off and incorporated in 1801.



THE LOANTAKA VALLEY ENCAMPMENT.

THE beautiful valley of the Loantaka, some three miles southeast of Morristown, N. J., and bordering upon the Borough of Madison, is notable as the location of the American Army in their encampment during the winter of 1777, immediately following the battle of Princeton. At the close of that brilliant action the patriots found themselves followed and confronted with foes superior in numbers, discipline and equipment, and it was necessary that the little army should be placed in some strong position, where it could not be successfully assailed, but from whence it could readily strike the enemy. The wooded hills of Morris County were chosen as such a stronghold. The ironworks and powder mills of the region made it a valuable one to defend, while a population intensely loyal to the cause of the Colonies

greatly increased the strength of the position. The army reached the camp by way of Rocky Hill, Pluckamin, Baskingridge and New Vernon, on Monday, January 6, 1777, the battle having been fought at daybreak on the preceding Friday, January 3.

Gen. Washington took up his quarters in the Arnold Tavern in Morristown. Some of the officers were domiciled in private houses in the neighboring hamlet of Bottle Hill, while the main portion of both officers and men were sheltered in log huts, hastily constructed for the purpose.

The camp was laid out with a broad street or parade ground four or five rods wide, in the center running northeast and southwest. Fronting upon this were built the officers' cabins, while further back on each side one or two other streets were constructed parallel to it about forty feet wide, along which the cabins of the soldiers were placed. On the southern border of the camp were the large huts for the commissary department, while beyond them, near the Loantaka, were the sheds for the shelter of the horses. The elevated level space northwest of the camp bordering on what is now known as "Kitchell Avenue," was used for a parade ground for reviews or other special occasions; once, for instance, when a deserter was punished by being compelled to "run the gauntlet." The number of men who were here quartered is supposed to have been between two thousand and three thousand. The entire population of the neighborhood entered heartily, and with true patriotism, into the work of defence, sharing their homes and often their provisions with the gallant soldiers thus brought to their doors.

The land on which the army encamped belonged in part to John Easton, who occupied a house, a part of which still stands. Mr. Easton sold his farm after the war, to a French gentleman, Mr. Vincent Boisaubin,

an officer of the Royal Guard of King Louis the Sixteenth. He escaped from France during the Reign of Terror, and made his residence here, subsequently building the beautiful mansion now occupied by Mr. A. B. Frost, the artist, and which marks nearly the center of the camp-ground. A portion of the old Easton house has disappeared, but the remainder, somewhat altered in appearance, yet exists. The southwesterly portion of the camp-ground belonged to Isaac Pierson, who lived in the house at the foot of the hill next to the residence recently occupied by Frank R. Stockton, the popular author, on Kitchell Avenue. Joshua Munson occupied a home on the spot where Marcus Force now lives, while on the west, across the valley, a house belonging to James Brookfield was used as a hospital for smallpox patients in the army. Except these houses and the cleared spaces around them, an unbroken forest extended in all directions, while the approaches over the Short hills from the eastward and those from the south were through narrow mountain passes which could only with great difficulty be carried by a hostile force. The former were watched by the guard on the summit, with the famous beacon and signal gun known as the "Old Sow."

The army continued in this camp from January until late in the Spring, when a new campaign was opened. The remains of the huts were a feature of the locality for many years, and bullets and other relics are even yet found in turning up the soil. A small burial plot, marked off by an old worm fence, was situated about a mile from camp towards Morristown, and was the place of burial for victims of the smallpox in the army. It was still to be seen in 1855. Of recent years, however, the march of improvement in the neighborhood has swept away every vestige of the army's presence, and both residents and visitors need to be reminded that it is "hallowed ground."

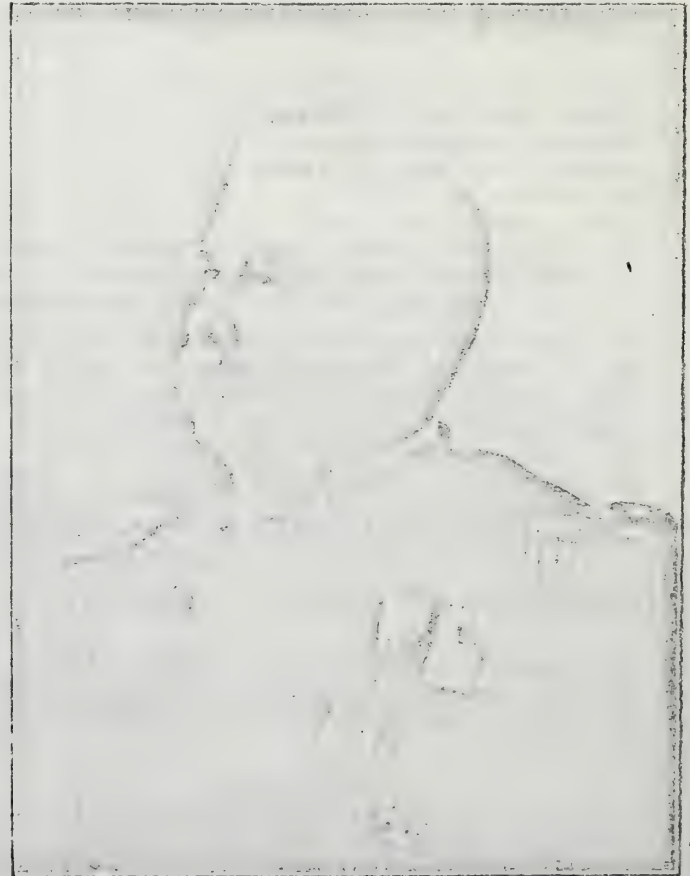
WILLIAM PARKHURST TUTTLE.

Compatriot Brigadier-General Thomas Wilson, U. S. A. (retired), died May 30. The funeral was held at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. His compatriots in the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution attended the services. His remains were taken to Arlington Cemetery.

General Wilson was in his seventieth year. He was born in the District of Columbia on June 10, 1832. He was appointed to the Military Academy, and was graduated in 1853. He became a first lieutenant on April 1, 1857, and a captain on October 25, 1861. He was promoted to the rank of major on December 26, 1863, and subsequently to a lieutenant-colonelcy and colonelcy. On March 13, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general for "faithful and meritorious service during the war." He held staff positions in the defences of Washington, was a commissary of subsistence at Annapolis, and was chief of commissariat, Army of the Potomac, in the Richmond campaign, ending with the capitulation at Appomattox. He served on the frontier and in the war against the Seminoles, and at various stations after the Civil War until 1890, when he was sent to Chicago. He was retired in 1896. Besides being a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, he belonged to theoyal Legion and the Army and Navy Club.

After the parade Decoration Day John A. Dix Post went on a steamboat to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and in the afternoon held special services at the grave of General Dix, in the Trinity Cemetery. There was a musical programme and an address by Congressman Cornelius A. Pugsley. "The war of the Revolution," the speaker said, "meant for America Independence; the Civil War achieved, for America nationality; the war with Spain brought to America a broader outlook, and embraced humanity." At the close of the address the speaker was thanked warmly by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, who closed the exercises with the benediction.

There was the usual pilgrimage of Americans to the tomb of Lafayette, in Picpus Cemetery, Decoration Day. The United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, Consul-General Gowdy and other officials were present. Appropriate speeches were delivered by General Porter, Lafayette's great-grandson and Dr. Bartlett, of Indianapolis. Magnificent wreaths from Lafayette Post, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames were deposited on the tomb.



THE LATE BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS WILSON, U. S. A.

SAMUEL GIBBS, of Sandwich, had Samuel, born 1649; and Sarah, 1652.

WILLIAM GIBBS, of New Haven, a hatter, swore fidel., 1654, and no more is known.

CREST: Three broken tilting spears, gold,—two in saltire, and one in pale,—ensigned with a wreath, silver and sable.

ARMS: Three battle axes, in pale silver.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, IX, 192; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, Mass., 765-7; Barry's Hist. of Framingham, Mass., 252-6; Bemis' Hist. of Marlboro, N. H., 506; Benedict's Hist. of Sutton, Mass., 649; Bond's Watertown, Mass., Gens., 236; Daniel's Hist. of Oxford, Mass., 116; Freeman's Hist. Cape Cod, II, 147, 156, 164; Gibbs Family of Boston, (1845), 8 pp.; Gibbs Assoc. Repart (1848), 28 pp.; Gibbs Family of Boston (1879), 52 pp.; Gibbs Family Legacy (1893), 77 pp.; Gibbs Family of Bristol, Mass., (1894), 23 pp.; Gibbs Family of South Carolina, (1899) chart; Gibbs' Hist. of Blanford, Mass., 67-71; Heywood's Hist. of Westminster, Mass., 664-7; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 1st edit., 213; Jackson's Hist. of Newton, Mass., 292; Richmond, Va., Stand., III, 28; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 245-8; Sedgwick's Hist. of Sharon, Conn., 88; Smith's Hist. of Peterborough, N. H., 91-3; Stearn's Hist. of Ashburnham, Mass., 714; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Conn., II, 287; Temple's Hist. of North Brookfield, Mass., 595; Whitman's Heraldic Journal, III, 12-14, 166; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., I, 406. See also Gibbs.

GIBSON:—Christopher Gibson, a soap boiler, of Dorchester, 1630, came probably in the Mary and John; married Margaret, daughter of James Bates; removed to Boston, 1646, and was one of the founders of the 2nd charter; died 1674.

JOHN GIBSON, of Cambridge, 1634, freeman 1637, died, 1694.

JOHN GIBSON, of Watertown, married, 1680, Hannah, daughter of Joseph Underwood; had Silence, born 1680; and Mary, 1682.

ROGER GIBSON, of New London, 1675, said to be from R. I., had William, and only daughter Thankful, who married Geo. Smith, 1682.

WILLIAM GIBSON, of Boston, 1665, or Lynn, where his son Purchas died 1665; and Aquila died, 1671; a cordwainer; was freeman 1677; probably the gifted preacher mentioned by Backus, I, 435.

REFERENCES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Cochrane's Hist. of Antrim, N. H., 505; Cochrane's Hist. of Francestown, N. H., 729; Cogswell's Hist. of Henniker, N. H., 578-86; Granite Monthly of Concord, N. H., V, 329; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 581; Runnel's Sanbornton, N. H., II, 298-301; Secomb's Hist. of Amherst, N. H., 600; Stearn's Hist. of Rindge, N. H., 529-32.

MAINE.—Lapham's Hist. of Norway, Me., 512; Ridlon's Saco Valley, Me., Families, 694.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., 558; Stearn's Hist. of Ashburnham, Mass., 718-20; Temple's Hist. of Palmer, Mass., 466; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., I, 407.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Amer. Ancestry, II, 45; IX, 183; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., I, 83; Avon, N. Y., Gen. Rec., 29; Denmore's Hartwell Gen.; Egle's Notes and Queries (1898), 205; Gibson Assoc. (1867), 20 pp.;

(1869), 4 pp.; Jackson Gen., 108-16; Joslin's Hist. of Poultney, Vt., 205; New Eng. Hist. Gen. Reg., 388-92; Peyton's Hist. of Augusta Co., Va., 306; Powers' Sangamon Co., Ills., Settlers, 328-30; Richmond, Va., Standard, II, 7; Salem, N. Y. Book of Hist., 33-5; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 248.

GIDDINGS:—George Giddings, of Ipswich, came in the Planter, 1635, aged 25, with wife Jane; freeman 1638; representative, 1641, and 8 years more; had Thomas, John, James, Samuel, Joseph, and Mary, who married Samuel Pearce, or Pierce; he died 1676. (Name often spelled Gittings.)

JOHN GIDDINGS, of Ipswich, perhaps brother of the preceding, representative, 1653-5, died 1680, leaving 3 daughters, besides Thomas and William.

REFERENCES:—Andrew's New Britain, Conn.; Babson's Gloucester, Mass., 95; Baldwin's Gen., 1134-6; Gidding's Gen. (1882) 227 pp.; Hammatt Papers of Ipswich, Mass., 116; Joslin's Hist. of Poultney, Vt., 266; Orcutt's Hist. of New Milford, Conn., 702-7; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 249; Wight Gen., 77.

GILBERT:—Humphrey Gilbert, of Ipswich, 1648, died 1658, leaving widow Elizabeth, who married William Raynor; and children John; Abigail; Esther and two other daughters. (Gen. Reg., XII, 370.)

JOHN GILBERT, of Dorchester, may have come in the "Mary and John," 1630; was here early with sons, Thomas and John, perhaps had Giles or Joseph born there, removed 1637 to Taunton; representative 1639, died after 1654, leaving wife Winifred. His will mentions daughter, Mary Norcross.

JOHN GILBERT, of Hartford, born in England, married 1647; Amy, daughter of Thomas Lord, died 1690, naming in will Thomas, born 1658; Joseph, 1666; James and Dorothy; records also show John, born 1648; died soon; John again, 1653; Elizabeth, 1656; Amy, 1663, probably died young.

JONATHAN GILBERT, of Hartford, brother of John of the same; born in England, married, 1646, Mary, daughter of John White, or Whight; had Jonathan, born 1648; and Mary, 1649, died young. His wife died same time, and he married, 1650, Mary Welles, of Hadley, had Sarah, born 1651; Mary; Lydia, 1654; Thomas, 1655; Nathaniel; Samuel; Ebenezer; Esther; and Rachel; was man of distinction, kept an inn, and for many years was marshal of the Colony; died 1682, aged 64.

MATTHEW GILBERT, of New Haven, 1638; one of the seven pillars for founding church; assistant of the colony, 1658; dep. gov., 1661; and died probably, 1680; had John, baptized 1641; Sarah, 1646; Rebecca, 1649; in his will he names Matthew; Samuel; Mary and Hannah. He was the only assistant who had not the distinction of being an assistant of the United Colony of Connecticut, though nominated; having failed of election after the charter of Charles II.

WILLIAM GILBERT, of Windsor, 1640, made freeman that year.

WILLIAM GILBERT, of Boston, cordwainer and merchant, 1675; had wife Rebecca, three sons, of whom William was one, died soon after his father, 1693; and Mary.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Babson's Hist. of Gloucester, Mass., 246; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, Mass., 116; Essex, Mass. Inst. Hist. Colls., 40-50; Hammatt's Pa-

pers of Ipswich, Mass., 113-15; Lincoln's Hist. of Hingham, Mass., II, 267; Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, Mass., 383.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Aldrich's Hist. of Walpole, N. H., 260-62; Cochrane's Hist. of Francestown, N. H., 730-32.

CONNECTICUT.—Andrew's Hist. of New Britain, Ct., 181, 350; Blake's Hist. of Hamden, Ct., 246-49; Middleford, Ct., Hist.; Orcutt's Hist. of Stratford, Ct., 1206.

OTHER PUBLICATION.—Adam's Fairhaven, Vt., 378-80; Am. Ancestry, VI, 158; VII, 32; VII, 130; Boyd's Hist. of Conesus, N. Y., 155; Caverly's Hist. of Pittsford, Vt., 702; Champion Gen., 295-300, 316-39; Cope Gen., 90, 192; Cutt's Gen., 214; Dickerman Gen., 173; French's Hist. of Turner, Me., 62; Gilbert Narrative (Phila. 1848), 240 pp.; Gilbert Gen., (1850) chart; Gilbert Families of New England, (1850) 23 pp.; Gilbert Families of Penn. (1864), 2 pp.; Gilmer's Georgians, 216; Kellog's White Gen., 24; Martindale's Hist. of Byberry, Pa., 289-99; New England Hist. and Gen. Reg., IV, 223-32, 339-49; XIII, 280-82; Pompey, N. Y., Reunion, 311; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 249-52; Schenck's Hist. of Fairfield, Ct., 368; Sharpe's S. Britain, Ct., Sketches, 99; Swain Gen., 72-4; Swift's Barnstable, Mass., Families, I, 406; Talcott's N. Y. and N. E. Families, 513; Temple's Hist. of N. Brookfield, Mass., 596-602; Turner Gen., 57; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gen., I, 407.

GILDERSLEEVE:—Richard Gildersleeve, of Stamford, one of the first settlers in 1641; representative 1643; had been 5 years before at Wethersfield, removed about 1646 to Hempstead, L. I., where he was 1663; had commission for administering justice.

REFERENCE.—Champion Gen., 62.

GILE, GUILLE, GYLES, or GILES:—Daniel Gile, of Salem, 1689, fisherman.

EDWARD GILE, of Salem, freeman 1634, married widow Bridget Very, had baptized Mehitabel, 1637; Remember, 1639; Eleazur, 1640; John, 1645; died probably 1650.

JOHN GILE, probably of Dedham, freeman 1643; was perhaps of Boston, 1654.

MATTHEW GILE, of Dover, 1643, had Mark; and died about 1667.

SAMUEL GILE, of Newbury, an early settler, removed 1640 to Haverhill, freeman 1642; married 1647; perhaps second wife, Judith Davis, had John; Samuel; Ephraim; and Sarah; died 1684.

CREST:—A lion's gamb, erased and erect; proper—charged with a baton, gold, holding an apple branch, vert, fructed. MOTTO: *Libertas et patria*.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, II, 46; IV, 224; Cogswell's Hist. of Nottingham, N. H., 204; Fullonton's Hist. of Raymond, N. H., 228; Guild Gen. (1887), 221-318; Walker Gen. (1895), 52-63; Warthen's Hist. of Sutton, N. H., 725.

GILFORD:—John Gilford, of Hingham, died 1660; may have been father of Susanna, baptized 1651; Paul 1653; Priscilla, 1660, died soon; Susanna married Thomas Jewett.

WILLIAM GILFORD, of Boston, by wife Mary had John, born 1653.

Also GUILFORD.

REFERENCES:—Lincoln's Hingham, II, 268; Adam's Fairhaven, 381-84; Anderson's Waterbury, 58; Draper's Hist. of Spencer, Mass., 203; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, N. H., 624.

GILL:—Arthur Gill, of Dorchester, shipwright, removed to Boston, freeman 1641; by wife Agnes had John, born 1639; Thomas, 1644; Frances; and Nathaniel, died young. He went home about 1654, and died 1655. Frances married Henry Boyen, of Boston.

JOHN GILL, of Dorchester, 1640, freeman 1666; removed to Boston and died there 1678. By wife Ann, had Rebecca, who married Joseph Belcher.

JOHN GILL, of Salisbury, married Phebe, daughter of Isaac Buswell; had Elizabeth, 1646; John, 1647; Phebe, 1650; Samuel, 1662; Sarah, 1654; Moses, 1656; Benjamin; and Isaac, 1665.

JOHN GILL, of Boston, mariner, and merchant, 1649-77. His wife was Elizabeth Weare, or Ware, and children, Obadiah; Elizabeth; John, born 1657; William, and Thomas; unless another John had this wife and children.

THOMAS GILL, of Hingham, 1635, married Hannah, daughter of first John Otis; had Mary, baptized 1644; Sarah, same day; Hannah, 1645; Elizabeth, 1647; Thomas, born 1649; John, 1651, died young; Deborah, 1653; Samuel, 1655; Nathaniel, 1658, died soon; John, 1660; and Rachel, 1661. His wife died 1676; he, 1678.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Heywood's Hist. of Westminster, Mass., 667-69; Hoyt's Salisbury, Mass., Fams., 174-76; Lincoln's Hingham, Mass., II, 268-74; Smith's Founders of Mass. Bay, 347-49; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., I, 408-10.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Am. Ancestry, VII, 74; XI, 84; Coffin's Hist. of Boscowen, N. H., 551-53; Clement's Newtown, N. J., Settlers; Ely Gen., I, 125-27, 255-57; Gill Gen. (of Canada) (1887-89), 126 pp.; Hubbard's Hist. of Springfield, Vt., 306-11; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXXIII, 339-41; XLVI, 212, 5; Ripley's Ingersoll Gen., 85-7; Roome Gen., 222; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 254; Wentworth's Gen., I, 345-47; Whitmore's Cops Hill Epitaphs.

GILLAM:—Benjamin Gillam, of Boston, ship carpenter, freeman 1635, came 1634, followed by his wife Ann, and son Benjamin the next year; had Zachary here, born 1636; Ann, 1638, died soon; Ann, again, 1640; Elizabeth, 1642; and Joseph, 1644. Benjamin, second, had command of company in Philip's War.

REFERENCES:—N. E. Hist. Reg., XIX, 344; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 255.

GILLETT or JELLETT:—Jonathan Gillett, of Dorchester, freeman 1635, removed next year to Windsor with children, Cornelius, Jonathan and Mary; there he had, Ann, baptized 1639; Joseph, 1641; Samuel, 1643; John, 1644; Abigail, 1646, died at 2 years; Jeremiah, 1648; and Josiah, 1650; was a constable 1656; died 1677.

MATTHEW GILLETT, of Dorchester, 1634, came that year in the "Mary and John," removed to Windsor 1636.

NATHAN GILLETT, of Dorchester, 1630, brother of Jonathan, came, it is said, with the Minister Maverick, and Warham, by the "Mary and John," was freeman 1634; removed to Windsor 1636; had Elizabeth, 1639; Abia, 1641; Rebecca, 1646, died young; Elias, 1649;

Sarah, 1651; Benjamin, 1653; Nathan, 1655; Rebecca, again, 1657; his wife died 1671, and he removed to Sinsbury.

REFERENCES.

CONNECTICUT.—Hines' Lebanon, Ct., Hist. Address, 156; Orcutt's Hist. of Torrington, Ct., 701-4; Orcutt's Hist. of Wolcott, Ct., 482-84; Sedgwick's Hist. of Sharon, Ct., 82; Sharp's Hist. of Seymour, Ct., 199; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Ct., II, 289-300.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Am. Ancestry, II, 154; III, 19; IX, 117; XII, 50; Barbour's My Wife and Mother, 35, 70; Dickinson Gen. (1896), 54-60; Douglas Gen., 127-29; Goode Gen., 259, 291, 4; Judd's Hist. of Hadley, Mass., 498; Loomis Gen. (1880), 420, 584, 633; Roe's Sketches of Rose, N. Y., 129; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 255; Sheldon's Hist. of Deerfield, Mass., 172; Sprague's Hist. of Gloversville, N. Y., 117; Tucker's Hist. of Hartford, Vt., 421-25.

GILLIGAN:—Alexander Gilligan, of Marblehead, 1674.

GILLINGHAM:—James Gillingham, of Salem, probably before 1692, married that year, Rebecca, daughter of John Bly; had Rebecca, 1693; Hannah, 1694; James, 1696; Benjamin, 1697; Martha, 1699; Deborah, 1700; John, 1704; Mary, 1705; William, 1706; Jonathan, 1709; and David, 1711.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, V, 167; Penn. Magazine of History, XXIV, 224-29.

GILLAW:—John Gillaw, of Lynn, 1637, had Benjamin; John; and perhaps more children. He is, perhaps, the cowkeeper of whom good story is told in Winthrop, I, 274.

GILLOWAY:—John Gilloway, of Lynn, 1637; probably same as preceding.

GILMAN:—Edward Gilman, from Hingham, Eng., came to Boston 1638, in the "Diligent" with wife Mary, 3 sons and 2 daughters. Records show, Mary, baptized 1615; Edward, 1617; Sarah, 1622; John, 1626; Moses, 1630; and Lydia; one of these probably died in England. He was freeman 1639, removed to Rehoboth 1643, and to Ipswich soon after, where he was 1647; and after that to Exeter, there died.

ARMS:—Sable, a man's leg, in pale, crouped at the thigh.

REFERENCES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Bell's Hist. of Exeter, N. H., 16-21; Cochrane's Hist. of Francetown, N. H., 733; Cogswell's Hist. of Nottingham, N. H., 283-89; Fullonton's Hist. Raymond, N. H., 229-32; Lancaster's Hist. Gilman, N. H., 267-72; N. H. Hist. Soc. Colls., VI, 189; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 581; Runnel's Sanbornton, N. H., II, 304-14; Saunderson's Charlestown, N. H., 372.

MAINE.—Bangor, Me., Hist. Mag., III, 128; Corliss' N. Yarmouth, Me., Mag.; North's Hist. of Augusta, Me., 874.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Am. Ancestry, III, 20; Coit Gen., 175-81; Dickerman Gen., 519-28; Driver Gen., 336; Gilman Gen. (1863), 51 pp.; do. (1864), 24 pp.; do. (1869), 324 pp.; Gilman's of England, etc. (1895), 231 pp.; Hammatt Papers of Ipswich, Mass., 115; Hemenway's Vermont Gaz., IV, 154-58; Hubbard's Hist. of Stanstead Co., Canada, 219; Little Gen., 81; N. E. Hist.

and Gen. Reg., XVIII, 258; Prescott's Paige Gen., Wentworth's Gen., I, 380-84; Whitmore's Heraldic Journal, I, 150.

GILPIN:—Anthony Gilpin, of Barnstable, had probably no wife or children, and may have been only short time in the land; died 1655.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, IV, 60; IX, 134; Fisher Gen. (1896), 41-3; Futey's Hist. of Chester, Pa., 570; Gilpin Mem. (1853), 86 pp.; Gilpin (Henry D.) Biog. (1860), 211 pp.; Gilpin Ancestry (1870), 12 pp.; Johnson's Hist. of Cecil Co., Md., 511-13; Sharpless Gen., 232-35, 363-65; Swift's Barnstable, Mass., Families, I, 406; Thomas Gen. (1877), 83; Thomas Gen. (1890), 327.

GILSON:—Jameson, of Rehoboth, 1668, had Nathaniel, 1675.

JOSEPH GILSON, of Chelmsford, married 1660, Mary Caper; removed to Groton; had Joseph, born 1667; Sarah, 1669; John; and perhaps some earlier.

WILLIAM GILSON, of Scituate, 1631, one of the founders of the church 1635, a man of property, assistant, built the first mill in the colony for grinding corn; had wife Frances; no children; died 1640.

REFERENCES:—Butler's Groton, Mass., 402, 471; Green's Groton, Mass., Settlers, 7; Green's, Groton, Mass., Epitaphs, 241; Gilson Gen., see Jillson; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, N. H., 601-4; Hemenway's Vt. Gazette, V; Heyward's Hist. of Westminster, Mass., 669; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 581; Randall's Hist. of Chesterfield, N. H., 319; Ridlow's Harrison, Me., Settlers, 64-7; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 258.

GILVIN, of Ipswich, 1639. Felt, II.

GINGELL, GINGLE, GENGILL or GINGEN:—John Gingell, of Taunton, 1639-43; removed to Dorchester, thence, perhaps, after many years, to Salem, freeman 1646; his will seems to notice no family connections. One John Gingen took the oath of fidelity 1674, at Pemaquid.

WILLIAM GINGELL, of Westerly, 1661; no more is said.

GIRDLER:—Francis Girdler, of Salem, freeman 1678, had baptized there, though he lived at Marblehead Side, George; Francis; Hannah; Benjamin; and Mary; all in 1678; Ann, 1680; John, 1684. (Name also made Grodler.)

GIRLING:—Richard Girling, of Cambridge, 1635, of whom no more is told.

GISBORNE:—Francis Gisborne, of Warwick, married 1671, Mary, daughter of John Wicks; was given 100 acres on R. I., by will of Capt. Samuel Wilbor.

GISHAP:—Edward Gishap, of West Chester, if such a name be possible, appointed commissioner 1663, by colony of Conn.

GIVAN:—John Givan, of Boston, 1684, member of the Scots Charit. Soc.

GLADING:—John Glading, of Newbury, married 1666, Elizabeth Rogers, had Susanna, born 1668; John, 1670; William, 1673; Elizabeth, 1676; Mary, 1679; Hannah, 1681.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, I, 32; Hayes' Wells Gen., 164.

GLANFIELD:—Robert Glanfield, of Salem, mariner, married 1665, Lydia Ward, had Lydia, born 1666; Abigail, 1668; Peter, 1670; Robert, 1672; and Sarah, 1675.

GLASS:—James Glass, of Plymouth, 1638, married Mary, daughter of William Pontus, had Hannah, 1647, died next year; Wybra, 1649; Hannah, again, 1651; and Mary, posthumous, 1652. He was a freeman 1648; and 1652, near the harbor, was lost in a storm. His widow married Philip Delano.

JAMES GLASS, of Boston, by wife Elizabeth, had William, 1688; Robert, 1692; Elizabeth, 1695.

RICHARD GLASS, of Pemaquid, took the oath of fidelity 1674; was of Manchester, 1686.

ROGER GLASS, of Duxbury, then of Scituate; by wife Mary, had Elizabeth; James; Emma; Mary; and John; freeman 1657; perhaps brother of first James, and died 1690.

REFERENCES:—Paul's Hist. of Welles, Vt., 92; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 259; Temple's Hist. of N. Brookfield, Mass., 602; Windsor's Hist. of Duxbury, Mass., 262.

GLAZIER:—John Glazier, of Woburn, by wife Elizabeth, had John, 1663; Zechariah, 1666; Elizabeth, 1668; John, 1669; Ruth, 1671; Samuel, 1671; and George, 1676.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, XII; Hastings' Gen., 95-101, 164; Hemenway's Vt. Hist. Gaz., V, 525; Herrick's Hist. of Gardner, Mass., 351; Keyes' W. Boylston, Mass., Reg., 20; Sewall's Hist. of Woburn, Mass., 615; Temple's Hist. of N. Brookfield, Mass., 603; Ward's Hist. of Shrewsbury, Mass., 296.

GLEASON:—Thomas Gleason, of Watertown, Cambridge, and Charlestown; wife Susanna; had Thomas; Joseph; John; Mary; Isaac; and William; places of birth not certain; is believed to have sworn fidelity in 1653.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Barry's Hist. of Framington, Mass., 256-60; Bond's Watertown, Mass., Gens., 236; Brown's Bedford, Mass., Fams., 13; Clarke Fam. of Watertown, 44, 79, 81; Daniel's Hist. of Oxford, Mass., 518-22; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, Mass., 117; Draper's Hist. of Spencer, Mass., 205; Hazen's Hist. of Billerica, Mass., 63; Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, Mass., 76; Hudson's Hist. of Marlborough, Mass., 367-69; Hyde's Hist. of Brimfield, Mass., 405; Morse's Sherborn, Mass., Settlers, 90; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., 559; Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, Mass., 384.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Am. Ancestry, VII, 173; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., II, 237; Hayward's Hist. of Gilsun, N. H., 314; Leonard's Hist. of Dublin, N. H., 341; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 583; Old Northwest Gen. Quarterly, III, 23-8, 68-71, 109-17; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 260; Sibley's Hist. of Union, Me., 455-57; Walworth's Hyde Gen., 445; Washington, N. H., Hist., 446; Wight Gen., 68.

GLEN:—James Glen, of Boston, a printer, 1682. Thomas' Hist., I, 280.

GLIDDEN:—Charles Glidden, of Portsmouth, 1665,

of Exeter, 1677, when he took oath of fidelity.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, IX, 231; X, 15; Cushman's Hist. of Sheepscott, Me., 382-87; Saunderson's Charlestown, N. H., 373; Whitmore's Copps Hill Epitaphs.

GLIDE:—John Glide, a soldier, perhaps from Marlborough, under Capt. William Turner, 1676.

GLOVER:—Charles Glover, of Salem, 1632, a shipwright, arrived at Boston in the "Lion," freeman 1641; had wife, Elizabeth, removed to Gloucester, was selectman 1644 and 1645; had Samuel, born 1644. His wife died 1648, and he married, 1650, widow, Esther Saunders.

HABAKKUK GLOVER, of Boston, son of John of Dorchester, born in England, a tanner, with good estate, freeman 1650; married 1653, Hannah Eliot, had Hannah, 1654, died soon; and Rebecca, 1655.

HENRY GLOVER, of New Haven, 1647, or earlier, came, probably in the "Elizabeth," from Ipswich, 1634, aged 24; had Mary, baptized 1641; Mercy, 1643; Hannah, 1646; John, 1648; Abigail, 1651; and Sarah, 1655; was proprietor in 1685; died 1689; perhaps he was the lieutenant of Southold 1662, that year admitted as freeman of Connecticut.

JOHN GLOVER, of Dorchester, 1630, came, perhaps, in the "Mary and John;" but was a Lancashire man, and engaged in the favor of the Plant.; before embark in 1629, was a captain; representative, 1637-50, was near all same years selectman; removed to Boston; was assistant 1652-53; died next year. Had wife Ann; sons, Thomas; Nathaniel; Habakkuk, before mentioned; John; and Pelatiah; no daughters.

RALPH GLOVER, supposed to have come in the fleet with Winthrop, and to have lived at Watertown; he died before 1633.

STEPHEN GLOVER, of Gloucester, 1658, married 1663, Ruth, daughter of William Stephens, perhaps as second wife; selectman 1659, 1661, 1669, 1686; died 1686; his wife had died previously and he left no children.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, II, 46; Babson's Hist. of Gloucester, Mass., 96; Barry's Hist. of Framington, Mass., 260; Cochrane's Hist. of Frankestown, N. H., 733; Davis' Gen. (1888), 158-75; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., 238; Essex Inst. Hist. Colls., V, 130-32; Glover Gen. (1867), 602 pp.; Lapham's Hist. of Rumford, Me., 332; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XIX, 213; Orcutt's Hist. of Stratford, Ct., 1207; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., 559; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 261-63; Van Rensselaer's New Yorkers; Warren and Clarke Gen., 71-4.

GOAD or GOARD:—Richard Goad, of Roxbury, came in the "Elizabeth and Ann," perhaps, 1635, aged 17; married 1639, Phebe Hawes, had Hannah, born 1641; John, baptized 1643; Mary, 1644; Phebe, 1646; Joseph, 1647, died soon; Sarah, 1649; Joseph, again, 1651; Lydia, 1653; Benjamin, 1654, died soon; Benjamin, again, 1656; he died 1683.

GOBAN:—Daniel Goban, of Boston, 1684, member of the Scots' Charit. Soc.

GOBLE:—John Goble, of Concord, with son John followed their minister, Rev. John Jones, in 1644, to Fairfield.

THOMAS GORLE, of Charlestown, after few years was of Concord, freeman 1634; by wife Alice, had 3 sons and 3 daughters, of whom Mary is known to have been baptized 1636; Sarah, 1638; Daniel, 1641; he died 1657.

GODDARD:—John Goddard, of Dover, 1631, sent by mason for his plant.; had John; Benjamin; and 3 daughters; married to John Gilman, Arthur Bennett, and James Thomas, respectively; he died 1660, leaving widow Welthea, who married Simmons.

THOMAS GODDARD, came, in 1635, from Marlborough, in Wilts, arrived at Boston in the "James," from Southampton, but nothing more is known.

WILLIAM GODDARD, of Watertown, came from London, 1665; he had by wife Elizabeth, who came next year, 6 children, of whom she lost 3; brought from England, William, born about 1653; Joseph, 1655; and Robert; here had Thomas, 1667; died soon; Benjamin, 1668; Elizabeth, 1671, died young; Josiah; and Edward, 1675; was a school master; died 1691; and his widow 1698.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Barry's Hist. of Framington, Mass., 261-63; Bassett's Hist. of Sutton, Mass., 649; Bond's Watertown, Mass., 237-56, 772; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, 119-21; Hudson's Hist. of Lex., Mass., 76; Hudson's Marlborough, Mass., 397-401; Jackson's Hist. of Newton, Mass., 299; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., 560; Pierce's Hist. of Grafton, Mass., 488-90; Temple's Hist. of N. Brookfield, Mass., 603; Wall's Reunion of Worcester, Mass., 356-59; Ward's Hist. of Shrewsbury, Mass., 283-90; Wood's Brookline, Mass., Sketches, 363-72; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., I, 412.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Hayward's Hist. of Gilsum, N. H., 314; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 583; Read's Hist. of Swanzy, N. H., 345; Stearn's Hist. of Rindge, N. H., 533.

MAINE.—Lapham's Hist. of Bethel, Me., 540; Lapham's Hist. of Rumford, Me., 333.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Am. Ancestry, V, 167; VII, 115; Austin's Ancestral Dict., 20; Barlow Gen., 229; Bulkley's Browne Mem., 104; Driver Gen., 347-52, 513; Goddard Gen. (1833), 99 pp.; Goddard and Frost Fams. (1899), 5 pp.; Kellog's White Gen., 112; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., LIII, 242-45; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 264; Updyke's Narragansett Ch., 153-57.

GODFREY:—Edward Godfrey, of Kittery and York, 1630, alderman of the city of Acomenticus; governor, 1649, of the Prov. of Maine, under George's patent, but in 1654 became freeman of Mass., voluntarily.

FRANCIS GODFREY, of Duxbury, 1638, carpenter, removed early to Bridgewater, died 1669. His will names wife, Elizabeth, and daughter of John Cary.

GEORGE GODFREY, of Eastham, had George, born 1663; Samuel, 1665; Moses, 1667; Hannah, 1669; Mary, 1672; Ruth, 1675; Richard, 1677; Jonathan, 1682; and Elizabeth, 1688.

JOHN GODFREY, at New London, in 1667, may have been an inhabitant of Andover, and born 1622; but probably was first at Ipswich and Newbury, as he came 1634, in the "Mary and John."

PETER GODFREY, of Newbury, married 1656, Mary, daughter of Thomas Brown, first white born in the town, had Andrew, born 1657; Mary, 1659, died soon; Mary, again, 1661; Margaret, 1663; Elizabeth, 1667; Peter,

1669; Joanna, 1672; James, 1677; Sarah, 1680; he died 1697, aged 66.

RICHARD GODFREY, of Taunton, 1652, married a daughter of John Turner, had Richard; John; and Robert.

WILLIAM GODFREY, of Watertown, freeman 1640; by wife Margaret had Isaac, born 1639; Sarah, 1642; removed to Hampton, was deacon, and died 1671. His will also names son John, and daughter Deborah.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, IV, 194; VII, 69; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 84; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, Mass., 768-72; Bangor, Me., Hist. Mag., II, 133; Bond's Watertown, Mass., Gens., 811; Davis' Hist. of Hampton, N. H., 727-35; Freeman's Cape Cod, Mass., II, 375 609; Gregg's Hist. of Old Cheraws, S. C., 103; Pa. Mag. of Hist., IV, 211; XVIII, 24; Pierce's Biog. Contrib. 52-98; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 265; Schenck's Hist. of Fairfield, Ct., 372-74; Walker Gen., 25.

GODING or GODDING:—George Goding, of Fairfield, 1651, may be the same as Godwin.

HENRY GODING, of Watertown, married 1663, Elizabeth Beers, perhaps daughter of Anthony; had Timothy, born 1664; and Elizabeth, 1667; who married John Morse, 1690.

RICHARD GODING, of Gloucester, 1666, who died 1709. This name may be the same as Goodwin or Godwin.

REFERENCES:—Bond's Watertown, 256; Eaton's Thomaston, Me., 239; Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, Mass., 78; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 266; Stearn's Hist. of Rindge, N. H., 534.

GODMAN:—, of New Haven. His wife, Elizabeth, was, in 1653, suspected for a witch.

GODSOE:—William Godsoe, of Salem, 1684, had wife, Elizabeth.

GODSON:—Francis Godson, of Lynn, 1634. Perhaps the family name may be the same as the preceding.

GODWIN:—Samuel Godwin, of Fairfield, 1670.

REFERENCES:—Lapham's Rumford, Me., 334-36; Va. Mag. of Hist., V, 198; VI, 85.

GOE:—George Goe, of Dover, found to have been taxed there 7 or 8 years, freeman 1669.

HENRY, PETER and RALPH GOE, fishermen, of whom the first and last are said to have been sent to Piscataqua by Mason in 1631; name may be GEE. Peter may be grandfather of famous minister of Boston.

GOFFE:—Edmund Goffe, of Cambridge, came from Ipswich, in Co. Suffolk, by the "Great Hope;" embarked late, 1634, or early, 1635; was first at Watertown, had land there 1637; brought wife, Joyce, and children, Samuel and Lydia; here had Nathaniel, born 1638; probably died young. His wife died 1638, and he married Margaret, daughter of widow Isabel Wilkinson; by her had Deborah, 1639; Mary, died 1646; Hannah, 1644; and Abiah; was freeman 1636, representative 1646 and 1650; died 1658, aged 64.

JACOB GOFFE, of Wethersfield, married Margery, daughter of John Ingersoll, of Westfield, 1679; had Jacob, born 1680, died soon; Moses, 1682, died young; Mabel, 1690; Mary, 1693; and Eunice, 1696; and he died 1697. His widow married Jonathan Buck.

JOHN GOFFE, of Newbury, freeman 1639, died 1641.

His will names wife Amy and children Susan and Hannah. How he came to these shores is not known.

PHILIP GOFFE, of Wethersfield, had Jacob, born 1649; Rebecca, 1651; Philip, 1653; Moses, 1656; and Aaron, 1658; died 1674.

REFERENCES:—Bedford, N. H. Cent., 306-8; Dwight's Strong Gen., 178; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., 561; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 267; Whitmore's Copps Hill Epitaphs.

GOLD:—See Gould. ARMS: On a chevron, between three roses, azure, three pineapples [sometimes thistles] slipped of the first. CREST: An eagle's head, erased, azure. In the beak a pineapple.

GOLDER:—See Goulder.

GOLDHAM:—Henry Goldham, of New Haven, 1645 was soon after at Guilford; had only Susanna, who married second John Bishop.

GOLDING:—Peter Golding, of Boston, by wife, Jane, had Mary, born 1666; and Frances, 1668; and by wife, Sarah, had Elizabeth, born 1673; Windsor, 1675; Thomas, 1678; Sarah, 1679; Jane, 1684; and Mercy, in 1686; about 1690 removed to Hadley, there lived three or four years, had Abigail, born 1691; removed to Sudbury, and died 1703.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, VII, 6; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 269.

GOLDSMITH:—John Goldsmith, of Charlestown, 1647, servant to Philip Drinker.

JOSHUA GOLDSMITH, of Salisbury, married 1667, Mary, daughter of William Huntington; at Amesbury swore alleg. 1677.

RALPH GOLDSMITH, of Mass., 1661, named in George Fox's Journal, 325.

RICHARD, of Wenham, removed 1655 to Chelmsford; killed by lightning 1673.

THOMAS GOLDSMITH, of Southampton, L. I., 1641. Salem, 1643; in 1673 was, and had long been, inhabitant of Southampton. He married, perhaps, as second wife, Susanna, widow of John Sheather, of Guilford.

ZACCHEUS GOLDSMITH, of Wenham, perhaps brother of Richard, freeman 1685, and after recov. from the usurp. of Andros, sworn again 1690.

REFERENCES:—Ballou's Milford, 772; Clement's New-town, N. J., Settlers; Converse Gen. (1897), 43-52; Livermore's Hist. of Wilton, N. H., 381-83; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 584; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 269.

GOLDSTONE:—Henry Goldstone, of Watertown, came in the "Elizabeth" from Ipswich, 1634, aged 43, with wife, Ann, 45; and children, Ann, 18; and Mary, 15. He was of infirm health and died 1638, and his widow married John George, of Watertown.

REFERENCE.—Bond's Watertown, 774.

GOLDTHWAIT:—Thomas Goldthwaith, of Roxbury, 1631, probably came in the fleet the year before, was freeman 1634, removed, probably, 1637, to Salem, had there baptized Samuel, 1637; Mehitable, 1640, who died 1668, unmarried; and Elizabeth, 1642. Name has been greatly perverted in spelling.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, IV, 7; Benedict's Hist. of Sutton, Mass., 651; Goldthwaite Gen. (1899), 411 pp.; Longmeadow, Mass., Cent., 315; Wheeler's Hist. of Newport, N. H., 397.

GOLDWYER:—George Goldwyer, of Salisbury, 1650, Dover, 1658, and died 1684, probably at S. His daughter Martha probably married, 1684, second Robert Pike.

GOLIKO:—Hugh Goliko, a soldier in Turner's company, in Philip's war.

GOLT or GAULT:—William Golt, of Salem, came in the "Mary Ann," of Yarmouth, 1637, aged 29, a cordwainer of Yarmouth, Co. of Norfolk, a single man; had there baptized Deborah, and Sarah, in 1648.

GOOCH:—Edward Gooch, of Boston, 1685, well spoken of by John Dunton; called him Gouge; warden of King's Chap., 1692.

JOHN GOOCH, of York, freeman 1652, had, probably, second wife Ruth; in his will mentions sons John and James.

REFERENCES:—Bass' Hist. of Braintree, Vt., 145; Machias Me. Cent., 163; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 270.

ARMS:—Poly of eight, silver and sable, a chevron, of the first, between three greyhounds, of the second, spotted, of the field.

CREST:—A greyhound, passant, silver, spotted and colored, sable.

MOTTO:—*Virtute et fide.*

GOOD:—William Good, a soldier in Moseley's company, 1675.

ROBERT GOODE, of Massachusetts, 1646; no more said.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, III, 21; IV, 101; Goode Gen. (1887), 526 pp.; Savage's Gen. Dict., Vol. II, 270.

THOMAS GOODE, came in "Bevis" from Southampton, 1638, aged 24; may have set down at Salem, may have had wife, Abigail.

GOODALE:—Joseph Goodale, of Boston, married before 1681, Sarah, widow of Thomas Rix.

NEHEMIAH GOODALE, of Lynn, married 1673, Hannah, daughter of Richard Haven; had Martha, born 1675; Joseph, 1677; Mary, 1686; and perhaps others.

RICHARD GOODALE, of Newbury, 1638, was from Yarmouth Co., Norfolk; removed to Salisbury, among first settlers, 1639 or 1640; had wife Dorothy, who died 1655; children, Ann, who married William Allen; and Richard, of Boston; he died 1666.

RICHARD GOODALE, of Boston, mariner, one of the founders of the first Bapt. Ch., perhaps with wife Mary, in Boston, 1665; had Richard, born 1655; and Mary, who married John Ewell; may have died at Middletown, 1676.

ROBERT GOODALE, of Salem, 1637, came in the "Elizabeth" from Ipswich, 1634, aged 30, with wife, Catharine, 28; and children, Mary; Abraham; and Isaac; had one child, name unknown, baptized 1640; Jacob, 1642; and Hannah, 1648. Sometimes name is Goodall, or Goodell.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Barry's Hist. of Framingham, 263; Herrick's Hist. of Gardner, 352; Keyes' West Boylston

Reg., 21-3; Benedict's Hist. of Sutton, 651; Heyward's Hist. Westminster, 670; Hoyt's Salisbury Fams., 176; Pierce's Hist. of Grafton, 490.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Am. Ancestry, VI, 176; IX, 158; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 270; Pickering Gen.

GOODENHOUSE:—Samuel Goodenhouse, of New Haven, had probably son Samuel, who, perhaps, removed to New York before 1695. See Vangoodenhausen.

GOODENOW, GOODNOW or GOODENOUGH:—Edmund Goodenow, of Sudbury, came in the "Confidence," from Southampton, 1638, a husbandman of Dunhead, in Wilts, aged 27, with wife Ann, and sons John and Thomas; had here, born 1639, Hannah; Mary, 1640; Sarah, 1643; Joseph, 1645; and Edmund; was freeman 1640, representative 1649 and 1650; honored as a leader of the militia, died 1679.

JOHN GOODNOW, of Sudbury, brother of Edmund, came in same ship, from Semley, in Wilts, husbandman, aged 42, with wife Jane, and Lydia, and Jane, daughters, was freeman 1641, selectman 1644, died 1654. His will mentions other children, John, Joseph, David, and Benjamin.

NATHANIEL GOODENOW, perhaps son of Thomas, came in the "Speedwell" from London in 1656, aged 16.

THOMAS GOODENOW, of Sudbury, brother of second John, came in same ship with them, 1638, aged 30; brought wife Jane, son Thomas and sister Ursula, who died 1653; he was freeman 1643; by wife Jane had here Mary, born 1640; Abigail, 1642; Susanna, 1643, died soon; Sarah, 1644, died at 10 years; Samuel, 1646; Susanna, again, 1647; Elizabeth, who died 1653; and Jane; had second wife, Joanna in 1662, and he died 1663.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, VI, 39; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 271; Ward's Hist. of Shrewsbury, 293; Draper's Hist. of Spencer, Mass., 203; Butler's Framingham, Me., 476.

GOODFELLOW:—Thomas Goodfellow, of Hartford, was there before 1639, had grant, but did not settle; died at Wethersfield 1685, leaving widow Mary, who married again. *

GOODHEART:—Isbrand Goodheart, of Hartford, servant of Casper Varlett in 1658.

GOODHUE:—Nicholas Goodhue, came from London in the "James," 1635, aged 60, with Jane, probably his wife, 58, a clothworker, of whom no more is ever heard; perhaps he was father of William.

WILLIAM GOODHUE, of Ipswich, freeman 1636, had wife Margery Watson; had Joseph, born 1639; William; and Mary; had second wife, widow Mary Webb; had third wife 1683, Bethia, widow of Joseph Grafton; in 1689 he married fourth wife, Remember, widow of John Fiske, of Wenham, who died 1701. He was selectman, deacon, 1658; representative, 1666, and often after; died 1699, aged 86.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 272; Pickering Gen. Gen. Goodhue Gen. (1834), 16 pp.; Goodhue Gen. (1891), 394 pp.; Am. Ancestry, XII, 16; Cogswell's Gen., 168; Chase's Chester, N. H., 533; Driver Gen., 249; Mammatt Papers of Ipswich, Mass., 119-21; Hemenway's Vt. Hist. Gaz., V, 239; Perkins' Old Houses of Norwich, Ct., 463.

GOODING:—Daniel Gooding, of Kittery, 1659; may be same as Goodwin.

REFERENCES:—Corliss' No. Yarmouth, Me., Walker Gen., 39.

GOODMAN:—John Goodman, of Plymouth, 1620, passenger on "Mayflower," single man, who had division in lands; probably died before 1621.

JOHN GOODMAN, of Sudbury, married 1656, Mary, perhaps daughter of Thomas Axtell, had Hannah, born 1657.

RICHARD GOODMAN, of Cambridge, 1632, perhaps free-man 1634, removed to Hartford early, before 1640, was constable 1656, married Mary, daughter of Stephen Terry, had John, born 1661; Richard, 1662; Stephen, 1664, died soon; Mary, 1665; Thomas, 1668, died soon; removed to Hadley, it is supposed, before most of children were born; was killed by Indians 1676.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 274; Tuttle Gen., 95-100; Am. Ancestry, VI, 6; Whitman Gen., 600-4.

GOODRICH:—John Goodrich, of Wethersfield, 1643, married about 1645, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Edwards, had Elizabeth, born 1645; John, 1647; Mary, 1650; Joseph, 1653; Jonathan, and Hannah. His wife died 1670, and he married 1674, Mary, widow of John Stoddard; died 1680, and his widow married Thomas Tracy, of Norwich.

WILLIAM GOODRICH, of Wethersfield, brother of John, married 1648, Sarah, daughter of Matthew Marvin, who outlived him; had William, born 1649; other children, Elizabeth; Abigail; Mary; Sarah; John; William, again, 1661; Ephraim, 1663; and David. He was representative, 1660, 1662, 1665, and 1666. His widow became second wife of Captain William Curtis, of Stratford.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 274; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Ct., II, 300; Talcott Gen., 233-35; Adams' Fairhaven, Vt., 37; Amer. Ancestry, II, 46; IV, 239; X, 144; Boardman Gen. (1895), 693-95; Guild's Stiles Gen., 497-99; Leland Gen., 143-45; Paul's Hist. of Wells, Vt., 945; Kellog's White Gen., 78; Goodrich's Recollections, I, 523-33; Goodrich Gen. (1883), 109 pp.; Goodrich Gen. (1889), 417 pp.

GOODRIDGE:—John Goodridge, of Watertown, 1637, perhaps brother of William, had grant of land that year.

JOHN GOODRIDGE, of Boston, 1640, tailor, freeman 1642, when record has name Gutting; by wife Prudence had Joseph, 1642.

RICHARD GOODRIDGE, of Guilford, 1639; nothing else known.

ROBERT GOODRIDGE, of Boston, kept a coffee house in the main, now Washington street, where the name was always called Guttridge; by wife Mary had Robert; Mary, 1677; Elizabeth, 1682, died soon; Elizabeth, again, 1684; and Susanna, 1686. His wife died 1701; and he married 1703, widow, Mary Thaxter, had John, born 1706; Buttolph, 1707; and Mary Ann, 1711. He died 1717, aged 72.

WILLIAM GOODRIDGE, of Watertown, 1636, by wife Margaret had Mary, perhaps born in England; Jeremy, born 1638; Joseph, 1639; and Benjamin, 1642; died probably at Newbury, before 1647; his widow married John Hull of same place.

GOODRICH (GOODRIDGE).

ARMS:—Silver, a fess, sable. In chief, three cross crosslets, fitchel, of the last.

CREST:—A blackbird: proper.

REFERENCES:—Hatch's Hist. of Industry, Me., 624-26; Heyward's Hist. of Westminster, Mass., 671; Stearn's Hist. of Rindge, N. H., 535; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 275; Goodridge Gen. (1884), 78 pp.

GOODSELL:—Thomas Goodsell, of Branford, 1667, a youth then, married 1684, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Hemmingway, of New Haven, had Samuel, born 1685; Mary, 1686; Sarah, 1689; Lydia, 1692; Deborah, 1694; Abigail, 1697, died soon; Abigail, again, 1699; Thomas, 1702; and John 1705.

REFERENCES:—Dodd's Hist. of East Haven, Ct., 120; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 276; Am. Ancestry, X, 50, 150.

ARMS:—Per pale, red and blue; and a fess, wavy, silver, between three crosses, formée, gold, three crosslets, sable.

GOODSPEED:—Roger Goodspeed, of Barnstable, married 1641, Alice Layton, had Nathaniel, born 1642; John, 1645; Mary, 1647; Benjamin, 1649; Ruth, 1652; Ebenezer, 1655; and Elizabeth, 1658.

REFERENCES:—Freeman's Cape Cod, 479; Swift's Barnstable Fams., I, 391-405; Am. Ancestry, XI, 214; XII; Hadley Gen., 61-6; Howland Gen., 304; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., III, 86; Ransom Gen., 36; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 276; Ruggles Gen.

GOODWIN or GOODWYN:—Adam Goodwin, of Providence, 1641, had come home with John Moulton, of Ormsby, in Co. Norfolk, as his servant, aged 20, 1637, embarked at Yarmouth.

CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN, of Charlestown, 1676, freeman 1677, married Mary or Mercy, daughter of William Crouch, had Elizabeth, born 1659; and probably Timothy, baptized 1662; Mary and Hannah, 1676; and Mercy, 1680; died 1683, aged 65.

DANIEL GOODWIN, of Berwick, kept an inn there in 1662.

EDWARD GOODWIN, of Boston, 1641, freeman 1642, was a boatman; had wife Elizabeth, and daughter Elizabeth; he died 1694.

EDWARD GOODWIN, of Salisbury, 1667, shipwright, married 1668, Susanna Wheeler, of Newburg, widow, it is supposed, of George, and probably left descendants.

JOHN GOODWIN, of Charlestown, married 1669, Martha, daughter of Benjamin Lathrop, had Nathaniel, born 1672; and Martha, 1674; John, 1677; Mercy, 1681; removed to Boston, "where four of his children, in 1688, being possessed with a spirit of childish mischief, sadly perplexed and befooled Cotton Mother, so as to cause Mrs. Glover, the washerwoman, to be convicted of dealing with the devil, and hanged. By these infant instructors the learned author was adequately prepared for the

honors he gained in the doleful tragedies of 1692, enacted at Salem."—(Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 277.) Several other children he had, as perhaps a second John; Benjamin, born 1683; Hannah, 1687; and Elizabeth, 1694; he died 1712. His widow married 1714, John Pearson, and died 1728.

JOHN GOODWIN, of Reading, an early settler.

OZIAS GOODWIN, of Hartford, one of the first settlers, was born about 1596, brother of William, died about 1683, leaving son William, born in England, 1629; and Nathaniel, 1637; besides daughter Hannah.

RICHARD GOODWIN, of Gloucester, married 1666, Hannah Jones, had Hannah, born 1667; Richard, 1669; Thomas, 1672; Mary, 1675; and Eleanor, 1680.

RICHARD GOODWIN, of Amesbury, married 1667, Mary Fowler, of Salisbury.

WILLIAM GOODWIN, of Cambridge, came to Boston, in the "Lion," 1632; freeman, representative 1634, removed 1635 or 1636 to Hartford, there was in highest esteem, ardent friend of famous Hooker, removed to Hadley, 1659, thence, 1670, to Farmington. He died 1673, leaving widow Susanna, who died 1676. His only child, Elizabeth, married John Crow.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, 119-21; Brown's Bedford Fams., 13; Eaton's Hist. of Reading, 80; Freeman's Hist. of Cape Cod, I, 634; Hazen's Hist. of Billerica, 64; Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, 78; Stearn's Hist. of Ashburnham, 721.

CONNECTICUT.—Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, II, 301; Sedgwick's Hist. of Sharon, 84; Orcutt's Hist. of Torrington, 704; Goodwin Fam. of Conn. (1891), 798 pp.

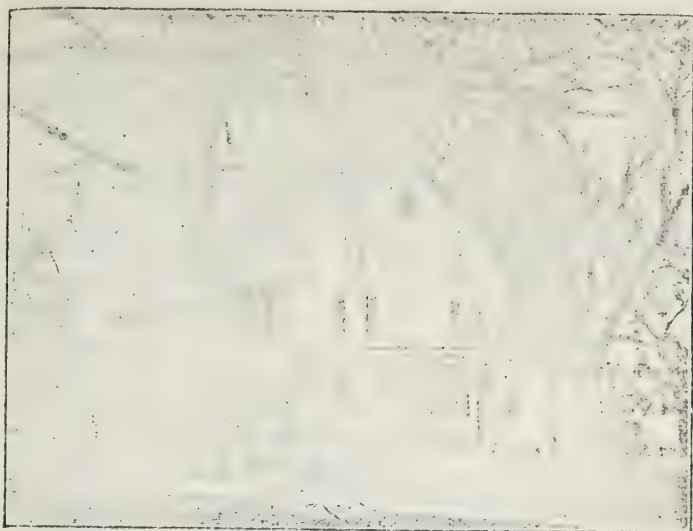
OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Am. Ancestry, I, 32; III, 216; IV, 98; IX, 132, 177; XII, 18, 36; Craft's Gen., 205-7; Walker Gen., 23; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 277; Meade's Churches of Va.

GOODWRIGHT:—Isaac Goodwright, of Kittery, 1686, mentioned as relative in will of Christopher Adams, in which he gives him two cows.

GOODYEAR:—Stephen Goodyear, of New Haven, 1638, was probably a London merchant; here chosen assistant, and, in 1641, dep. gov., in which office he served until he went home; his wife embarked 1645 in Lambertson's ship for London, was lost with all of many passengers. He married Lambertson's widow, went home 1656 or 1657, and died soon in London, leaving here Mary, born of first wife before coming to our country, who married Thomas Lake, of Boston; Elizabeth, widow of Daniel Silevant; perhaps, however, this was only daughter of Lambertson; Hannah; Stephen; Lydia; Andrew; John; and Esther.

JOHN GOODYEAR, of New Haven, probably brother, not son of the preceding, had Stephen, born 1654; besides which nothing more can be learned.

REFERENCES:—Fiske Gen., 145-47; Goodyear Gen. (1899), 250 pp.; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 278.



PHELPS HOMESTEAD AT SIMSBURY, CONN.

Built in 1771 by Captain Elisha Phelps, bought a few years later by Colonel Noah Amherst Phelps, now owned by his great-grandson, Jeffery O. Phelps.

This poem was composed by MRS. JEFFERY O. PHELPS, for a social of the M. E. Church of Simsbury, February 23, 1882, and was read by her on that occasion.

It is offered as a tribute of respect and affection to the old Phelps house, which stands in Simsbury Center, and was built by Elisha Phelps in 1771, having always been owned and occupied by the Phelps family.

Dear friends: it happened, once upon a time,
That I essayed to make a modest rhyme,
And, pleased with what I fondly thought success,
I often tried again, but must confess
That weeks, and months, and even years, have passed
Since I attempted such a project last.
I think I failed to wipe my idle pen;
'Twas rusted when I took it up again.
If faults, then, in my little verse you find,
I humbly pray your judgment to be kind;
And though to please you I engaged to try,
My subject you know more about than I.
'Tis the old house we live in—old and gray;
Long years ago its builders passed away,
And generations perished since 'twas done,
For it was built in 1771.

A busy place was the old house then.
From early morning till late at night;
For in those old days neither women nor men
Ever wasted a moment of good daylight.
When a few brief years had come and gone,
Ever changeful and swift in their sure rotation,
Our Independence with blood was won,
And we gained our name and place as a nation.

Then the old house was strong and new;
And it sheltered, in 1776,
Many a patriot, good and true,
Who had staked his life for his politics.
And the brave, stern men of the long ago,
In the quaint old dress that was then the fashion,
Spoke of their country's wrong and woe,
With righteous anger, and strong compassion.

When the war was over, and peace at last
Spread her brooding wings o'er our goodly lands,
The tide of travel flowed strong and fast
Along the spot where the old house stands;
And men and beast found shelter there,
Friendly welcome and bountiful table,
And food and bedding, and kindly care,
For the wayworn cattle housed in the stable.

And round the roaring, crackling fire,
They gathered, mug in hand, to sip

Splendid cider as heart could desire,
Good old toddy, and foaming flip;
And they talked of all they had seen on the way,
Tales of adventure, it might be of danger,
And every man had a word to say,
And a welcome to give to the surliest stranger.

And once a week, with his package of mail
The postman came on his weary steed,
Through sun or tempest, through storm and gale;
Welcome and faithful, he was, indeed.
Both horse and rider knew full well
That, when they should gain the friendly cover
Of the old well-known "Canal Hotel,"
Another hard day's work would be over.

Weeks came and went till years had flown,
For fifty years, and ten years more;
The mails grew heavier one by one,
And all were brought to the self-same door.
The horse gave place to a kind of stage,—
A good old jolting abomination,—
But Simsbury keeps right up with the age,
And now is doubly a railroad station.

For years,—more than twenty,—canal boats plied
Right through the heart of our little town,
And boat horns echoed far and wide
As the boats came up, and the boats went down.
But that came to grief in '48;
And many who hear me to-night will remember
That a railroad was built, and the first train came late
In the year '49, in the month of November.

'Twas about this time, as the annals show,
That the house was closed,—'twas no more an inn;
But wayfarers, sometimes, would come and go,
And were made just as welcome as they had been.
And still, at evening, the cheery fire
Was surrounded by jolly friends and neighbors,
Who joked and talked as the flames rose higher,
Forgetting the day's vexations and labors.

For seventy-eight years had the old hotel
Sheltered a motely and curious throng;
Brave men, and noble, and tramps as well,—
Everybody that came along
Needing a shelter, a meal, or a bed;
Priest and layman, and saint and sinner,—
Anyone that was hungry was fed,
And if money was lacking, they gave him a dinner.

Unknown, it may be, to worldly fame
Are those who have lived in the dear old place;
But all its owners have borne one name,
All been descendants of one old race.
Nor shall I attempt, with my feeble pen,
To eulogize them, or to dream of giving
My tribute of praise to those women and men
Who made their own record among you while living.

You all remember a stern old man,
Strong and steady, and firm and true,
Who fought life's battle as brave men can;
I need not speak of his life to you.
Fourscore years and almost ten
Of will undaunted and just endeavor,
Eighty-four years in the old house, and then
He, too, was borne from its doors forever.

Ah, could the old house tell its tale
Of all that it saw in the long-gone years,
Yet mortal tongue or pen would fail
To give the record of joys and tears;
Of the blushing brides that were wedded there,
Of the sons and daughters that years have banished,
Of the earnest life, and the bustling care,
That filled the busy cycles,—vanished.

Calm and stately, the old house stands
In winter tempest, or summer breeze;
And stretching forth to it leaf-filled hands,
Sentinel-like are its guardian trees.
Each bowed its beautiful, stately head,
And with shining dewdrops, wept its sorrow,
When under its shadow it saw our dead
Borne forth to sleep till Eternity's morrow.

Wives and mothers have lain and slept,

In the low, wide rooms, in their last long rest,
Heedless of orphans that over them wept,
Clasped no more to the silent breast.

Some who are loved and remembered to-day,

With fondest affection and tenderest praises,
Were borne, one by one, from the old house away,
To lie on the hillside, asleep 'neath the daisies.

Precious and dear is the old house to those

Whose home it has been from the day of their birth.

There life dawned for them; there, please God, it will close.—

Their first home, their last home, their best home on earth.

May the finger of Time and the touch of Decay

Be stayed in their progress, and threaten it never;

May it stand as a landmark for many a day.

God bless the old house and preserve it forever!



COLONIAL GOVERNORS PRIOR TO 1750.

VIRGINIA.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

Edward Maria Wingfield, 1607; John Radcliffe, 1607; John Smith, 1608, Matthew Scrivener, Dep. Gov.; George Percy, 1609.

GOVERNORS OF THE LONDON COMPANY.

Lord de la Warr, 1610; Sir Thomas Dale, 1611; Sir Thomas Gates, 1611; Sir Thomas Dale, 1614; George Yeardley, Lieut. Governor, 1616; Samuel Argal, 1617; Sir Thomas Smith, Acting Governor, 1618; Sir George Yeardley, 1619; Sir Francis Wyatt, 1621.

GOVERNORS OF THE ROYAL COLONY.

Sir Francis Wyatt, 1624; Sir George Yeardley, 1626; Francis West, 1627; John Pott, 1628; Sir John Hervey, 1629; John West, 1635; Sir John Hervey, 1639; Sir Francis Wyatt, 1639; Sir William Berkeley, 1641; Richard Kempe, Lieut. Governor, 1644; Sir William Berkeley, 1645; Richard Bennett, 1652; Edward Digges, 1655; Samuel Matthews, 1656; Sir William Berkeley, 1659; Francis Morrison, Acting Governor, 1662; Sir William Berkeley, 1662; Herbert Jeffreys, Lieut. Governor, 1677; Sir Henry Chicheley, Dept. Governor, 1678; Thomas Lord Culpepper, 1680; Nicholas Spencer, Acting Governor, 1680; Lord Howard of Effingham, 1684; Nathaniel Bacon, Acting Governor, 1689; Francis Nicholson, Lieut. Governor, 1690; Sir Edmund Andros, 1692; Francis Nicholson, 1698; Carl of Orkney, 1704; Edward Nott, Lieut. Governor, 1705; Edmund Jennings, Lieut. Governor, 1706; Robert Hunter, Lieut. Governor, 1710; Alexander Spotswood, Lieut. Governor, 1710; Hugh Drysdale, 1722; Robert Carter, Acting Governor, 1726; William Gooch, 1727; Thomas Lee, Acting Governor, 1749; Lewis Burwell, 1749.

NORTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNORS OF ALBEMARLE.

William Drummond, 1664-7; Samuel Stephens, 1667-70; Peter Carteret, 1670; Samuel Stephens, 1671-4; Sir George Carteret, 1674; John Jenkins, 1675; Sir Thomas Eastchurch, 1676; John Jenkins, 1678; John Harvey, 1679; John Jenkins, 1681; Seth Sothell, 1683.

DEPUTY GOVERNORS OF NORTH CAROLINA

(Under the Proprietary Governors of Carolina).

Philip Ludwell, 1689-93; John Archdale, 1694; Thomas Harvey, 1694-1700; Henderson Walker, 1700-04; Robert Daniel, 1704-05; Thomas Carey, 1705-08; William Glover, Acting Governor, 1709; Edward Hyde, 1710.

GOVERNORS OF NORTH CAROLINA

(Under the Proprietary Government).

Edward Hyde, 1712; George Pollock, 1712-13; Charles Eden, 1713; George Burrington, 1724; Sir George Everhard, 1725.

GOVERNORS UNDER THE CROWN.

George Burrington, 1730-4; Gabriel Johnston, 1734-52.

(Compiled from the Colonial Records.)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Sir John Yeamans, 1664-5.

PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT.

William Sayle, 1669-70; Joseph West, (acting), 1670-72; Sir John Yeamans, 1672-4; Joseph West, 1674-82; Joseph Moreton, 1682-4; Richard Kyrle, 1684; Robert Quarry, 1684-5; Joseph West, 1685; Joseph Moreton, 1686; James Colleton, 1689-90; Seth Sothell, 1690-1; Philip Ludwell, 1691-3; Thomas Smith, 1693-4; Daniel Blake (acting), 1694; John Archdale, 1694-6; Joseph Blake, Lieut. Governor, 1696-1700; James Moore, 1700-02; Sir Nathaniel Johnson, 1702-08; Col. Edward Tynte, 1708-9; Robert Gibbs, 1709-12; Charles Craven, 1712-16; Robert Daniel, Dept. Governor, 1716-17; Robert Johnson, 1717-19; James Moore, 1719.

ROYAL GOVERNORS.

Francis Nicholson, 1720; Arthur Middleton, (acting), 1725; Robert Johnson, 1731; Thomas Broughton, Lieut. Governor, 1734; Samuel Horsley (non-res.), 1738; William Bull, Lieut. Governor, 1738; James Glen, 1740.

GOVERNORS OF GEORGIA.

James Edward Oglethorpe, 1732-43; William Stephens, Acting Governor, 1743-51.



DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

At the State Meeting of the D. A. R. of New Jersey, on Saturday, June 1st, 1901, at Sea Girt, held at Beach House, the following programme:

Invocation by Miss H. M. Fisher.

Address of welcome by Mrs. Joseph H. Oglesby, Regent of the Sempe Wicke Chapter, Sea Girt. Response by Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, State Regent. Address by Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, Washington, D. C. President General D. A. R., "Mission of the Daughters," address by Mrs. Henry Eliot Mott, Elizabeth, N. J., "Pan-American Exposition."

Paper read by Miss Helen Melinda Fisher, Registrar of the Knickerbocker Chapter, New York City, "What a few Quakeresses did during the Revolutionary War."

A fine luncheon under the care of Mrs. Resden, and a reception given by the Sempe Wicke Chapter. All of which was a great success.

Governor Voorhees had the flag raised on his cottage, and sent his carriage, horses and driver to be at our service. Flags on the stages, houses and depot, the postmistress also draped with our glorious colors, and the great hospitality shown by Mrs. Oglesby, where she entertained the President General, State Regent, and Miss Fisher of New York (was more wonderful than can be told), at her handsome cottage "Sandown"—close by the sea. The beautiful sunny day, the grand ocean, and fine scenery, made the day so bright that it will not soon be forgotten.



WHAT A FEW QUAKERESSES DID DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

A short historical account of what a few Quakeresses (or properly speaking, Friends) did during the Revolutionary War. First and foremost among them was Bethia (Callum) Southwick, daughter of Caleb, of Bellingham, Mass., and wife of Joseph Southwick, who on the morning of April 19, 1775, when the company of soldiers formed in line before marching to Lexington, in front of her house, she made a large arch kettle of coffee, and took it to them with bread and other food. What cheer and comfort it must have been to them. There the monument now stands which was erected to the memory of those who fell that day. Seven men from Danvers—Samuel Cook, age 33; Benj. Dorland, age 25; Jona. Webb, age 22; Henry Jacobs, age 22; Eben Goldwarth, age 22; Perley Putnam, age 21; and Geo. Southwick, age 23, brother-in-law to Bethia Southwick. Bethia (Callum) Southwick, was a noble specimen of the Quakeress; she lived until 1803. "This was in truth the first battle, but called a skirmish." "But we honor with fitting reverence the day which saw the first outpouring of patriot blood, blood which was to become the seed of a great and united nation."

Poets have sung the deeds of that April day, and historians

have repeated the tale. The next Quakeress (without a name) when the Essex regiment, were at Danvers, Mass., appeared in her perfect garb among the minute men, said very meekly, "Friends, I do not believe in fighting, and I know nothing of war, but if thee knows any one who is hungry, there are twelve loaves of bread in my kitchen, which I have just taken from the oven, and I should never miss them if I never saw them again."

Another Quakeress, Ann Whitehall, during the attack of the British on Fort Mercer, in which they greatly outnumbered the Americans, refused to leave her house, which was on the bank of the river. When entreated to do so she replied, "God's arm is strong. He will protect me. I may do good by staying." She was left to her fate, and while the balls whizzed and rattled, battering against the brick walls of her house, like hailstones in a tempest, the steady hum of her spinning wheel was undisturbed. At length a twelve pounder came booming through the side of the house with a terrific crash, sundering partitions, and landing in a wall near the plucky spinner. Taking her wheel she retreated to the cellar, where she continued her industry until the battle was over. Then she put aside her work and devoted herself to the suffering wounded, who were brought into her house. She cared for all alike, but administered a stirring rebuke to the mercenary Hessians, while at the same time she tenderly dressed their wounds." After hearing this incident ought we not to be proud of our *insignia, the spinning wheel*!

There is a legend that when Adam and Eve were turned out of Eden or Earthly Paradise, an angel smashed the gates, and the fragments flying all over the earth are the precious stones. We can carry the legend further and say the precious stones were picked up by the various religions, and philosophers of the world each claimed and claims that its own fragment alone reflects the light of Heaven, forgetting the settings and the incrustations which time has added. Patience, dear sisters, in God's own time we shall, all of us, fit our fragments together and reconstruct the Gates of Paradise. If we knew that by collecting all of our precious stones together in one place would bring this to pass, do you think we would let a day go by without doing it?

We do not realize the blood, the tears, the sacrifices which have given us a nation. Can we honor too highly that devoted band gathered to make the first stand of freedom? But the loving women, and aged parents knew full well the deep meaning of all this, and some of us in our day have experienced the great evils of war, but may we never know any more of it.

I wish when the question of war is raised we would all think as the Quakeress did—"We know nothing of war." How much misery would be prevented.

"Till the heavens are old,
And the stars are cold,
And the leaves of the judgment book unfold,"

we shall never know what benefit the Quakeresses rendered us in our hour of need. Let not, therefore, any who have talents for improvement, or golden opportunities, despair of success in any situation.

A century ago and over, we take pleasure in hearing what our ancestors did. Will any one do the same for us? Will our records left be worth the reading? I trust it may be said that we all lived lives worthy of our ancestors, and did even more to make the world better for our having been in it.

The book of Maccabees says: "Call to remembrance what acts our fathers did in their time, or generations; so shall ye receive great honors, and an everlasting name."

My final words are from Ecclesiasticus: "Have regard to thy name; for that shall continue with thee above a thousand great treasures of gold."

The above taken from Southwick family, D. R. Magazine, Parliament of Religion, and the book of Maccabees.

HELEN MELINDA FISHER.
Knickerbocker Chapter, D. A. R.

Mrs. Richard Elting Ferguson, one of the Real Daughters of Hendrick Hudson Chapter, D. A. R., in Hudson, N. Y., was called from the earthly life April 17th, 1901, at the age of 95 years, four months and seventeen days.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Chapter:

WHEREAS, In the passing from earth of Mrs. Rachel Elting Ferguson, Hendrick Hudson Chapter, loses one of its Real Daughters, a member of true worth and patriotism. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we cherish the memory of this gentle and kindly life, that was lived very "near to nature's heart," in the quiet shelter of a home, thus sanctified by a mother's gracious presence and devoted love,
who closely link the Revolutionary past with peaceful present.

RESOLVED, That we remember Mrs. Ferguson as one of those and whose thinning ranks give every Real Daughter, an especial claim upon our appreciation and loyalty.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, be sent to the family of this Real Daughter, and be offered for publication in THE SPIRIT OF '76, and in the American Monthly Magazine.

LUELLA DOWD SMITH,
Corresponding Secretary.

June 14th, 1901.

BARON DE STEUBEN.—Major General Frederick William von Steuben. Born in Megdenberg, Prussia, November 15th, 1730. In 1777 he wrote to Congress, offering his services in the Revolution, which was accepted, and he sailed from Marseilles December 11th, 1777, arriving at Portsmouth, N. H., after a voyage of 56 days. He served under our flag with implicit fidelity, and mustered a regiment after the true German style. His presence was important both in the camp and in the field of battle, from the huts of Valley Forge to Yorktown. He died in Steubenville, N. Y., on the 28th of November, 1794, at the age of 64.

Gilbert Stuart painted a portrait of General Steuben, and it was placed in the rotunda of the Capitol, about the year 1840. G. Marsiglia, N. A., was attracted by the portrait, and made a copy which he hung in his own gallery in New York. A fire occurred in the rotunda of the Capitol, destroying the picture painted by Stuart. In 1850 Marsiglia died. The copy was then purchased by Mayor Woodhull, for the City of New York, and is now to be seen in the Governors' room at City Hall.

G. Marsiglia was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design, in New York.

Particulars given by his daughter, Mrs. Catherine R. Baetjer, D. A. R.



BADGES OF PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

In response to an application from the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney General has rendered an opinion as to the proper interpretation of the following joint resolution of Congress, approved September 23, 1890 (26 stat., 981):

"That the distinctive badges adopted by military associations of men who served in the armies and navies of the United States in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the War of the Rebellion, respectively, may be worn upon all occasions of ceremony by officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States who are members of said organization in their own right."

In summing up his conclusions at the end of the opinion, Mr. Knox says:

"It is not necessary here to determine who were intended to be excluded as not being members in their own right; or whether the expression referred, by its antithesis, to honorary or civilian members. It is sufficient to hold that those who, under the rules of these orders, were eligible for membership—either because of their own service or because of their kinship to one who had been in the service—and were duly made full members, are members in their own right, and are entitled to wear, on occasions of ceremony, the distinctive badges of their respective orders."

The Attorney General further says:

"By any rule of construction this must be so construed as to permit its application to the very orders to which it expressly refers. But, as to those associations of men who served in the War of the Revolution or the War of 1812, there are no members now in the service who served in either of those wars, and, unless the resolution refers to those members who saw no service, it is quite idle and unmeaning so far as it refers to those two orders. But a fundamental rule requires such a construction, if possible, as will give effect and meaning to all the language used. This can not be done in this case by holding that the resolution refers only to members of those orders who are such by reason of their own military or naval service.

"The same construction must be applied also to the other orders, for the same language applies to all of them, and the same construction is necessary.

"And, if anything may be worn in the Army and Navy, besides the insignia of its present service, surely that may be which commemorates the similar patriotic service of the ancestor of the wearer. It is well for the Army and Navy of the United States when their officers and men take pride in the display of those momentos which speak of the patriotism and valor of those from whom they are descended, and no construction, that is not a necessary one, should be placed upon such an act of congress which would forbid to a brave soldier or sailor the display of token showing that he is descended also from a brave ancestor."

THE CININNATI IN RHODE ISLAND.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY AND CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY AT NEWPORT ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The annual meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, was held pursuant to law, in the Senate Chamber of the State House at Newport, R. I., on July 4, 1901.

Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, President of the Society, presided, supported by the Vice-President, General James M. Varnum ex-surrogate of New York. Among the members present were William Watts Sherman, Rev. Henry Barton Chapin, D. D., Col. Edward W. Rogers, of Lockport, N. Y.; Gen. Hazard Stevens, of Boston; William Dehon King, ex-Senator William Greene Roelker, Rev. Alva E. Carpenter, Rev. Daniel Goodwin, Ph.D., John Macgregor Adams, of Chicago; George W. Olney, of New York; Rev. W. W. Greene, of Maryland, Frederick S. Hoppin, Dr. William A. Watson, William Butler Duncan, Jr., and others.

The Secretary, George W. Olney, read his report, and that of the Standing Committee. He said that there had been no deaths in the past Cincinnati year, which was in strong contrast with the preceding year, when the Society lost three of its most valued and distinguished members; the venerable president, Dr. Nathaniel Greene, the Hon. Amos Perry, Secretary of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and John Nicholas Brown. Allusion was made to the recovery of the remains of the first President of the Society, Major-General Nathaniel Greene, of the Revolution, at Savannah, Ga., in March last, by a committee composed of the present president and several prominent citizens of Savannah, members of the Georgia Historical Society.

Attention was called by the Secretary to the approaching triennial meeting of the General Society of the Order to be held in May next, at Hartford, Conn.

Among the resolutions adopted was one expressing the gratification of the Society with the efforts of the State Record Commissioner R. Hammett Tilley, in rescuing and placing in condition for future reference in valuable military papers and rolls of Rhode Island soldiers in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars.

Mr. William Watts Sherman offered the following resolution, which was warmly supported by several members, and adopted unanimously:

"WHEREAS, It would seem appropriate and fitting that the words of the song 'America,' by Samuel F. Smith, now in general use as a National Anthem, should be sung to an air or tune of American origin and composition; if possible one composed especially to suit the words of this hymn, and not connected with any other expression of ideas or sentiment; now, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That a committee be appointed by the President to select an appropriate air or tune to be used in singing the anthem 'America,' at the meetings of this Society, it being understood that the tune to be selected for this purpose shall be an original composition, and not connected with any other theme or sentiment."

The President subsequently appointed as this committee: William Watts Sherman, Chairman; Charles Howland Russell, Sylvanus Albert Reed, Henry H. Hollister, Oliver Hazard Perry, William Butler Duncan, Jr., and Albert Ross Parsons, with the President and Secretary as members ex officio. Compositions can be submitted to the chairman, William Watts Sherman, Newport, R. I.

The Standing Committee reported the following applicants for hereditary membership as duly qualified under the regulations of the institution, and they were elected hereditary members of the Society: George Humphrey, of Providence, R. I., in right of his grandfather, Captain William Humphrey, of the First Rhode Island Continental Infantry, an original member; Albert Church Pratt, of New York, in right of his grandfather, Lieut. William Pratt, of the First Rhode Island Continental Infantry, an original member, and Thomas G. S. Turner, of Providence, R. I., in right of his great-grandfather, Surgeon Peter Turner, of the Second Rhode Island Continental Infantry, an original member.

On the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Society elected as an honorary member, Oliver Hazard Perry, of Newport, and Elmhurst, L. I., grandson of a former honorary member of the Society, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of the Battle of Lake Erie in the War of 1812. Mr. Perry is also a descendant of Benjamin Franklin.

The annual celebration of Independence Day by the Rhode Island Cincinnati, was held in the Representatives Hall, at the State House, at 3 o'clock P.M. The hall was filled by an appreciative audience, the army and navy and the society element of Newport, as well as the general public, being largely represented. The programme of the celebration was as follows:

Prayer, Rev. Henry Barton Chapin, D.D., general chaplain of the Order of the Cincinnati.

Introductory Address, by the President, the Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., L.H.D., in which an interesting account was given of the recovery of the remains of Major-General Nathaniel Greene, at Savannah, Ga., in March last.

Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by William Watts Sherman.

Song, "The Sword of Bunker Hill," sung by Augustus Franklin Arnold, a member of the Society; the accompaniment being by President Albert Ross Parsons, of the American College of Musicians.

Address by the Orator of the Day, Rev. Daniel Goodwin, Ph.D., the subject being "Newport Under the British Occupation in the Revolution."

Hymn "America," sung by the assemblage.

Benediction by Rev. Alva Edwin Carpenter, S.T.B.

The Committee of Arrangements was composed of George W. Olney, Edward Ahern Greene and Henry Russell Drowne, and the Marshal of the Day was Sylvanus Albert Reed.

The Cincinnati banquet came off at the Newport Casino in the evening, some forty members and guests being entertained in the large rooms of the club. A band and vocal quartette contributed the music. Col. Gardiner presided and introduced the speakers, ladies thronging the banquet room by invitation while the speaking was in progress. At the right of the President were Admiral Selfridge, Walter Seth Logan, President-General of the Sons of the American Revolution, William Watts Sherman, President of the Rhode Island Sons of the Revolution, and George Allen Buffum, President of the Rhode Island Sons of the American Revolution. At the President's left were General Joseph Wheeler, representing the United States army, and John C. Calhoun, the grandson of the statesman. The following were the toasts and speakers:

I. The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Toast of *Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati*, 5th July, 1784.

II. The Memory of his Excellency, General Washington, our First President General. Toast of *Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati*, 4th July, 1800. Drunk standing and in silence.

III. "The Town of Newport." President General Washington's Toast at Newport, 17th August, 1790. Response by His Honor Mayor Garrettson.

IV. The American Army—Ever Ready to Defend the Honor and Independence of these United States. Toast of *Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati*, 4th July, 1798. Response by General Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A.

V. The American Navy—May its Victories in War Command Peace, and Its Increase in Peace Prevent War. Toast of *Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati*, 4th July, 1800. Response by Rear-Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr.

VI. Our Judiciary—Whose Integrity Nothing Can Corrupt. Toast of *Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati*, 4th July, 1797. Response by Hon. James M. Varnum.

VII. The Ever Memorable 4th July, 1776. Toast of *Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati*, 4th July, 1786. Response by George Allen Buffum, Esq., President of the Rhode Island Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

VIII. The Militia and Independent Companies of the United States—The Bulwark of Our Nation. Toast of *Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati*, 4th July, 1794. Response by Col. Herbert Bliss, Commander of the Newport Artillery.

IX. The 17th October, 1777 ("Saratoga"), and the 10th October, 1781 ("Yorktown"). Toast of *Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati*, 4th July, 1788. Response by Rev. Dr. Daniel Goodwin.

X. The Patriotic Societies of America. Toast of *Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati*, 4th July, 1792. Response by Hon. Walter S. Logan, President-General of the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

XI. The Continental Line of the Revolution. Toast of *Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati*, 5th July, 1781. Response by Albert Ross Parsons, President of the American College of Musicians.

XII. The Battle of Rhode Island, 29th August, 1778. Toast of *Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati*, 4th July, 1789. Response by General Hazard Stevens.

XIII. Perpetual Peace and Happiness to the United States of America. General Washington's Toast to the Continental Officers in the Campments, near Newburgh, N. Y., 19th April, 1783. Response by John C. Calhoun, Esq.

During the evening a quartette composed of Mrs. Carrie Doty Spooner, Miss Maitland, and Messrs. Luther and Commerford, sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee" to a new air composed by Professor Hazard Wilson, of Newport. It was received with enthusiasm by the members and their guests and the ladies who were in attendance.

Correspondence.

QUERY. Some authorities state that one of the captors of Major Andre was named "Paulding;" other authorities claim that "Spaulding" was the name of Major Andre's captor, and that by error the letter "S" was inadvertently omitted from his true name. Which is correct, Paulding or Spaulding?

Wanted information of the present address of the following:
CURTIS TWITCHELL, address in 1853. Spring Creek, McDonough Co., Ill.

JOHN TWITCHELL, Beaver City, Beaver Co., Utah.

WILLIS KNIGHT, St. Johns P.O., Mo.

JAMES TWITCHELL, Beaver City, Utah.

Write to Silas Willis Twitchell and Silas Alvin Twitchell, P.O., San Francisco, Cal.

NATIONAL CITY, CAL., June 24th, 1901.

L. H. CORNISH, New York.

DEAR SIR:—My information is that Jillis Douwese Fonda, from Holland, was in America as early as 1654, and is claimed to have been the first settler. Correct information as to this "Fonda" is what I have been seeking.

Very truly,

JOHN G. FONDA.

NEW YORK, June 29th, 1901.

TO THE EDITOR, SPIRIT '76.

DEAR SIR:—Having just returned from viewing the varied beauties and wonderful exhibits of art and science at the Pan-American Exposition, which should make any true American proud, let me truthfully say that nothing so thrilled my heart with joy and satisfaction as to see displayed from the "Bridge of Triumph" on "Flag Day," June 14th, the beautiful and grand Historic Flag made by Miss Josephine Mulford, of Madison, N. J.

The place was an ideal one to display its wonderful proportions, and it was gazed upon and saluted by the distinguished throng of visitors who were assembled there that day to do homage to the flag, and to which both General Miles and Captain Hobson paid most eloquent tribute.

It was owing to the courtesy of Director General Buchanan that the "Historic Flag" was so honored on that eventful day, and also to the kindness of Mr. R. C. Jenkinson, President-General of the New Jersey Commission, who has reason to feel proud that New Jersey was able to make such a fine display on such an appropriate occasion.

It is to be hoped that the Historic Flag may soon be placed in the "Hall of Fame" as a fitting tribute to the woman who died a martyr to patriotic ardor.

A JERSEY WOMAN.

DENVER, COLO., June 29th, 1901.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

GENTLEMEN:—Coming from Colorado, I represented the "wild and woolly" at the S. A. R. Congress at Pittsburgh recently. I am particularly pleased to notice what a complete and accurate account of the proceedings appeared in your May issue, together with a perfect picture of the delegates in attendance, including "yours truly."

Enclosed please find \$1 for my subscription, commencing with May number. Wishing you deserved success in your publication, I am,

Yours very truly,

CHAUNCEY CURTISS.

A few sample copies of your May issue sent to this bailiwick might do you no harm.

SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS, IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The members of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, in the State of New York, are hereby notified that a special meeting of the General Congress of the Society, for general business, will be called in the City of Buffalo, State of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1901.

The meeting will be held in the New York State Building, which has been kindly offered to the Society, and accepted by the Committee.

You are advised thus early, in order that you can make your arrangements accordingly. And further notice will be sent in good season, with programme and full particulars.

RICHARD HENRY GREENE.

REV. RODERICK TERRY, D.D.,

JAMES LE BARON WILLARD, Secretary.

43 Leonard St., New York.

Committee.

NANCY ELIZABETH McDONALD,

Born August 11th, A. D. 1821,

Departed this life at Minneapolis, April 2nd, A. D. 1901.

"A Real Daughter"

of the American Revolution.

Her father, John Pabner, at the age of sixteen years enlisted at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and served to the close of the Revolutionary war.

She was the youngest of eleven children and an honored member of the Minneapolis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

She was a beautiful, modest, gentle lady, her long life being an unbroken ministry of kindly deeds and unselfish, useful Christian living.

The funeral service were held at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Stratton, No. 2005 2nd Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn., on Friday, April 5th, at 2.30 o'clock.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 29, 1901.

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH,

EDITOR OF SPIRIT OF '76.

DEAR SIR:—T. Newell, until death the oldest direct descendant of a Revolutionary soldier in Rhode Island, has passed away. Died June 21 in eighty-second year.

I know he has had a number of articles printed in your paper.

Kindly note the death in your subscription list, and inform me when present subscription expires.

Very sincerely,

CLAUDE P. NEWELL.

9 Hamlin St.



ALL MAY BE COLONIAL DAMES.

The two judgments dismissing the actions brought by the Colonial Dames of America against the Colonial Dames of the State of New York and the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America to prevent the defendants from using the words "Colonial Dames" in their names were sustained by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The trial was long and aroused much interest. Although many opinions were written by the Appellate division in other cases no opinion was written in this case. Wise judges.

The descendants of Edward Ball of Branford, Conn., 1665, and Newark, N. J., 1667, will hold an assembly of the "Ball Tribe" at Keuka Park, on Keuka Lake, N. Y., on August 27th to 29th, and all branches of the family in any way related to the ancestry of Edward Ball are invited to attend. An effort is to be made to establish, if possible, the kinship between the New England and Virginia Ball families. It is said that George Washington and Timothy Ball, who lived at Morristown, N. J., during the Revolution recognized each other as second cousins. There will be addresses, songs and papers by different members of the tribe. President George H. Ball, D.D., of Keuka College, extends a cordial welcome to all who may attend this meeting.

Miss Clara E. Ball of Hanover, Morris County, N. J., will furnish any further information that may be asked for.



JUST A SAMPLE.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

On a sweltering Sabbath, in a little church in the backwoods, the perspiring minister, instead of preaching a long sermon, called the attention of the congregation to the figures on the thermometer. "Just study those figures," he said. "It ain't half as hot here as you'll find it hereafter if you don't mend your ways."



WORTHY.

From the Indianapolis Sun.

"And did you find the Chinese a brave nation?" we asked of the returned soldier.

"Indeed," he replied, casting a sidelong glance at the wagonful of loot which was being unloaded, "they were foemen worthy of our steal."



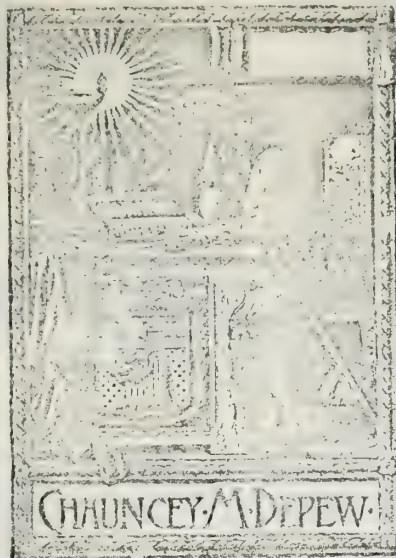
QUALIFIED.

From the Indianapolis Sun.

"But, mamma," said the beautiful South American heiress, "do you believe I will have any trouble in being received in society in the United States?"

"I don't see why," answered the mother. "You have plenty of money and you can make the best of them look like small change when it comes to being a daughter of the revolution."

BOOK PLATES



WE have designed a unique Book plate, a steel engraving that is appropriate for members of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and we will print on good bond paper 500 of these steel engravings for \$10. They are left in blank for your own signature.

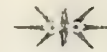
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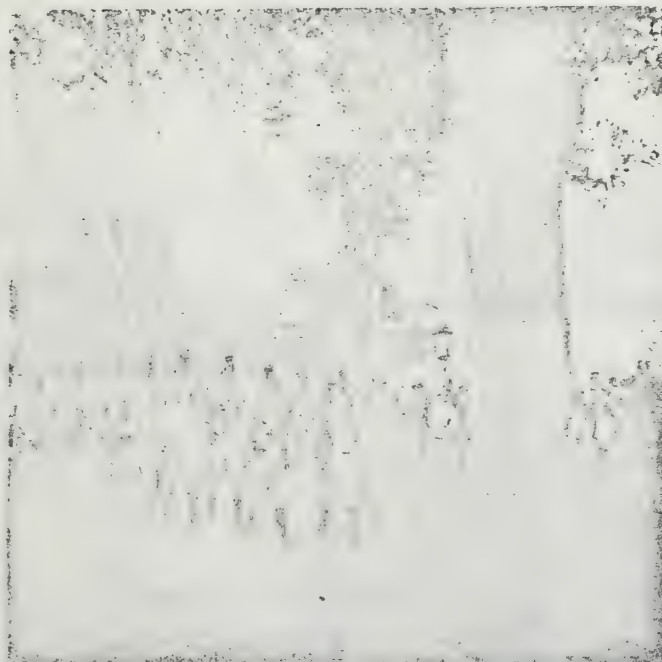
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INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76
AND COLONIAL TIMES

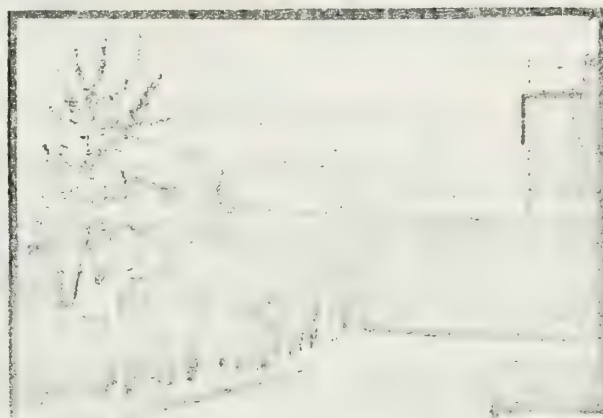
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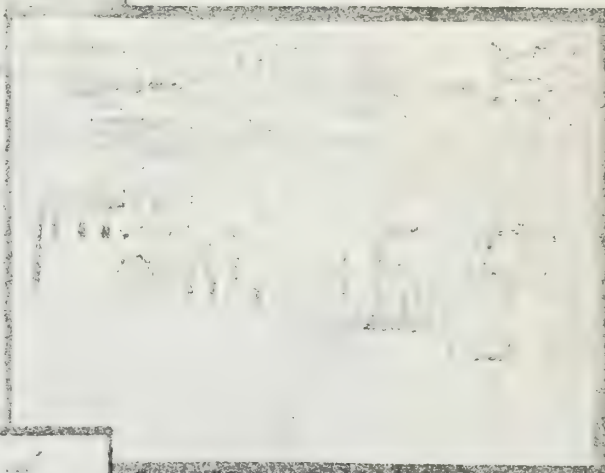
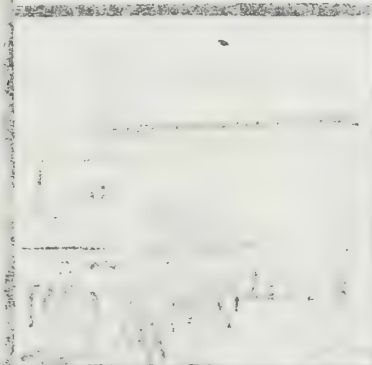
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Castle William.

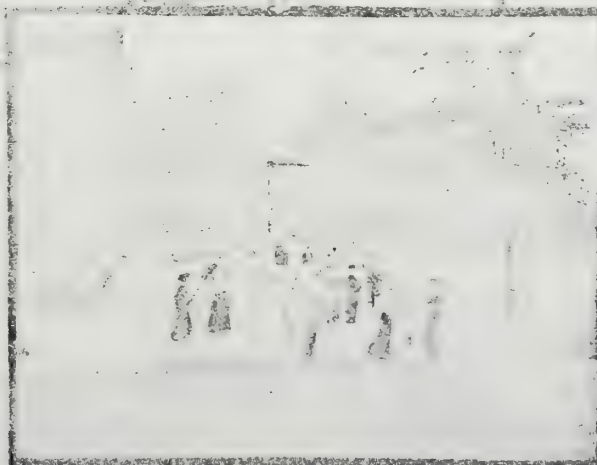
The Moat and Entrance.

Hospital Corps Drill.



Reception by Major-General John R. Brooke

Street leading up past the landing



VISIT OF THE EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, TO GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, FLAG DAY, JUNE 17TH, AS GUESTS OF MAJOR WM. H. CORBRUSIER AND MRS. CORBRUSIER.

Photos by H. N. Tieman, 17 West 43d Street, New York.



TO
SIR THOMAS J. LIPTON, KNIGHT,

from your committee of the members of

**The Empire State Society of the Sons of the
 American Revolution.**

FOR loving remembrance of his **SPLENDID
 GIFT** to American Soldiers and Sailors
 sick and wounded in the Spanish War;
 And in recognition of his

STEADFAST CHAMPIONSHIP

of the brotherhood and common destinies of the
 Empire of Great Britain and the Republic of
 the United States of America.



Chauncey M. Depew.

W. H. Harrison.

Horace Clark Duval.

Fredrick K. Kallie.

Walter B. Brown.

Thomas Nelson

Samuel J. Sumner

Clifford Wayne Hartbridge

William Henry Sumner

W. P. Hudson

James C. Smith

Samuel J. Sumner

Walter S. Logan

THE SPIRIT OF '76

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VOLUME VII.

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IT IS such a rare sight to see a subscriber come into our office and renew his subscription, that it calls for editorial comment, especially when the subscriber is ninety years old, and can remember the return of the troops from the War of 1812.

This particular subscriber has been on the list from the beginning, and has his books bound, and thinks a great deal of them, as we do of having such an appreciative reader. His name is Mr. Hamilton Randolph Searles, and he is Vice-President of the East River Savings Institution. With such a name he must be from good old Revolutionary stock, but his name does not appear as a member of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., and why?



HIS visit set us to thinking what were our subscribers getting for their dollar?

Last year there was 200 pages of reading matter, size 7x10 inches, or equal to a book of 400 pages, 8 supplements, 4 sketches and 4 coats of arms; 48 pages of Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America, from Ellemes to Greene. This genealogical guide alone will take the place of Savage's Dictionary when completed, and Savage cannot be purchased for less than seventy-five dollars.

A complete set of the SPIRIT OF '76 has been sold for \$25.00, and will be still more valuable with time.



THE Delaware Society Sons of the American Revolution, will dedicate a monument at Cooch's Bridge, on the anniversary of the first unfurling in 1777, of Old Glory, just previous to the Battle of the Brandywine. This occurred September, 1777. All patriotic persons are welcome, and President-General Walter Seth Logan, of the National Society, S. A. R., and Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President-General of the D. A. R., will be present, as well as many other notable persons.

The 10 a.m. train from New York will connect with a special to the grounds.



THE committee on publication of a National Register report that about September 1st a circular letter will be sent to each member of the S. A. R. requesting a subscription to the book. The price to be \$2.00 per copy. It will contain a history of the society, a list of the members, with their ancestors' records. It will be profusely illustrated, containing over 1,000 pages, and will make a valuable addition to any one library,

MISS MARION HOWARD BRAZIER, of Boston, will resume the publication of the *Patriotic Review* in September, and it will hereafter make a monthly appearance, and not take a vacation during the summer months. The price will be two dollars a year, and it will contain five dollars' worth of interesting information.

Miss Brazier has been identified with patriotic endeavor for many years, and deserves the cordial as well as financial support of those who are interested in the cause.

Miss Brazier, among her other attainments, possesses a fine presence and good oratorical ability, and has prepared a series of talks on patriotic subjects which she will deliver for a modest sum.

The subjects are:

"Paul Jones, Founder of the American Navy."

"Patriotism Abroad."

"Famous American Allies."

"The Thirteen Colonies," and others in preparation.



THE annual of the National Society S. A. R. is getting to be quite a formable book. This year it consists of 250 pages of very interesting matter to those who attended the Congress at Pittsburgh, and all those who care to know what the National Society has accomplished.

The compilation shows great care, and Secretary-General Samuel Eberly Gross is to be commended on his work. It is a pity that it cannot be bound in cloth, but the limited appropriation will not permit it.



COMPATRIOT ALBERT JUDSON FISHER, Assistant Secretary-General of the National Society, S. A. R., contributes to the *Ladies' Home Journal* for August a delightful story of a genealogical research that reaches back to Adam. Mr. Fisher also has the faculty of writing very stirring patriotic poems.



THE Pilgrimage to Saratoga, under the auspices of the Empire State Society, will be a pleasant outing, and a large attendance is expected. The managers extend a cordial invitation to all interested to attend. Special rates for transportation and hotel accommodations will be given.

Arrangements to continue the trip from Saratoga to the Pan-American at Buffalo are being perfected, and the full program will be found in another part of this paper.

FROM THE SUBLIME TO THE RIDICULOUS.



THESE two men were Born in Hartford, Connecticut, of good Old Puritan stock, and were Brought Up with Puritan Precepts, which they were Compelled to Elongate when Affiliating with New Yorkers.

They both as Youths disported in the Pellucid stream with the Euphonious name, Hog river, and they both Escaped from the State of their Ancestors and came to New York to Do the Natives of Manhattan.

One has Succeeded in Doing them.

The Other has been Done by them.

The One to-day Holds more Power over the Destinies of Men than any Monarch on the Globe, and although a fair Minded man, is Feared by more People than any Other.

The other is not Well enough Known to Be Feared by Anything.

The One is Constantly Guarded that His Friends and Cranks won't Work him.

The Other is Dodged by his Affluent friends for They Fear he will work them.

One has a Steam yacht to take Him Whither he Would'st, and an Automobile that will Do His bidding.

The other Takes his sea Outing on a Ferry boat, and His automobile Rides are Furnished by a Trolley Car.

The One if He wants to Travel has a Special train at His service.

The other If he can get a Pass from the Railroad, Travels. Otherwise he Walks.

The One is Harassed for His picture to Adorn the Modern newspaper.

The other has to Pay the Price to Appear as a prominent citizen.

One is a Philanthropist and Does lots of Good with His money.

The other has no money to Be a philanthropist With, although His inclinations May be that Way.

The One has Reached the Point where He can Have All he Wants, and the Result is That he wants Nothing.

The Other Has No expectation of Reaching that Point and Enjoys what Little he Receives, and Lives in Hope of Something Better.

A Personal Parallel.

They are Both Living their lives according to Their Light.

There Is a Place for Both of them and each Fits his Own niche and would No doubt make a Misfit if Transferred.

They both Occupy the Same amount of Space here on Earth.

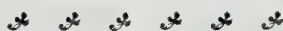
They both will be Mourned by a Few True Friends when they Die, but the Earth will Rotate as Heretofore.

They will be Judged in the Sweet' subsequently According to Their Merits.

The One will be Laid under a Great Weight of Marble that Ghouls may not Disturb his remains.

The other's Remains will Attract no such Attention. And it is Possible that Neither of These men Envy the Other.

If They Had it to Do over Again for their Growth in Peace and Happiness, would they Pursue the Same Course?



The Saratoga Pilgrimage of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., September 19th, 1901.

THE Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, will hold a meeting at Saratoga Springs, September 19th. President-General Walter S. Logan has invited the Board of Management of the National Society to meet there on the same date.

All members of the Sons of the American Revolution

throughout the Union are cordially invited to be present with their families and friends.

All members of the D. A. R., D. R., S. R. and other patriotic societies will receive a cordial invitation, and can participate in all the enjoyments of the trip.

The Business Men's Association of Saratoga, with the

local D. A. R. members, and Mr. David M. Kelsey, have arranged the following program:

Thursday, September 19th, 10 a.m.—Meeting of National Board of Management S. A. R., Hotel Assembly Room.

11.30 a.m.—Empire State Society meeting, Hotel Assembly Room.

3.30 p.m.—Informal reception by local chapter D. A. R., at the United States Hotel.

7 p.m.—Banquet with music, and after dinner, speaking.

Note: Trolley or other parties may be made up during the forenoon of the 19th, and the local committee will provide guides, Friday, September 20th.

Excursion to the Monument and Battle grounds all day. Parties will be made up under competent guides furnished by the local committee.

Saturday, September 21st.—Excursion to Lake George and return at a special low rate.

This trip is positively the finest one-day trip in this country, and lands you on the site of Old Fort William Henry, at the head of the lake, and at the foot of Prospect Mountain, from whose top, reached by inclined railway, one can see an area equal to the entire State of Connecticut.

Sunday, 22nd.—Memorial service in Convention Hall in afternoon.

The railroads will grant a price of one and a third fare provided 100 certificates are shown at the meeting. All those who attend even from a short distance are earnestly requested to apply for certificate when purchasing ticket.

The West Shore Railroad will run a special day coach on the Continental Limited., leaving foot of Franklin Street, at 2:25 P. M. and foot of West 42d Street, at 2:45 P. M., Wednesday, September 18th, arriving at Albany at 7:10 P. M., where forty minutes will be had for dinner, reaching Saratoga at 9 P. M.

A special sleeper will be run for twenty persons leaving Saratoga after the banquet, reaching New York early the next morning, will take him from his business but one day.

For further particulars address the Entertainment Committee:

Louis H. Cornish, Chairman, 140 Nassau Street.

William H. Wayne, Edward Hagaman Hall.

Albert J. Squier, Charles Rollinson Lamb, or the Presidents of local chapters S. A. R. in the State.



Flag Day at Governors Island.

FLAG DAY, June 14th, was celebrated by the Empire State Society, S. A. R., by a visit to Governor's Island, as the guests of Major William H. Corbusier, one of the Board of Managers of the Society, and Mrs. Corbusier. Arrangements had been made to carry the guests to the island at 3 o'clock. Upon landing the strains of music from the headquarters' band was heard playing "Yankee Doodle." On the green, Major-General Brooke received the visitors, who after listening to more patriotic music, moved on to the hospital, where a drill by the corps attached was witnessed with interest. From there over the moat, and through the port, to Castle William, which is used as a military prison, and then to the officers' mess, where refreshments were served, and the band furnished delightful music.

Informal talks were made by President-General Walter Seth Logan, the Rev. Henry Mott, and General Horatio King, on the flag. And the party returned on the seven o'clock boat, much pleased with their day's outing, and the pleasant entertainment provided for them by Major and Mrs. Corbusier.

Among the prominent persons present were Major-General John R. Brooke, U. S. A., Brigadier-General John W. Clous, Brigadier-General Michael V. Sheridan, Major Elbridge R. Hills, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., Captain John R. Conklin, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., the Rev. E. H. C. Goodwin, chaplain, and many ladies of the post, besides some hundred or more members of the S. A. R. and their friends.

Governor's, or formerly Nutten's Island, adjoined, or nearly so, the main land. When a child Sarah Rapalje was carried from the island to the main land by a squaw, who waded, so narrow then was Buttermilk Channel. It was all sedge and meadow, only a creek between Nutten Island and Long Island.

HISTORY tells us that the "New Netherlands" being in the northern part of America, in latitude 41 1-2 degrees north of the Equator, was frequented by the subjects of the United Provinces (Holland) long before the High and Mighty Lords States General had granted the West India Company a charter (1612), not only further to explore and trade at that quarter and coast, as was done by individuals before the Charter, but to take possession, to inhabit, and as circumstances permitted, to people the country. Immediately after obtaining the Charter, the Honorable Directors sent divers ships to New Netherlands, with people and cattle, which people * * * purchased many and various lands, and made one of the first settlements near the mouth of the Hudson River upon an island called "Nooten." Nooten (nut) Island of the Dutch, and Picanuc or Pagganck of the Algonquins, are the names by which Governor's Island was anciently known, and is the first place the Hollanders ever occupied in the Bay.

In 1637, Wouter Van Twiller, a former clerk in the company's warehouse at Amsterdam, who had been appointed director of New Netherlands in 1633, secured for his own private use the island of Pagganck, which has now become popularly known from the abundance of excellent nuts that grew there, as Nooten or Nutten Island. During the English Colonial period, Nutten Island became by common consent, a perquisite attached to the Office of Governor, becoming, in consequence, familiarly known as Governor's Island, a name it has borne ever since.

At a council held at Fort William Henry, on the 26th of September, 1691, it was decreed that Nutten Island, as it continued to be officially termed, and the three so-called Oyster Islands, i.e., Bedloe's Island, Ellis Island, and a third, a smaller island, now submerged, be added to the County of New York. (Journal of the Legislative Council of the Colony of New York, 1691-1743).

The first immigrants were assigned by the Council of New York, on the 13th of June, 1710, to Nutten Island, where due provision was made for them. These immigrants were Palatines, homeless and destitute, who had been driven from their country in the war between Louis XIV, on the one hand, and Austria and Holland, and subsequently Spain, Denmark, and Savoy on the other.

In 1708, about fifty Palatines passed over to England, where they were temporarily maintained at the instance of Queen Anne, at public expense, being allowed one shilling a day until they were transported to New York, whither ten thousand of the unfortunate exiles soon followed them.

Thus it was that Governor's Island became the first place for quarantine for New York (New York Documents, Vol. 3, p. 550, et passim). The Palatines were detained on Governor's Island until September of the same year, when, no further apprehension of contagion being entertained, they were transferred to what is now Columbia and Green Counties.

From the Revolution, in 1688, to the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, during which period the great warfare concerning the succession of a grandson of Louis XIV, to the crown of Spain, was carried on, the British Colonies in North America were in constant apprehension, the successive Governors of the Province (Slaughter, Fletcher and Cornbury), repeatedly urged upon the people the defense of New York, by the erection of batteries at the Narrows, at Red Hook and at Governor's Island.

Notwithstanding the apprehended danger and the oft-repeated importunities of the Governors, no measures of defense were taken other than the appropriation of £1,500 during the Governorship of Cornbury, for fortifying the "Narrows." How much sincerity there was in the patriotic appeals of Governor Cornbury may be estimated by the fact that the money so appropriated was applied by him to the building of a pleasure house on Governor's Island, for himself and succeeding Governors. "There has been a mighty clamor at all times made in general terms of the misapplication of public money by governors; but when they were called upon to give particular instances, I never hear of any except of £1,500, &c." (The Colden Letters, 1759).

From the year 1756, when the arrival of Lord London with a large fleet allayed all fear of foreign invasion, until the extinction of the Royal authority, by the meeting of the Continental Congress, on the 15th of September, 1774, nothing of greater importance can be recorded of Governor's Island, than that it was, successively, the perquisite of Governors Hardy, Delany, Colden, Moore, Dinsmore, and Tryon, made profitable by some of them by leasing it.

On the 30th of August, 1775, Admiral Howe sailed up the bay and anchored near Governor's Island. On the approach of the fleet, the little garrison on the island, in command of Colonel Prescott, withdrew to New York with the loss of one man wounded, who lost an arm by a fall from a British ship just as he was embarking. From this time in consequence of the necessary abandonment of New York by the American forces, Governor's Island remained in possession of the British, who fortified and garrisoned it until the restoration of peace, and the retreat of the enemy in 1783.

The fortifications on Governor's Island were now neglected and undervalued, and continued to be so until the breaking out of the French Revolution; so much so, that Governor George Clinton, in 1784, leased the Island to one Price, who built on it a hotel and laid out a handsome race course, on which races were run in 1785 and 1786; and that quarantine was located here from 1794 to 1797.

At a point of the island projecting north-westward to the edge of the channel, stands Castle Williams (named after its constructor, Col. Jonathan Williams, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army), completed in 1811, and its foundation is placed on a bed of rocks, which, before this was built, had much endangered the navigation at the entrance of the East River, as this point was totally submerged except at very low water, between Governor's Island and the southern point of New York City.

The fort on this foundation of rocks is three-fifths of a circle of two hundred feet in diameter, casemated with bomb-proof arches covering two tiers of heavy cannon, and is surmounted by a barbet battery. The walls are about 40 feet high of hammered Newark red sandstone, and consist of thirteen arches of thirty feet span, two feet thick, and twenty-four feet in length. The cross walls, which are pierced to the arches, were seven feet thick between the arches, and twelve feet at the termination of the segment. The casemate guns are mounted in such a manner that the center of motion would be immediately under the muzzle of the gun, so that, although the angle of fire is 54 degrees, the mouth of the gun occupies always the same place, which permits the throat of the embrasure to be so small that a shot could not pass between the gun and its side, and the lines of fire cross at twenty feet distance. The interior of the castle is open to the sky, and the apertures for smoke to escape amounted to 144 square feet in the rear, besides facility for smoke spreading along or occupying the superior space,—the height between the platform being twelve feet. The walls are eight feet thick on the ground tier, and seven feet on the next tier, so that if it were possible to batter a breach into the lower tier, the upper one would rest upon the arches, and exhibit the appearance of a bridge composed of very solid piers. The outside cut work of the wall was laid in what is called Flemish bond, and each stone dovetailed in such a manner that no one could be dislocated without being first broken to pieces. Over each embrasure is a flat arch of remarkable strength. It also contained two store magazines for 200 barrels of powder, and within its walls is an inexhaustible well of the finest water, from which all the shipping might be watered with ease. The arches of the second tier would serve as barracks to accommodate 300 men (New York City during the war, 1812, Vol. 1, p. 70, Guernsey).

The upper tier of casemates is used as quarters for prisoners. The summit of the castle, and upper tiers of the casemates are reached by two winding stairways built of stone and enclosed in circular brick towers. Piazzas extend around the inner face of the castle and the two upper tiers of casemates, and are supported by iron traces jutting out from the wall. In the upper tier the piazza furnishes the only means of communication between the casemates and all around the castle.

The South Battery, a well-known land mark, erected during the War of 1812, is a small triangular work situated on the southerly point of the island, and was formerly connected by a covered way with both Castle Williams and Fort Columbus; it was constructed to command Buttermilk Channel, and the site of an old fort on Brooklyn Heights. A two-story brick and stone building with basement, connects the wings of the bastion and completes the enclosures. This building was formerly used as a barracks. At present the upper story has been fitted up as a quarters for the Governor's Island mess. The lower story contains a Roman Catholic chapel, and the mess dining-room, and the basement is used as a quarters for the steward of the mess.

Sarah Kapalje, b. June 9, 1625; d. 1658.

GOOKIN:—Daniel Gookin, of Cambridge, born in Kent, Eng., passed probably fourteen years in Virginia from 1630, whither he went with his father, perhaps of the same name, who had grant in that colony in 1620, came to Boston in a ship 1644, with other passengers, flying from Indian massacre; freeman, called captain in records, also lived at Roxbury, where, by his wife Mary, had Elizabeth, 1645; and Hannah, 1646, died in a few weeks; he had removed to Cambridge, of which he was representative 1649, and speaker 1651, mag. gen., 1681, died 1687, aged 75. Had also children, Daniel, died 1649, few months old; Daniel, again, 1650, Harvard College, 1669; Samuel, 1652; Solomon, died 1654; Nathaniel, 1656; H. C. 1675; and Mary, older than any, who may have come from Va.

ARMS:—Red, a chevron, ermine, between three crosses, gold.

REFERENCES:—Atkins' Gen. (1891), 146-51; N. E. Hist. Reg., I, 345-52; II, 167-74; IV, 185-88; Morse's Sherborn, Mass., Settlers, 92; Richmond, Va., Standard, IV, 14; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 278-80; Virginia Mag. of Hist., V (1898), 435; Am. Ancestry, VIII, 206.

GOOLE:—Francis Goole, of Duxbury, 1643; at Brainerd, by wife Rose, had Samuel, born 1659.

GOOSE:—Isaac Goose, of Boston, freeman 1690, in which year his wife Mary, died, aged 42. He was constable 1673; fuller account may be read under Vergoose.

WILLIAM GOOSE, of Salem, 1637, was of Charlestown, 1658, had John, baptized 1659; may have had other children.

GORDON:—Alexander Gordon, of Exeter, 1677-89.

EDMUND GORDON, a passenger in the "Susan and Ellen," 1635, aged 18, of whom no more is heard.

JOHN GORDON, of Bridgewater, 1682.

NICHOLAS GORDON, of N. Hamp., 1689.

ARMS:—Quarterly—First, azure, on a fess, silver, between 3 boar's heads, couped, gold, a wolf's head, couped, sable. Second, gold, three lion's heads, erased, red. Third, gold, three crescents, within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, red. Fourth, azure, three frises, silver.

CREST:—A hart's head, affrontée: proper.

MOTTO:—*Animo.*

REFERENCES:—Bell's Hist. of Exeter, N. H., 21-4; Smith's Hist. of Petersborough, N. H., 93-5; Slaughter's Bristol Paris, Va., 203; Whitehead's Perth Amboy, N. J., 60-8; Am. Ancestry, III, 23, 195; IV, 155; VII, 50; VIII, 53; X, 56; Goode Gen., 122; Green's Kentucky Fams., Hall Gen. (1892), 66-72; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 280.

GORE:—John Gore, of Roxbury, 1635, brought wife Rhoda, perhaps daughter Mary, and son John, born 1634, in England, had Obadiah, 1636, died at 10 years; Abigail, 1641, died soon; Abigail, again, 1643; Hannah, 1645; Obadiah, again, 1649, died 1653; two children unbaptized, died 1651; besides Samuel, of whom no record of birth is found. He was freeman 1637, died 1657.

REFERENCES:—Payne and Gore Gen. (1875), 423-25; Gore Gen. (1875), 8 pp., reprint; Preble Gen., 243-45; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 280; Ellis' Hist. of Roxbury, Mass., 119.

GOREN or GORING:—Henry Goren, of Windsor, had William, born 1679; next year abandoned his family; the son went, 1710, to England in vain pursuit of estate.

GORGES:—Robert Gorges, son of Sir Ferdinando, came over in 1623, and set down with several families at Weymouth; but they were soon willing to return home, and perhaps very few, if any, continued for a second year.

THOMAS GORGES, of York, cousin of the preceding, came 1640, was first mayor of the corpo., but went home after three years. *Winthrop*, II, 9. In *Hutch.*, I, 176, is a strange tradition that he came back and died here.

WILLIAM GORGES, of Saco, another nephew of Sir F., deput. with full authority for his government of Somersetshire, i.e., all the coast between the Kennebeck and Piscataqua rivers, came over in 1635. It is presumed that he soon tired of his office, and went home. See Chalmers' Polit. Ann., 472-4.

REFERENCES:—N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., XV, 18-20; XXIX, 42-7; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 281; Gorges Gen. (1875), 11 pp.

GORHAM, Gorum, or Goram:—Ralph Gorham, of Duxbury, 1637, probably came with son John, and Ralph, from Benfield, dist. Northamptonsh. But no more is heard of him, so that we may suppose he went home. John, it is known, settled here and had descendants.

REFERENCES:—Goodwin's Olcott Gen., 25; Gorham Fam. of Barnstable (1896), 7 pp.; Gorham Fam. of R. I. (1900), 11 pp.; Savage's Gen. Dict. II, 281; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., I, 423-5; Austin's Allied Fams., 106-8; Am. Ancestry, X, 145; Huntington's Stamford, Ct., Settlers, 38.

GORNELL:—John Gornell, of Dorchester, lawyer, may have come 1630 in the "Mary and John," from Devonshire, or from Suffolk, with Winthrop; freeman 1643, died 1675, aged 64. His widow Jane married, 1676, Giles Burge, outlived him and died 1678. She is called on gravestone, widow of John Gornell, without reference to Burge. He had large estate.

GORNOCK:—Duncan Gornock, of New Haven, 1688, had wife Margaret, but, it is thought, no children there.

GORTON:—John Gorton, of Roxbury, had wife Mary, who died 1636; Mary, again, 1641; died young; Sarah 1644; Hannah 1646, died 1669, unmarried; Mary again 1648; Alice 1652; Elizabeth, 1654, died soon; John 1656, died before his father; and Abraham 1659. He was freeman 1669, and died 1676.

SAMUEL GORTON, an active relig. disturber of several places, born at Groton about 1600, came to Boston 1636, soon to Plymouth, thence, 1638, to Rhode Island; in 1641 was disquieting Roger Williams at Providence; in 1643, with Holden Greene, and others, made the great movement to purchase of Warwick from the Indians, which led to hostile aggress. by the governor of Mass., who took all his settlers prisoners and punished them cruel. not without some hesit. even sparing their lives. Next year he went to England with other suffer. and obtain. just assertion of his right, and had peace near 30 years for his adherents in the cloudy doctrines. (*Savage's Gen. Dict.*, II, 283.) He had children Samuel, John, and Benjamin, besides daughters Maher, Mary, Sarah, Ann, Elizabeth, and Susanna; he died 1724, aged, as report is, 94 years.

REFERENCES:—Ely Gen., 183; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 282; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., II, 199-201; Austin's Allied Fams., 111.

GOSIER:—Bastion Gosier, earliest mention in town records is under spelling of Gazeau, as having, by wife Elizabeth, son Bartholomew, born 1680; William, 1687; John, 1689; and Elizabeth, 1690.

GOSMER:—John Gosmer, of Southampton, Long Isl., 1641, took estate 1653 in Boston, which in 1658, he made over to his kinswoman Ann, widow of Richard Carter.

GOSNALL:—Henry Gosnall, of Boston, 1634, had wife Mary.

GOSNOLD:—Bartholomew Gosnold, the distinguished navigator, son and heir, as he styles himself, of Anthony G., of Grundisburg, first named in honor of his Sovereign, if he did not discover the Elizabeth Islands, S. W. of Cape Cod, and plant a small colony on Cuttyhunk, 1602, soon given up; removed in 1606, the plantation of Virginia, and died there 1607, probably leaving no issue.

GOSS:—Edward Goss, of Marblehead, 1668.

JOHN GOSS, of Watertown, freeman 1631, came with Winthrop, probably in 1630, and wife Sarah, and several children, of whom Joseph, and Elizabeth died; was freeman, and died 1644. His widow married Robert Nichols.

PHILIP GOSS, of Roxbury, or, as may seem not unlikely, Muddy River, as the town record does not show his name. The children by his wife, Hannah Hopkins, baptized at Roxbury, were Philip, 1679; Hannah, same year; and Mary, 1680.

RICHARD GOSS, of New Hampshire, 1689.

REFERENCES:—Davis' Hist. of Hampton, N. H., 736; Goss Family Romance (1886), 24 pp.; Amer. Ancestry, V, 121; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 284; Temple's Hist. of N. Brookfield, Mass., 604; Essex Co., Mass., Register, I, (1894), 128 pp.; Lapham's Hist. of Paris, Me., 610; Lapham's Hist. of Bethel, Me., 541.

GOTOBED:—Robert Gotobed, of Concord. The origin of this rather remarkable name is not found. Nothing much is known of him; in fact, he died, 1667, without, it seems, having taken any active part in any military or civic event.

GOTT:—Charles Gott, of Salem, came in the "Abigail" with Endicott, 1628; freeman 1631, first deacon of church, representative 1635; had Deborah, baptized 1637; Charles, 1639; and Daniel, 1646; removed to Wenham, was representative for this town 1654, and died 1657 or 8.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 284; Amer. Ancestry, II, 44; Temple's Hist. of N. Brookfield, Mass., 605; Davis' Ancestry (1897), 37-40.

GOUGE, or GOUCH:—See Gooch, and Gutch.

GOULD, or GOLD:—Adam Gould, of Groton, by wife Rebecca, had Dorcas, born 1683, removed to Woburn, there by wife Hannah, had Thomas, born 1689; and his wife died soon.

CHRISTOPHER GOULD, of Hampton, 1660.

DANIEL GOULD, of Newport, a freeman there 1655, represent. 1672, married, 1651, Wait Coggeshall, probably daughter of the first John, had Mary, born 1653; Thomas,

1655; Daniel, 1656; John, 1659; Priscilla, 1661; Jeremy, 1664; James, 1666; Jeremy, again, 1669; Content, 1671; and Wait, 1676. The date of his death is not found.

EDWARD GOULD, of Hingham, a pailmaker, came in the "Elizabeth" from London, 1635, aged 28, was of Hawkhurst Co., Kent; living in Boston, in 1657.

FRANCIS GOULD, of Chelmsford, had been of Braintree, by wife Rose had there Hannah, born 1655; and John, 1657, who probably died young; and at C. had John, again, 1660.

HENRY GOULD, of Ipswich, by wife Sarah, married 1675, had Sarah; Elizabeth, 1677; Jane, 1679; and Joanna, 1681.

JAMES GOULD, of Haverhill, took oath of fidelity, 1677.

JARVIS GOULD, of Hingham, cardwainer, came in the "Elizabeth," 1635, aged 30, servant to Clement Bates, removed to Boston, 1656, leaving John.

JEREMIAH GOULD, of R. I., 1638, is in list of Newport freeman, 1655.

JEREMY GOULD, of Weymouth, 1639.

JOHN GOULD, a husbandman from Towcester, Northamptonsh., came in the "Defence," 1635, aged 25, with wife Grace, 25; but nothing is found of his settlement.

JOHN GOULD, of Charlestown, had wife Mary in 1636, who died 1642; daughter Mary baptized 1637; Sarah, 1637; Elizabeth, 1640; Abigail, 1642; by another wife, Hannah, who died 1647, had Hannah, 1644; and John, 1647, died soon. By the same records he is favored with another John, 1648, probably by another wife, Joanna; both father and son living 1678. He may have been one of the early settlers at Reading.

JOHN GOULD, of Newport, 1655, represent. 1672, but no more can be learned of him.

JOHN GOULD, of Topsfield, only son of Zaccheus, born about 1637, in England, freeman, 1665, the greatest landholder in the neighborhood, married 1660, Sarah, perhaps daughter of John Baker, who died 1709, had John, born 1662; Sarah, 1664; Thomas, 1667; Samuel, 1670; Zaccheus, 1672; Priscilla, 1674; Joseph, 1677; Mary, 1681, and he died perhaps 1710.

JOHN GOULD, of Taunton, married Mary, daughter of Robert Crossman, 1673, had Mary, born 1674; Hannah, 1677.

JOHN GOULD, of Stamford, married a daughter of George Slawson.

NATHAN GOULD, of Fairfield, 1652, married Martha, widow of Edmund Harvey, an assistant, 1657, and every year but one following; was named for some rank in the Royal Charter of 1662; in 1670 was the richest inhabitant. He wrote his surname without the u, but perhaps the universal pronunciation caused the change. He died 1694, in his will names only son Nathan, and daughters Sarah, Deborah, Abigail and Martha.

NATHAN GOULD, of Salisbury, 1660, by wife Elizabeth, had Mary, born 1661; Elizabeth, 1664; and Samuel, 1668; was of Amesbury, 1690, freeman that year. In his will names wife Elizabeth, and children Joseph, Elizabeth, Hannah, and Samuel.

ROBERT GOULD, of Hull, married, 1666, Judith, and had second wife Jane Smith, a widow, daughter of Thomas Harris, of Boston; was freeman 1680.

THOMAS GOULD, of Boston, came in the "Jonathan," 1639, aged 32, may have been the freeman of 1641, but

that is doubtful; was perhaps first of Cambridge, by wife Mary had Jacob, born 1643, died 1662.

THOMAS GOULD, of Newport, 1655, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Balstone, may have been many years of Wickford, 1674.

THOMAS GOULD, of Charlestown, with wife Hannah, joined to the church, 1640; had Hannah, baptized 1641; became a Bapt., was long imprisoned for his falling off, but ultimately discharg. with reput. He had second wife, Mary, before all his troubles were over. He died perhaps 1674, at Boston, and in his will names wife Mary, son Samuel, daughters Mary Skinner, Mehitable Goodwin, Mary Bunker, and her two children, Abigail Shapely, son, Nathaniel Haywood, and daughter Hannah Gold.

THOMAS GOULD, of Boston, married, 1656, Frances Robinson, had probably other children, besides Ann, born about 1685, who married Nathaniel Green.

ZACCHEUS GOULD, of Lynn, 1640, had son Daniel, it is said, born about 1650, who went, probably, with other of his neighbors to Reading.

ZACCHEUS GOULD, of Weymouth, 1639.

ZACCHEUS GOULD, of Ipswich, 1644 (in that part which was soon incorp. as Topsfield), came from Hants Green, near Potter's Row, in Co. Bucks; left good estate to only son, John, and four daughters, perhaps both at Rawley and Topsfield. His daughters were Phebe, Martha, Mary, and Priscilla.

Arms: Or, on a chevron, between three roses, azure, three pineapples, [sometimes thistles], slipped of the first.

Crest: An eagle's head, erased, azure. In the beak a pineapple, or.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Chandler's Hist. of Shirley, 428; Daniel's Hist. of Oxford, 523; Temple's Hist. of N. Brookfield, 605; Marse's Sherborn, 93; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, 773-5; Cleveland's Topfield Anniv., 52.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Kidder's New Ipswich, 379-83; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, 585; Cochrane's Hist. of Antrim, 512; Haywood's Hist. of Hancock, 613; Stearn's Hist. of Rindge, 536-8.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:—Gould Gen., (1841), 2 pp.; (1872), 109 pp.; (1895), 353 pp.; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 284-7; Am. Ancestry, I, 32; III, 197; IV, 178; VI, 158; Binney Gen., 24, 88-93; Dwight Gen., 976-80; Walworth's Hyde Gen., 813-6.

GOULDEN, or GOLDEN:—Roger Goulden, of R. I., captain of a vessel, did service in Philip's War, especially on August 12, 1676, when the great adversary was killed; married Penelope, daughter probably of the first Benedict Arnold.

GOULDER:—Francis Goulder, of Plymouth, 1643, died 1664. Catharine, probably his widow or daughter, died there 1651.

GOURDING.—Abraham Gourdng, of Boston, 1672, mariner.

GOVE, or GOAVE:—Edward Gove, of Hampton, rep. in assembly of N. H., 1680. (See accounts of Insurrection against Royal Governor Cranfield, in Belkn., I, 98-100, and in Chalmers Polit. Ann., 495-6.) He was first of Salisbury, there had John, born 1661; William, 1662; died next year; Hannah, 1664; and at H. had Mary, 1666; Abigail; Peniel; both died soon; Jeremiah, 1674;

died at 18 years; Ann, 1677; and Sarah, 1678. He died 1691.

JOHN GOVE, of Charlestown probably a merchant; in his will of 1648 made shortly before his death, he names children, John, Edward, and Mary.

JOHN GOVE, of Cambridge, probably brother of Edward, married, 1658, Mary, perhaps daughter of William Aspinwall, who died 1676; had Mary, born 1659; John, 1660; Aspinwall, 1661, died soon; Nathaniel, 1662; James, 1663, died young; Nathaniel, again, 1667; he married second wife, 1677, Mary Woodhead, had Jonathan, born, 1678, who died 1681; Jonathan, again, 1682; and Sarah, 1686; his son John died 1679; his wife, 1700; he married third wife 1700, widow Elizabeth Walden, and died 1704, aged about 77.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 287-9; Am. Ancestry, IV, 122; Potts' Gen. (1895), 277-9; Washington, N. H., Hist., 450; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., I, 429; Little's Hist. of Weare, N. H., 865-84; Cogswell's Hist. of Henniker, N. H., 603-5; Cogswell's Hist. of Nottingham, N. H., 206-9.

GOWING, or GOWEN:—John Gowing, of Lynn, by wife Joanna, married, 1682, had, it is said, John, Thomas, Elizabeth, Samuel, Joanna, Lois, and Timothy, but he gives no dates for them.

NATHANIEL GOWING, of Reading, freeman, 1691.

ROBERT GOWING, of Dedham, freeman 1644, by wife Elizabeth had John, baptized, 1645.

SIMON GOWING, a soldier of Appleton's company, wounded in Philip's War.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, IX, 137; XII, 16; Secomb's Hist. of Amherst, N. H., 605; Benedict's Sutton, Mass., 652; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 585.

GOYT:—John Goyt, of Dorchester, 1635, removed perhaps 1642, or before, to Salem, where Mary, probably his wife, had Joseph and Mary; Mary, again; was of Marblehead, 1648.

GOZZARD:—Nicholas Gozzard, of Windsor, died 1693, leaving widow Elizabeth and children Elizabeth, Nathaniel, and John.

GRAFFORT:—Thomas Graffort, of Portsmouth, married, 1684, Bridget, widow of Thomas Daniel, a daughter of Richard Cutts, was a counsellor of the Prov., 1692, removed to Boston before 1695, and died 1697. His wife died 1701.

GRAFTON:—Joseph Grafton, of Salem, 1636, freeman 1637; had wife Mary, who died 1674, and child Priscilla; Joseph, baptized, 1637; John, 1639; and Nathaniel, 1642. He was an active mariner and merchant. His second wife was Bethia, widow of Captain Thomas Lathrop, daughter of Samuel Rea, or Ray.

JOSHUA GRAFTON, of Salem, 1649, perhaps brother of first Joseph.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 289; Pierce Gen., by West (1894); Eaton's Warren, Me., 546.

GRAHAM:—Benjamin Graham, of Hartford, married Abigail Humphrey, probably daughter of John of Simsbury, and she died, 1697.

JAMES GRAHAM, of Boston, came probably as a friend of Andros's, and was his attorney-general, but on the overthrow of that admin. was imprison. without bail.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, I, 33; VIII, 91; IX, 23; X, 101; Cleveland's Hist. of Yates Co., N. Y., 291-7; Powers' Sangamon Co., Ills. Settlers, 334; Richmond, Va., Standard, III, 5; Fowler's Chauncey Gen., 229; Lapham's Hist. of Rumford, Me., 338, 40; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXI, 189-91; Chase's Hist. of Chester, N. H., 534; Egle's Penn. Gens., 625; Baird's Hist. of Rye, N. Y., 466.

GRAME:—Samuel Grame, of Boston, 1641, a pewterer, joined the church, 1642, had baptized same year, daughter Mary, aged 3.

GRANGER:—Bryan Granger, of Salem, 1637.

JOHN GRANGER, of Scituate, 1640, left widow Grace, son John, and daughter Elizabeth; the son died at Marshfield, probably, in 1655.

LANCELOT GRANGER, of Ipswich, 1648, removed to Newbury, married Joanna, daughter of Robert Adams; had John, 1655; George, 1658; Elizabeth, 1662; Dorothy, 1665; Samuel, 1668; and Abraham, 1673; but he had others at Ipswich, as Thomas; Rebecca; Robert, killed at Brookfield, 1709; besides Hannah, and Mary; 11 children in all. In 1679 he removed to what is now Suffield, and died 1689.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 1290; Deane's Hist. of Scituate, Mass., 275; Granger Gen. (1893), 587 pp.; Amer. Ancestry, IV, 165; VIII, 86; IX, 119; X, 197.

GRANNIS:—Edward Grannis, of Hartford, married 1655, Elizabeth Andrews, had Joseph, born 1656; died young; and perhaps more; but he married, 1662, second wife, Hannah Wakefield; had Hannah; Mabel; Abigail; removed to Hadley; there had Sarah; John; removed again to Conn.; at New Haven, where the name is still to be heard, had Joseph; and Ann.

JOHN GRANNIS, of New Haven, 1670, may have been brother of the preceding.

REFERENCES:—Hughes' Gen., 161-4; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 290; Grannis' Pedigree (1889), 15x25 inches; (1891), 17x18 inches; Dodd's East Haven, Conn., 122.

GRANT:—Christopher Grant, of Watertown, 1634, by wife Mary had Abigail, born 1635; Joshua, 1637; Caleb, 1640; and Benjamin, 1641; and by wife Sarah, had Sarah, 1643; Joseph, 1646; Mary, or Mercy, or both; and Christopher, 1649; died 1685.

EDWARD GRANT, of Boston, 1658, shipwright, married Sarah Ward, or Weare, had Experience, born 1658; and Joseph, 1661; freeman, 1672; died 1682; leaving widow and son Joseph only.

JAMES GRANT, of Boston, 1657, one of the founders of the Scot's Charit. Soc. that year.

JAMES GRANT, of Charlestown, 1658, may have been of Dover, 1657, of York, 1674, and of other town later, nothing being known at either place about him, except that at York one of that name took the oath of allegiance, 1681.

JAMES GRANT, of Dedham, 1664, died 1698, leaving widow Margaret.

MATTHEW GRANT, of Dorchester, came in the "Mary and John," 1630, with Maverick and Warham, was, we may suppose, therefore of Co. Devon; freeman, 1631, had wife and daughter Priscilla, born in England, and here had Samuel, born 1631; Tahan, 1634, removed, 1635, to Windsor, for the first plant. there; was for many years

its faithful town clerk; had John, born 1642, but records no other children; died 1681. For second wife he had Susanna, widow of William Rockwell.

PETER GRANT, of Boston, 1657; may have removed to Hartford, died 1681, leaving 6 children.

ROBERT GRANT, of Ipswich, 1685.

SAMUEL GRANT, of Boston, 1640.

SETH GRANT, of Cambridge, 1632, came with Wadsworth, Talcott, Goodwin, Olmstead, and others in the "Lion," arriving with them at Boston; removed to Hartford, an original proprietor.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Pierce's Hist. of Grafton, 495; Jameson's Hist. of Medway, 487; Barrus' Hist. of Goshen, 145; Bond's Hist. of Watertown, 260, 775; Wyman's Charlestown Gens., I, 431.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Aldrich's Walpole, 262; Haywood's Hist. of Hancock, 613; Little's Hist. of Weare.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Am. Ancestry, II, 47; VII, 72, 113; VIII, 9; VII, 30; Savage's Gen. Dict., 290-4; Grant Ancestry, (1869), 186 pp.; (1885); 17 pp.; (1893), 142 pp.; (1898), 578 pp.; Missouri Pioneer Fams., 333; Driver Gen., 85; Whitmore's Copp's Hill Epitaphs; Barbour's My Wife and Mother, app., 51; Hanson's Hist. of Gardiner, Me., 134.

GRANTHAM:—Andrew Grantham, of Newbury, died, 1668.

GRATH. See Groth.

GRAVES:—George Graves, of Hartford, an original proprietor, representative 1657 and after; had George, John, and one or two daughters; died 1673.

JOHN GRAVES, of Roxbury, came in 1633, with wife, who died soon after, and 5 children, John, Samuel, Jonathan, Sarah, and Mary, according to church records. In 1635 he married Judith Alward, or Allard, had Hannah, born 1636; was freeman 1637, and died 1644. (See Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 294-5.)

RICHARD GRAVES, of Boston, had Ruth, who married, 1656, Henry Keskeys.

ROBERT GRAVES, of Ipswich, 1638.

SAMUEL GRAVES, of Lynn, 1630, had Samuel, and probably 7 other children, of whom we have no report.

SAMUEL GRAVES, of Ipswich, 1658, feltmaker, married Grace, daughter of William Beamsley, of Boston, where he may have lived at first; had Samuel, born 1658; John, 1660; Elizabeth Hannah, 1668; and Jonathan, who died young.

THOMAS GRAVES, of Charlestown, the engineer, who laid out the place in 1629, came in the fleet with Higginson, with possibly, but not probably, wife and 5 children from Gravesend Co., Kent, arriving at Salem in June. In 1630 was made freeman; probably went home in 1632, as no more is heard of him.

THOMAS GRAVES, of Hartford, not an original proprietor; an old man, excused from train.; 1645, removed to Hadley, perhaps had not any children born here, yet had brought from England, Isaac, John, and perhaps Samuel, and a daughter, whose name is unknown, and possibly Nathaniel; he died 1662.

THOMAS GRAVES, of Charlestown, 1638, probably was 9 years before mate of the "Talbot," in which came Hig-

ginson to Salem, was, it is said, son of John, born at Ratcliffe, near London, 1605; was several years master of a ship almost constantly employed between London and Boston; was freeman 1640, married in England before 1635, Catherine Gray. He was a very active and brave man; for good service in the Eng. chan. was rewarded by Parliament with title of Rear Admiral; died at C. 1653. Had children John, Nathaniel, Thomas, Susanna, and Joseph; two others, Rebecca, and Elizabeth, are mentioned in his will.

WILLIAM GRAVES, of Dover, 1659.

Graves or Greaves. *Arms:* Gu., an eagle displayed, or [sometimes crowned, arg.]; a martlet, of the Second, for difference.

The exact meaning of the motto is: *An eagle does not catch flies.*

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Wyman's Charlestown Gens., I, 332; Sewall's History of Woburn, 68-70; Heywood's Hist. of Westminster, 672-4; Craft's Hist. of Whately, 473-97; Craft's Gen., 185-7; Barry's Hist. of Framingham, 265; Ellis' Hist. of Roxbury, 129; Judd's Hist. of Hadley, 501-4.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Aldrich's Hist. of Walpole, 263-7; Dam's Hist. of Hampton, 739; Merrill's Hist. of Acworth, 221; Read's Hist. of Swanzey, 346-8.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Am. Ancestry, I, 33; V, 49; VII, 17, 136; X, 197; XII, 19; Graves' Gen. (1896), 546 pp.; Hayden's Va. Gens.; Montague Gen., 517; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 294-8; Graves' Family of Lynn, (1898), 3 pp.; Wentworth Gen., II, 202.

GRAY:—Edward Gray, of Plymouth, 1643, a youth, married 1651, Mary, daughter of John Winslow, who died 1663, and he married, 1665, Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Lettice, had Desire, born 1651; Mary, 1653; Elizabeth, 1658; Sarah, 1659; John, 1661; by the first wife, and Edward, 1667; Susanna, 1668, by the second, and perhaps others. He was a merchant, representative 1676-8, died 1681, and his grave stone is called the oldest now standing in the town.

HENRY GRAY, of Boston, 1638, a tailor.

HENRY GRAY, of Fairfield, 1643, married Lydia, daughter of William Frost, was representative 1656 and 7, died 1658, leaving Jacob, Henry, Levi, William and Sarah; had also Mary, who died.

JAMES GREY, of Providence, swore alleg., 1671.

JOHN GREY, of Yarmouth, 1643, married Hannah, perhaps daughter of William Lumpkin; had Benjamin, born 1648; William, 1650; and prob. Mary; Edward, John and Gideon; and died about 1674.

NICHOLAS GRAY, a soldier, probably from the E. on Conn. River, 1676.

ROBERT GRAY, of Salem, by wife Elizabeth had there baptized, Elizabeth, 1651; Joseph, 1652; Bertha, 1654; Robert, 1658; Hannah, 1659; removed to Andover; died 1718, aged 84. Another Robert Gray was fined as a Quaker, at Salem, 1669. Perhaps the same married, 1669, Hannah Holt, and had Catharine, born 1670; Henry, 1672; Jemima, 1672, died soon; and Hannah, 1675.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Abbott's Andover, 36; Barry's Hist. of Hanover, 314; Wyman's Charlestown Gens., I, 434; Temple's Hist. of Whately, 240; Gray Family of Beverly (1887), 316 pp., Freeman's Cape Cod, II, 227, 525, 758; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, 121.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, 614-30; Livermore's Hist. of Wilton, 383-8; Smith's Hist. of Peterborough, 90-8.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 298; Am. Ancestry, I, 34; II, 47; IV, 217; VI, 17; XII; Am. Gen. Record (1897), II, 190-2; Gray Family of Sauquoit, N. Y. (1882), 13 p.; Watworth's Hyde Gen., 21; Schenck's Hist. of Fairfield, Conn., 374; Huntington's Stamford, Conn., Settlers, 38.

GRAYGOOSE.—Nathaniel Graygoose, of Boston, 1640, a single man, when admitted in August of that year into the church.

GRAZILLIER:—Ezekiel Grazillier, of Boston, probably a Huguenot, who by wife Mary had Ezekiel, born 1688. He had removed perhaps to Salem, during or before 1695.

GRELE, or GREELEY:—Andrew, of Salisbury, an original proprietor, by wife Mary had Philip, born 1644; Andrew, 1646; Mary, 1649; Joseph, 1652; Benjamin, 1654; was of Haverhill, 1699; and died 1697.

NATHANIEL GRELE, of Salisbury, 1649, perhaps brother of Andrew.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 299; Corliss' North Yarmouth, Me., Mag., 42-5; Livermore's Hist. of Wilton, N. H., 388; Hoyt's Salisbury, Mass., Families, 180-2; Poor's Merrimack Valley Researches, 89; Am. Ancestry, VII, 90.

GREEN:—Abraham Green, of Hampton, 1678.

BARTHOLOMEW GREEN, of Cambridge, freeman 1634; came the year before and died the year following; by wife Elizabeth had Samuel, Nathaniel, Sarah and Phoebe.

CHARLES GREEN, of Marblehead, 1668.

DANIEL GREEN, of Wickford, 1671, owned jurisdic. of R. I. in that year, was probably the same, who, by wife Rebecca had Peleg, born 1690; Daniel, 1692; Jonathan, 1694; Rebecca, 1696; Rachel, 1698; Sarah, 1700; and Jonathan, again, 1705.

HENRY GREEN, of Reading, called by Winthrop "a scholar," had been in 1643, invited to go to Martha's Vineyard by its first settlement, but went not; married Frances, eldest daughter of Deacon Simon Stone; had Joanna, and Nathaniel; was the earliest minister of R.; ordained 1645, died 1648.

JAMES GREEN, of Charlestown, 1646, freeman, 1647; had wife Elizabeth, sons John and James; died 1687, aged 77.

JAMES GREEN, of Boston, lived at Romney Marsh, now Chelsea, but at Dorchester married, 1661, Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Jones; had Elizabeth, born 1662; James, 1664; Rebecca, 1665; Richard, 1669; John, 1672; Esther, 1674; and Samuel, 1680; was freeman 1683, and by wife Ann had Rebecca, born 1688.

JAMES GREEN, of Portsmouth, R. I., mariner, sold land there, 1669.

JOHN GREEN, of Charlestown, came in the "James" from London, 1632, with wife Perseverance and 3 children, John, Jacob, Abigail. His wife, it is said, was daughter of Rev. Francis Johnson, a Puritan of eminence, who had fled to Amsterdam; was distinguished as town clerk, and as selectman 12 years; died 1658, aged 65.

JOHN GREEN, of Roxbury, lived with Daniel Brewer, died before 1639.

JOHN GREEN, of Providence, 1636, may be that surgeon who came from Southampton in the "James," 1635, from Salisbury, in Wilts; brought wife and 5 children, John, born 1620; Peter; James, 1629; Thomas, 1631; and Mary, probably older than the last two. He partook largely in the exertions of Gorton and his friends to obtain security for their worldly as well as spiritual rights, and went to negotiate in London in 1644 for Narragansett; died about 1658.

JOHN GREEN, of Sandwich, 1643, made his will 1660, died soon after.

JOHN GREEN, of New Haven, had John, 1651.

JOHN GREEN, of Kittery, 1652, Subm. to jurisdic. of Mass. that year.

JOHN GREEN, of Fairfield, 1648, made freeman 1662, had good estate.

JOHN GREEN, of Stamford, was representative 1668-71, and perhaps later.

JOHN GREEN, a freeman of Mass., 1654, may have been of Malden or Cambridge.

JOHN GREEN, of Sudbury, a captain in 1674.

JOHN GREEN, of Woburn, married, 1671, Sarah, daughter of John Bateman, of Boston, had Sarah, born 1672; Samuel, 1674; John, 1677; Hannah, 1679; and perhaps he removed.

JONAS GREEN, of New London, 1694, a shipmaster, married Jane, daughter of Alexander Lygan; had Samuel, and perhaps others.

JOSEPH GREEN, of Weymouth, may be he who came 1632, in the "James," with first John, of Charlestown; by wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Whitman, of the same; married 1657, had Joseph, born 1658; John, 1661; Elizabeth, 1664; Mary, 1667; and Zechary, 1671.

NICHOLAS GREEN, of York, died 1663, leaving widow Susanna, who married Jeremiah Shears, and children, whose names are not seen.

PERCIVAL GREEN, of Cambridge, brother, it is supposed, of Bartholomew the first, came in the "Susan and Ellen," 1635, aged 32, with wife Ellen, 32, and 2 servants; freeman 1636. Had John, born 1636; and Elizabeth, 1639; died 1639, when the town records make the name Perceiveall.

RALPH GREEN, of Boston, had John, born 1642; perhaps removed to Malden and there had a child baptized, 1654.

RICHARD GREEN, of Plymouth, came in the "Charity," 1622, for Weston's planta. at Weymouth, being bro.-in-l. of W.; died soon after landing.

RICHARD GREEN, of Boston, mariner, may possibly have arrived 1638, though was not admitted before 1654; by wife Rebecca had Rebecca, born 1665; and he died early in 1672.

THOMAS GREEN, of Malden, had wife Elizabeth; who died 1658, and he married 1659, Frances, widow of Richard Cook, who had been widow of Isaac Wheeler, but probably by former wife only had children. Thomas, the eldest; John, 1632; William, 1635; Henry, 1638; all probably born in Eng. Samuel, 1645; besides Elizabeth, Mary, perhaps both brought from England; Hannah; Martha; and Dorcas, 1653; and he died 1667.

THOMAS GREEN, of Malden, not son of the preceding, by wife Margaret, perhaps daughter of first Thomas Call, who died 1667; had Thomas, born 1653; John, 1659; Ephram; Mary; and Elizabeth, all minors, named in his

will, 1674; he died same year; had married 1667. Elizabeth Webb for second wife, and may have been the freeman of 1670.

TOBIAS GREEN, of Hull, 1675.

WILLIAM GREEN, of Charlestown, 1640, freeman 1644, was of the part which became Woburn, by wife Hannah had Mary, born 1644; Hannah, 1647; John, 1649; William, 1651; and the father, died 1654.

WILLIAM GREEN, of Boston, mariner, had house and land there, 1659-77.

WILLIAM GREEN, of Providence, swore alleg., 1671.

WILLIAM GREEN, of Grotan, by wife Mary had William, born 1665; Ann, 1667; John, 1669; Eleazer, 1672; Elizabeth, 1680; and Hannah, 1683.

Note.—The stocks of Greens are very numerous. For further information see Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 299-307.

Arms. Argent, on a fess, azure, between three pellets, each charged with a lion's head, erased, of the first, a griffin, a passant, between two escalops, or.

Crest. A woodpecker, picking a shaft, couped, raguly and erect: all proper.

REFERENCES.

CONNECTICUT.—Caulkins' Hist. of New London, 471; Baker's Hist. of Montville, 234-9; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, II, 345; Orcutt's Hist. of New Milford, 795; Schenck's Hist. of Fairfield, 375; Green Fam. of Bethlehem (1893), 100 pp.; Huntington's Stamford Settlers, 39.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Wyman's Charlestown, I, 435-43; Wall's Remin. of Worcester, 341-4; Stearn's Hist. of Ashburnham, 721-3; Malden Bi-Centennial, 234-7; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, 567-9; Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, 79; Green Fam. of Malden, (1858), 80 pp.; Green Fam. of Cambridge, (1861), 5 pp.; (1876), 67 pp.; Draper's Hist. of Spencer, 200-2; Bond's Hist. of Watertown, 261; Hoyt's Salisbury Fams, 180-2.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Dearborn's Hist. of Salisbury, 601-5; Hill's Hist. of Mason, 202; Little's Hist. of Weare, 885-8; Runnel's Hist. of Sanbornton, II, 318; Secomb's Hist. of Amherst, 608-10; Bouton's Hist. of Concord, 664; Cogswell's Hist. of Henniker, 606.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—American Ancestry, II, 47; IV, 16, 43, 214; V, 132; VI, 109; VII, 55; X, 39; XI, 218; XII, 49; Cogswell's Gen., 221; Barlow Gen., 247-9; Vinton Mem., 15, 394-456; Whitmore's Copp's Hill Epitaphs; Green Fam. of Warwick, R. I., (1887), 71 pp.; Green's Todd and other Fams.; Hartwell Gen., (1887), 27 pp.; Meade's Old Churches of Va.; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., IV, 75; XV, 105-9; XVI, 12; Opdyke Gen., 214-7; Slaughter's Fry Gen.; Slaughter's Life of William Green; Spooner Gen., I, 147-9.

GREENFIELD:—Samuel Greenfield, of Salem, a weaver, of Norwich, C. Norf'k, came in the "Mary Ann" from Yarmouth, 1637, aged 27, with wife Barbara, 35, two children, Mary, and Barbara, beside John Teed, a servant, 19; was a short time at Ipswich, but of Hampton, 1639, and of Exeter, 1645. He married second wife, Susan, widow of Humphrey Wise; had grant of land at Salem, but perhaps did not take it.

THOMAS GREENFIELD, of Sandwich, 1643.

REFERENCES:—Champion Gen., 48; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 310.

GREENHILL:—Samuel Greenhill, came in 1634, with

wife and son Thomas, a baby; freeman 1635, went to Hartford next year, there died soon, leaving widow Rebecca and 2 children, Rebecca and Thomas.

GREENLAND:—Henry Greenland, of Newbury, born about 1628, a physician, there from 1662-75.

JOHN GREENLAND, of Charlestown, 1644, by wife Lydia, had John, born that year, who, or his father, was of Malden, freeman 1678.

GREENLEAF:—Edmund Greenleaf, of Newbury, a dyer, brought, 1635, wife Sarah, who was, it is said, named Dole, perhaps sister of Richard the first, and children Elizabeth; Judith, born 1628; Stephen, 1630; and Enoch; perhaps also Daniel; all born in England; was freeman, 1639; head of the militia under Gerrish, 1644; removed about 1650 to Boston, was admitted 1654, and died 1671.

JOHN GREENLEAF, of Boston, 1662, shipwright, married, 1666, Hannah, daughter of William Veazle, of Braintree; no mention of children.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, 79; Freeman's Hist. of Cape Cod, II, 214; Brook's Hist. of Medford, 515; Wyman's Charlestown Gens., I, 444.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Dearborn's Hist. of Salisbury, 620-2; Washington, N. H. Hist., 457-60; Little's Hist. of Weare, 888.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 308; Amer. Ancestry, XI, 183; Greenleaf Fam. Chart, (1853); Greenleaf Gen. (1854), 116 pp.; (1896), 553 pp.; Preble Gen., 246-8.

GREENMAN, or GRINMAN:—David Greenman, early a proprietor of Taunton. Perhaps he was of Newport, freeman 1655.

EDWARD, or EDMUND GREENMAN, freeman, of Newport, 1655, Westerly, 1661, perhaps son of John, who was in R. I., 1638.

GREENOUGH:—William Greenough, of Boston, a sea captain, freeman 1669, married 1652, Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Upshall, had 11 children, yet no descendants of male line remain. His children were William, born 1656; William, again, 1658; Israel, 1660; Samuel, 1662, died soon; Dorothy, 1663; Elizabeth, 1664; Ann, 1669; Joseph, 1672; Mercy, 1673; Sarah, 1675; Sarah, again, 1676; all died young except Elizabeth and Mercy, who both married.

WILLIAM GREENOUGH, cousin of preceding, born in England, freeman 1673, married, 1660, Ruth, daughter of Thomas Swift, of Dorchester; had four sons and three daughters, Mary, born 1662; Ann, 1665; Luke, 1668; William, 1671; John, 1673; Samuel, 1676; and Consider, 1678. He married second wife, Elizabeth Rainsford, had Newman, 1681; Edward, called William on town records, 1684; Elizabeth, 1686; and Ann, 1688. This wife died 1688; and he married same year, Sarah Shove, of Chelmsford, and died 1693, aged 52.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, III, 23; V, 157; VI, 128; Sumner Gen. (1854), 63 pp.; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XVII, 167-9; Coffin's Hist. of Boscawen, N. H., 553; Whitman's Copp's Hill Epitaphs; Jackson's Hist. of Newton, Mass., 295.

GREENSLAD, Greenly, Greenslate, or Greensledge:—Thomas, of Scarborough, 1658, Salem, 1668.

REFERENCE:—Powers' Sangamon, 340.

GREENSMITH:—Nathaniel Greensmith, of Hartford, was probably husband then of the woman executed for a witch, 1662, "Supplying the first example of the dire delusion," in c. vii of Mather's Magn. VI, 67.

STEPHEN GREENSMITH, of Boston, 1636, arrived in colony, 1638, was more than once prosecuted for freedom of speech. [Winthrop, I, 314.]

THOMAS GREENSMITH, of Hartford, 1660.

GREENWAY, Grinaway, Grinoway, or Grinnoway:—Clement Greenway, of Saco, 1636.

JOHN GREENWAY, came probably in the "Mary and John," 1630, freeman next year; a millwright of much esteem, brought children, perhaps one or more, already married in England.

OLIVER GREENWAY, of Saco, 1636.

RICHARD GREENWAY, of Salem, 1637.

REFERENCE:—Meade's Old Fams. of Va.

GREENWOOD:—Samuel Greenwood, of Boston, 1670, who by wife Mary had Mary, born 1673, who died at 45 years unmarried; Samuel, 1677; Priscilla, 1680; Miles, 1682; Peter, 1685, died at 21 years, and Martha, 1688; probably died 1711, aged 65.

THOMAS GREENWOOD, of Cambridge, married, 1670, Hannah Ward, of Newton, had John; Thomas, born 1673. Harv. Col., 1690, min. of Rehoboth; and by second wife, Abigail, had James, born 1687; and William, 1689; was freeman 1690; and died 1693, aged 50.

Arms: Arg., a fess., between three mullets, pierced, of the field, in chief, and three ducks, passant, in base: all sa.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, III, 80; V, 121; VII, 86; VIII, 8; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 311; Greenwood in Colonial service (1899), 11 pp.; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., 569; Dunster Gen., 251; Butler's Hist. of Farmington, Me., 488-91; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XIV, 171; XV., 239; XXII, 303; Stearns' Hist. of Ashburnham, Mass., 723.

GREET:—John Greet, of Westfield, married daughter of Edmund Hart, had John, born 1671. Perhaps he came from Weymouth with Hart, but he removed soon.

GREGORY:—Elizaphal, of Windsor, 1641.

HENRY GREGORY, of Springfield, 1639, removed in few years to Stratford, and perhaps after 1650 removed again.

JOHN GREGORY, of New Haven, had Joseph, baptized 1646; and Thomas, 1648; removed 1653 to Norwalk, with all his children, probably John, Jachin, Thomas, Joseph and Sarah was representative several years after 1662, and living in 1688.

JOHN GREGORY, of Weymouth, by wife Hannah, had Hannah, born 1669.

JONAS GREGORY, of Ipswich, married 1653, Hannah Dow, and she died, 1672.

JUDAH GREGORY, of Springfield, married, 1643, Sarah Burt, and no more is known of him, but that his widow married Henry Wakeley.

Arms: A fir tree, growing out of a mount in base, vert, surmounted by a sword, in bend, ensigned by a royal crown, in the dexter chief point: all proper. In the sinister chief and dexter base, a lion's head, erased, az., langued, gu. Quartering *Forbes*: Az., three bears' heads, coupé, arg., muzzled, gu.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, I, 33; Doyle's Gen., 237; Ransom Gen.; Slaughter's Fry Gen., 73; Fillow Gen., 79-83; Orcutt's Hist. of Stratford, Conn., 1208; New Eng. Hist. Gen. Reg., XXIII, 304-7; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 312; Powers' Sangamon Co., Ills. Settlers, 342.

GRENNELL:—Matthew Grennell, of Portsmouth, R. I., among freeman of 1655. See GRINNELL.

GRICE, or GRISE:—Charles, of Braintree, freeman 1651, had wife Margery provided for in his will of 1661. A son in England is mentioned in this will.

JOSIAH GRICE, of Boston, brother of preceding, freeman, 1690, died next year.

SAMUEL GRICE, of Boston, freeman 1690.

GRIDLEY:—John Gridley, of Boston, 1681-3, was public executioner, and had a salary.

RICHARD GRIDLEY, of Boston, as early as 1631, by wife Grace had Mary, baptized 1632; Sarah, 1634; Hannah, 1636; Return, 1638; Believe, 1640; and Tremble, 1642; he was freeman 1634, and a captain.

THOMAS GRIDLEY, of Hartford, married, 1644; Mary Seymour, had Samuel, born 1647; and Thomas, 1650; removed to Farmington, thence, perhaps, to Northampton, then died.

REFERENCES:—Andrew's New Britain, 257-6; Kellog's White Gen., 84; Am. Ancestry, X, III; XII; Putnam's Hist. Mag., VI, 46-50.

GRIFFIN, or GRIFFING:—Hugh, of Sudbury, one of the first settlers, had wife Elizabeth, freeman 1645, died, 1656; names in his will children, Jonathan; Abigail, born 1640; Sarah, 1642; and Shemuel, 1645, perhaps the youngest; besides Hannah Upson, daughter of his wife Elizabeth, by former husband.

HUGH GRIFFIN, of Stratford, 1654, had John, born that year, and perhaps Thomas; a proprietor; with him, in 1685, may have been his sister.

HUMPHREY GRIFFIN, of Ipswich, 1641, who died 1665, had wife Elizabeth and children, John, Nathaniel, Samuel, Lydia, and Elizabeth.

JASPAR GRIFFIN, of Marblehead, 1674.

JOHN GRIFFIN, of Windsor, 1646, married, 1647, Ann Bancroft, had Hannah, born 1649; Mary, 1652; Sarah, 1654; John, 1656; Thomas, 1658; Abigail, 1660; Mindwell, 1663; Ruth, 1666; Ephraim, 1669, and Nathaniel, 1673; was one of the first settlers at Simsbury, where he

had grant of land as reward for his introduction of manufacture of pitch and tar; representative several years, died, 1681.

JOHN GRIFFIN, of Boston, a caulker, married, 1655, Susanna Price, had Elizabeth, born 1656; Sarah, 1659; Mary, 1662; Susanna, 1664; and Remember, 1667; he was living 1677.

MATTHEW GRIFFIN, of Saybrook, 1645, may have removed to Charlestown, there married, 1654, Hannah Cutter; had Matthew, born 1656, who died 1691; Hannah, 1657; Samuel, 1659; Elizabeth, baptized 1662; Rebecca, 1664; Richard, 1666; John, 1668; Jonathan, 1670; and Sarah, 1672.

NATHANIEL GRIFFIN, of Salisbury, married, 1671, Elizabeth Ring, of Andover, had Hannah, born 1676; Elizabeth, 1682; Maria, 1686; and Judith, 1689.

PHILIP GRIFFIN, of Salisbury, by wife Ann had Hannah, born 1653; Mary, 1655; and John, 1656; and was killed by lightning.

RICHARD GRIFFIN, of Concord, 1635, freeman 1638, representative 1639 and 40, married probably as second or third wife, 1660, widow Mary Harrod, and died the following year, aged 70 years.

RICHARD GRIFFIN, of Roxbury, had wife Mary, and children, then baptized Mary, Elizabeth and Joseph, all in 1657; Abigail, 1659; Esther, 1661; Samuel, 1663; and Hannah, 1666; was freeman, 1657; died about 1667.

SAMUEL GRIFFIN, of Charlestown, by wife Priscilla had Samuel, baptized 1687, the same day with his mother; John, 1689; Caleb, 1692; Hannah, 1693; Priscilla, 1696; and Sarah, 1699.

THOMAS GRIFFIN, of New London, 1651, removed 1654 to Stonington, died 1661, leaving Thomas and perhaps other children.

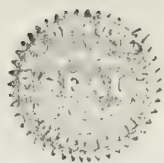
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1651



1901

*The town of Norwalk
Connecticut has the honor to invite
you to be present at the celebration
of the two hundred and fiftieth
anniversary of its founding to be
held in Norwalk from September
eighth to September twelfth nineteen
hundred and one*

To Lewis H. Corush Esq

The afternoon of Sunday, September the eighth, will be devoted to a Memorial Service by the Rev. Charles Melbourne Selleck at the Church of the "Prime Ancient Society."

The tenth will be used by the schools of the town in celebration of the event.

The forenoon of the eleventh will be spent in visits to points of historical interest under the direction of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In the afternoon of the eleventh, there will be an historical address by the Rev. Augustus Field Beard, D.D., and a poem by the Rev. John Gaylord Davenport, D.D., at the Armory; and other addresses by distinguished guests, with an "Old Home" gathering in the evening.

There will be a general parade on Thursday followed by a collation.

Please notify whether you will be present.

GOULD S. HOYT,
Secretary.



MARYLAND MONUMENT TO THE SPIRIT OF '76.

From the "Baltimore American."

The Municipal Art Commission approved a design—the third one submitted—for the monument which the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will erect on the Mount Royal Plaza. "To all patriots of Maryland who aided during the Revolutionary War in gaining the independence of this State and these United States."



SHE COOKED FOR LAFAYETTE.

Five generations were present May 2nd, at the home of Hannah Bartow, at the corner of Washington and Catherine streets, New Brunswick, N. J., when she celebrated the 105th anniversary of her birth. She remembers, while employed as a cook in a hotel where the present Whitehall Hotel now stands, preparing a dinner for Gen. Lafayette when he passed through this city. She recalls how the entire population of the town assembled along the banks of the river as he took ship here for New York.

The evening was spent in listening to phonograph selections, which greatly amused the old lady.

AN AMERICAN WESTMINSTER?

St. Paul's Chapel, the oldest Episcopal Church building in New York City, where Washington worshipped, was filled at the eleventh annual service of the Sons of the Revolution, held in commemoration of the 160th anniversary of Washington's birth. The Rev. Frank Landon Humphreys, S. T. D., preached. Representatives of other patriotic societies, among them the Daughters of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Military Society of the War of 1812, and the Loyal Legion attended the service. The interior of the church was ornamented with many flags and banners.

Dr. Humphreys, after referring to the intimate connection of the church building with historic incidents, suggested that it might be made an American Westminster by the action of the Sons of the Revolution and kindred societies, who might make their annual pilgrimages to it and there set up their tablets and monuments. So it might be made, he said, a centre of far-reaching influence of the very best kind of Americanism.



THE OLDEST UMBRELLA.

Among the heirlooms in the family of Robert K. Thomas of Lower Providence, Penn., is an umbrella more than 150 years old. It is believed to be the oldest in the world. If it is true, as of record, that the first umbrella used in England by a man was in 1750, this old umbrella was doing duty in the Thomas family before the first Englishman adopted the umbrella as a shield against rain.

The average umbrella weighs about 16 ounces; this one weighs exactly 32 ounces. It is 36 inches high, 46 in diameter, and 144 inches, or 12 feet, in circumference. It has nine heavy whalebone ribs, each one-fourth of an inch square and 26 inches long. The cover is a heavy green material and there is not a hole in it.—*Philadelphia North American.*



OLD TIMES.

Speaking of first things in New York and elsewhere in America, says the *Times*, the first Surveyor of Public Buildings was appointed on July 25, 1647.

The first police system was established in 1648.

The first public well was dug in front of the fort in 1658.

Gerard Bancker was the first Street Commissioner.

The first attempt to light the streets was made in November, 1697.

The first night watch was appointed in 1697.

Peter Rutgers, a brewer, was also an Associate Alderman, and the first man that ever had charge of a fire engine on Manhattan Island, and John Roosevelt, a merchant, was the second.

The first three-story house was built by a De Peyster in 1696.

The first engine house was built in 1730, in the middle of Broad Street, between Wall Street and Exchange Place.

The first fort captured from the British in Revolutionary times was that at Newport, R. I., when forty cannon were seized and carried away, on Dec. 6, 1773.

The first duel in New England was fought on June 18, 1621, with sword and dagger, between Edward Doty and Edward Leicester, two servants, both of whom were wounded. They were punished by having their heads and feet tied together, and being kept without food for twenty-four hours.

The first American to fire a gun on the day of the battle of Lexington was Ebenezer Lock.

The first degree of D.D. was conferred on Increase Mather in 1692.

The first piece of gold discovered in the United States was found in Cabarras County, N. C., in 1799. It was picked up by a boy named Conrad Reed on the bank of a creek near his father's farm one Sunday afternoon. It attracted his attention while wading, and he picked it up and carried it home to his mother, who used it as a weight to keep her kitchen door open. In 1802 it was pronounced gold by a jeweler of Fayetteville, who happened to be at the house. He took it home, melted it into a bar eight inches long, and sold it for \$350.

Thomas Lote was the first man in this country who ever built a fire engine that was used.

The first American daguerreotype was taken of Moses Hobby of Stamford, Conn., by Prof. Henry of the New York University.



HIS OPPORTUNITY.

From Chicago Tribune.

"Who is that man talking so glibly about the 'Declaration of Independence' and 'the consent of the governed'?"

"He's an old fellow of the name of Meeker. His wife must be away on her summer vacation."

A FOURTH ADDRESS TO WESTERN CHAPTERS.

BY MARGARET B. HARVEY.

Some of our readers remember three Addresses to Western Chapters, published in those issues of *THE SPIRIT OF '76*, which appeared in November, 1899; August, 1900, and October, 1900, respectively. If the readers who were interested then, are still interested, perhaps they will welcome the extracts given below.

The present writer hopes that all Daughters of the American Revolution, and their friends, living in any of the states not generally regarded as parts of the Original Thirteen, are engaged in the good work of identifying their own Revolutionary localities and gathering up their own Revolutionary records. To all such, the present writer commends the reorganized *American Magazine*, which is publishing monthly a list of Revolutionary patriots who were living in the Middle Western States in 1840. These lists are taken from the Census Returns of that year. The complete title of the volume whence the lists are derived is, "Census Returns of Pensioners for Revolutionary and Military Services, as Returned under the Act for Taking the Sixth Census in 1840." It may be found in some libraries. The book contains the names of all Revolutionary Pensioners, who, in that year were living in the Thirteen Original States, in the District of Columbia, and in Maine, Vermont, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa.

Now, the question arises, Where were these men buried?

If they were buried in the same states or territories, in which they were living in 1840, it is the duty of the local Chapters to discover and mark their graves. These graves are Revolutionary localities.

It was the present writer's intention to make extracts from the above-named volume; but it is unnecessary now, so long as the reorganized *American Magazine* is saving her the trouble.

If the Census of 1850 were available, perhaps we should find that some Revolutionary Pensioners were then living in states further west than those already mentioned. Possibly the Census of 1860 would show a few more, as it is known for a fact that a small number of Revolutionary survivors were still living in that year.

The subjoined extracts are from the Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series; and from Saffell's "Records of the Revolutionary War." From the Archives, it will be seen that Pennsylvania's Revolutionary soldiers were widely spread throughout the Mississippi Valley, quite early in the Nineteenth Century.

What should we find if we had the complete Archives of twelve other Original States?

Fortunately, we can, in part, make up the deficiency from Saffell's "Records" and the Census of 1840, and other years.

The names immediately following are from Volumes X., XI., XIII., XIV. and XV., of the Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series. Volumes X. and XI. are also known as "Pennsylvania in the Revolution." Volumes I. and II. These names do not constitute continuous extracts. They were gathered, like needles out of the proverbial haystack, from the thousands of others belonging to men who, presumably, remained in Pennsylvania.

[FROM VOL. X.]

STATE REGIMENT OF FOOT.

COLONELS BULL AND STEWART'S.

FIRST PENNA. REGIMENT.

- William Robinson, Sgt., died in Bracken Co., Ky., Feb. 15, 1835.
 Samuel Blackburn, died in Nicholas Co., Ky., in 1834, aged 79.
 John Burns, resided in Nicholas Co., Ky., 1834, aged 85.
 Samuel Carson, r. in Licking Co., Ohio, in 1820.
 John Coleman, d. in Fairfield Co., Ohio, June 13, 1829, aged 70.
 Patrick Connelly, r. in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1834, aged 80.
 James Craig, r. in Monroe Co., Ohio, in 1833.
 Christian Crow, r. in Sandusky Co., Ohio, in 1834, aged 72.
 Michael Curtz, d. in Mercer Co., Ohio, Oct. 10, 1818, aged 66.
 William Dawson, r. in Bourbon Co., Ky., in 1834, aged 96.
 Sergeant Jacob Ehrenfight, r. in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1834, aged 90.
 Corporal James Grimes, r. in Oakland Co., Mich., in 1833, aged 79.
 William Gray, r. in Montgomery Co., Ky., in 1833, aged 79.
 Obediah Hardesty, d. in Belmont Co., Ohio, July 29, 1839.
 Evan Holt, r. in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1834.
 Patrick Leonard, r. at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1817.
 David McClellan d. in Warren Co., Mississippi, March 4, 1824, aged 68.

- Hugh McCormick, d. in Scott Co., Ky., May 22, 1822.
 Robert McCurdy, d. in Wayne Co., Ohio, Dec. 12, 1824, aged 69.
 Henry Miller, r. in Franklin Co., Ohio, 1833, aged 76.
 John Miller, r. in Fleming Co., Ky., 1832, aged 69.
 William Miller, r. in Fleming Co., Ky., 1832, aged 77.
 John Montgomery, d. in Franklin Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 79.
 George Morgan, r. in Guernsey Co., Ohio, in 1834, aged 75.
 William Nicholson, r. in St. Francis, Missouri, 1833, aged 79.
 Matthew Organ, r. in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in 1824.
 Corporal James Porter, r. in Smith Co., Tenn., 1834, aged 81.
 Christopher Reiley, d. in Fayette Co., Ky., Jan. 13, 1829, aged 74.
 John Ross, r. in Clark Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 91.
 John Smith, r. in Woodford Co., Ky., 1833, aged 81.
 John Sommerville, d. in Garrard Co., Ky., May 4, 1831, aged 77.
 Edward Stein, r. in Montgomery Co., Ky., 1834, aged 68.
 James Williams, d. in Coshocton Co., Ohio, Nov. 9, 1824, aged 79.
 Abraham Dehart, r. in Monroe Co., W. Va., in 1834, aged 79.
 Martin Delany, d. in Greenbrier Co., W. Va., July 10, 1827, aged 66.
 Archibald McDonald, drummer, r. in Ohio Co., W. Va., 1834.
 Christian Madeira, d. in Monongalia Co., W. Va., March 15, 1822, aged 65.
 Hugh Milligan, d. in Hardy Co., W. Va., Jan. 2, 1825, aged 90.
 John O'Neal, r. in Ohio Co., W. Va., 1834, aged 89.

SECOND PENNA. REGIMENT.

- Capt. Alexander Parker, removed to West Virginia, and founded the town of Parkersburg.
 Capt. John Finley, r. in Fleming Co., Ky., in 1834, aged 80.
 Lieut. Sankey Dixon, d. in Nashville, Tenn., in 1814.
 John Brannon, r. in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1834, aged 89.
 John Butler, d. in Williams Co., Ohio, Nov. 12, 1830.
 Conrad Cline, r. in Pickaway Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 77.
 John Coulter, d. in Adams Co., Mich., March 16, 1831, aged 90.
 John Cunias, r. in Montgomery Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 69.
 Andrew Dillman, r. in Bracken Co., Ky., 1820, aged 67.
 Robert Jones, r. in Mercer Co., Ky., 1834, aged 76.
 Thomas Kelly, d. in Bourbon Co., Ky., Dec. 30, 1822, aged 84.
 John King, r. in Bracken Co., Ky., 1833, aged 73.
 Michael Kurtz, d. in Mercer Co., Ohio, Oct. 10, 1818, aged 66.
 Joseph Lewis, d. in Franklin Co., Ohio, Aug. 19, 1820, aged 77.
 George Miller, d. in Franklin Co., Missouri, June 15, 1834.
 Thomas Murray, r. in Floyd Co., Ky., 1834, aged 80.
 John Newell, r. in Trumbull Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 79.
 Joseph Reed, d. in Harrison Co., Indiana, Aug. 28, 1826, aged 66.
 Philip Richcreek, r. in Muskingum Co., Ohio, 1834.
 James Robinson, r. in Blount Co., Tenn., 1834, aged 81.
 Patrick Sullivan, r. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1818.
 George Taylor, d. in Schuyler Co., Illinois, Feb. 10, 1833, aged 72.
 James Thompson, d. in Scioto Co., Ohio, Aug. 6, 1825, aged 68.
 Christopher Waller, r. in Guernsey Co., Ohio, in 1829.
 Thomas Williams, d. in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Jan. 25, 1826, aged 81.

THIRD PENNA. REGIMENT.

- Patrick Hamlin, d. in Tyler Co., W. Va., Feb. 28, 1826, aged 82.
 Thomas Johnston, d. in Jefferson Co., W. Va., Oct. 19, 1861, aged 82.
 John McKinney, d. in Campbell Co., Ky., Nov. 25, 1833.
 Thomas Doyle, his daughter, Mrs. Weathers, lived near Vincennes, Indiana, in 1830.
 James Armstrong, r. in Franklin Co., Ohio, 1833, aged 73.
 John Baker, r. in Dearborn Co., Ind., 1834, aged 82.
 George Barnett, r. in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 74.
 Paul Bonnell, d. in Butler Co., Ohio, Aug. 26, 1820, aged 59.
 William Brown, r. in Pickaway Co., Ohio, 1833, aged 75.
 James Burns, r. in Adams Co., Mississippi, 1819, aged 65.
 Michael Carr, r. in Cook Co., Tenn., 1837, aged 77.
 John Clark, d. in Brown Co., Ohio, June 12, 1825, aged 77.
 Philip Clinger, r. in Preble Co., Ohio, in 1833, aged 80.
 Mark Coyle, r. in Washington Co., Indiana, 1834, aged 79.
 John Davis, r. in Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1820.
 Anthony Evans, Fife Major, d. in Washington Co., Ohio, Feb. 19, 1822, aged 67.
 Michael Fagen, d. in Washington Co., Ky., 1820, aged 90.
 Henry Fisher, d. in Columbiana Co., Ohio, May 1, 1826, aged 62.
 Richard Grosvenor, drummer, d. in Nicholas Co., Ky., Nov. 10, 1819.

Thomas Harper, r. in Jefferson Co., Tenn., 1834, aged 89.
 William Harper, r. in Morgan Co., Tenn., 1834, aged 77.
 Samuel Harris, r. in Mercer Co., Ky., 1833, aged 70.
 Benjamin Hunter, r. in Pickaway Co., Ohio, in 1832, aged 82.
 Thomas Jack, Sergeant, d. in Adams Co., Ohio, Aug. 8, 1831, aged 85.

Isaac Jackson, Sgt., r. in Columbiana Co., Ohio, 1834.
 James Jones, r. in Scott Co., Ky., 1833, aged 68.
 John Kincaid, r. in Shelby Co., Ky., 1834.
 William McGahy, d. in Putnam Co., Indiana, Sept. 4, 1829, aged 69.

William McIntire, d. in Gibson Co., Indiana, July 8, 1821, aged 76.
 John Morgan, r. in Greene Co., Tenn., 1834, aged 74.
 William Redick, d. in Claremont Co., Ohio, Oct. 3, 1831, aged 71.

Daniel Sullivan, d. in Clarke Co., Indiana, 1822, aged 82.
 John Williams, d. in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Dec. 25, 1823, aged 70.

Thomas Woods, d. in Brown Co., Ohio, Dec. 20, 1833, aged 75.
 John Elliott, Lieut., d. in Stark Co., Ohio, Aug. 29, 1820, aged 81.

James Wilson, Ensign, r. in Trumbull Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 87.
 Angus McKeever, r. at Martinsburg, W. Va., in 1827.

FOURTH PENNA. REGIMENT.

Moore Boggs, Sgt., r. in Harrison Co., Ky., 1834, aged 92.
 George Baletz, d. in Champaign Co., Ohio, July 19, 1825, aged 97.

John Briggs, r. in Greene Co., Tenn., in 1833, aged 82.
 Henry Eaton, Sgt., d. in Gallatin Co., Ky., June 7, 1829, aged 95.

John Evans, Corporal, d. in Jefferson Co., Ohio, May 9, 1820, aged 77.
 Clement Estes, d. in Bourbon Co., Ky., July 30, 1829.

William English, d. in Harrison Co., Ky., May 2, 1827.
 William Estell, r. in Fleming Co., Ky., 1834, aged 72.
 William Faulkner, r. in Adams Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 79.

Hugh Johnston, d. in Mason Co., Ky., April 4, 1823, aged 74.
 Nicholas Keimer, Corporal, r. in Fayette Co., Indiana, in 1834.
 James Larkin, d. in Harrison Co., Ohio, July 13, 1828, aged 70.

Charles Lewis, d. in Perry Co., Ohio, Feb. 16, 1825, aged 78.
 James Murphy, drummer, r. in Nelson Co., Ky., in 1834, aged 73.

John Moore, r. in Mercer Co., Ky., in 1833, aged 77.
 John Morris, r. in Blount Co., Tenn., in 1820, aged 71.
 William Nicholson, r. in St. Francis Co., Missouri, 1833, aged 79.

Abraham Parkinson, r. at Printers' Retreat, Indiana, 1827.
 Thomas Perry, r. in Washington Co., Ohio, in 1833, aged 80.
 Andrew Shaffer, r. in Stark Co., Ohio, 1826, aged 63.

Christopher Walter, r. in Guernsey Co., Ohio, in 1834.

FIFTH PENNA. REGIMENT.

George North, r. in Jefferson Co., W. Va., in 1811.
 Samuel Carson, d. in Licking Co., Ohio, Nov. 3, 1830.
 John Falls, d. in Greene Co., Tenn., Jan. 27, 1830, aged 86.

Robert Fleming, d. in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Feb. 28, 1821, aged 78.
 David Hall, r. in Dearborn Co., Ind., 1834, aged 74.

Daniel Heany, d. in Dearborn Co., Ind., March 10, 1834, aged 74.
 John G. Henry, r. in Stark Co., Ohio, 1833, aged 75.

Joseph Jackson, r. in Licking Co., Ohio, in 1820.
 Patrick Linn, d. in Marion Co., Ind., April 7, 1829, aged 76.
 William McGee, r. in Monroe Co., Illinois, 1834, aged 77.

John McMahon, d. in Ross Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 94.
 James Reilly, d. in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Feb. 5, 1834, aged 73.
 John Reynolds, r. in Fairfield Co., Ohio, 1833, aged 79.

Robert Ross, r. in Campbell Co., Tenn., 1834, aged 78.
 James Smith, r. in Columbiana Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 78.
 John Smith, (1), r. in Montgomery Co., Ky., 1829, aged 62.

John Smith, (2), r. in Nicholas Co., Ky., 1834.
 Aaron Lochart, r. in Harrison Co., W. Va., 1834, aged 87.
 William Smith, r. in Washington Co., Tenn., 1833, aged 89.

SIXTH PENNA. REGIMENT.

Isaac Van Horne, Captain-Lieutenant, Receiver of Public Moneys at Zanesville, Ohio, d. in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Feb. 2, 1834.

Isaac Thompson, Lieut., d. in Geauga Co., Ohio, April 25, 1823, aged 69.
 Moses McClain, Capt., d. at Chillicothe, Ohio, Aug. 25, 1810, aged 73.

James Anderson, r. in Rock Castle Co., Ky., 1833, aged 72.
 Jacob Bouser, r. in Stark Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 80.
 John Burns, r. in Nicholas Co., Ky., 1834, aged 85.

John Clark, d. in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Dec. 30, 1819, aged 62.
 John Fader, r. in Claiborne Co., Mississippi, in 1820, aged 79.
 John Gordon, r. in Adams Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 76.
 James Graham, r. in Meigs Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 78.
 Daniel Kenney, r. in Knox Co., Indiana, in 1834, aged 90.
 John Scott, r. in Madison Co., Indiana, in 1832, aged 83.
 Thomas McGee, r. in Fayette Co., W. Va., in 1834, aged 82.

SEVENTH PENNA. REGIMENT.

Robert Wilson, Captain, r. in Jefferson Co., Ky., in 1834, aged 83.
 Amos Chapman, Sgt., d. in Shelby Co., Ky., Feb. 17, 1839, aged 75.

Adam Linn, Sgt., r. in Guernsey Co., Ohio, in 1833, aged 85.
 Patrick Murray, d. in Ashland Co., Ohio, July 23, 1834, aged 98.

William Nicholson, r. in St. Francis Co., Missouri, 1833, aged 79.
 Charles Stewart, r. in Jefferson Co., Indiana, 1832, aged 73.

EIGHTH PENNA. REGIMENT.

Lieut. John Hardin, afterwards Gen. John Hardin of Kentucky, was murdered by the Indians near Sandusky, Ohio, in 1791.

Alexander Simrall, Lieut., r. in Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1834, aged 88.

Aquila White, Ensign, r. in Montgomery Co., Ky., in 1834.
 John Guthrie, Ensign, r. in Lexington, Ky., in 1822.
 Thomas Wyatt, Ensign, r. in St. Louis, Mo., in 1834, aged 80.

Joshua Davidson, Ensign, r. in Brown Co., Ohio, in 1833, aged 81.
 John Allison, Sgt., d. in Versailles, Ky., June 10, 1823, aged 75.

Wm. Somerville, d. at Martinsburg, W. Va., March 18, 1826, aged 70.

Michael Baker, Sgt., d. in Greene Co., Ill., Sept. 13, 1831.
 Benjamin Clark, r. in Steubenville, Ohio, 1816.

William Davis, Corporal, d. in Muskingum Co., Ohio, in 1834, aged 82.
 John Davis, d. in Holmes Co., Ohio, June 7, 1834, aged 64.

John Fossbroke, or Frostrook, r. in Bath Co., Ky., in 1834, aged 104.

Joseph Hancock, r. in Wayne Co., Ind., in 1834, aged 77.
 Obadiah Hardesty, r. in Lancaster Co., Ill., in 1833, aged 71.
 Conrad Harman, d. in Muskingum Co., Ohio, June 8, 1832, aged 75.

Philip Hoback, r. in Madison Co., Ind., in 1829, aged 64.
 Benjamin Jones, r. in Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1833, aged 71.

William Lee, Sergeant Major, d. in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Jan. 6, 1828, aged 85.

William Lewis, r. in Morgan Co., Ohio, in 1831.
 Henry Lingo, r. in Trumbull Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 71.

Mark McGowan, r. in Mercer Co., Ky., in 1830.
 John McKeer, r. in Bath Co., Ky., in 1830.

Robert Porter, Sgt., r. in Harrison Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 71.
 Benjamin Pegg, r. in Miami Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 82.

Matthew Pettitt, r. in Bath Co., Ky., 1834, aged 74.
 Timothy Swan, Corporal, r. in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1834.

Edward Sherlock, d. in Ross Co., Ohio, Feb. 11, 1825, aged 68.
 Henry Smith, r. in Rush Co., Ind., 1834, aged 69.

John Smith, from Mifflin Co., Pa., was taken and scalped at Tuscarawas.

Peter Johnson, r. in Harrison Co., W. Va., in 1829.
 William Wharton, r. in Pendleton Co., Ky., in 1834, aged 87.

Lewis Williams, r. in Muskingum Co., Ohio, in 1834, aged 93.
 William Wilson, r. in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1820, aged 68.

NINTH PENNA. REGIMENT.

Lawrence Burns, d. in Clermont Co., Ohio, July 15, 1832, aged 78.

John Carter, r. in Christian Co., Ky., in 1834, aged 70.
 Francis Gowen, r. in Wayne Co., Michigan, 1833, aged 75.

Robert Hamilton, Corporal, r. in Warren Co., Ohio, 1834.
 Peter Lynch, Sgt., r. in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1834, aged 80.

TENTH PENNA. REGIMENT.

William Barnes, r. in Sullivan Co., Tenn., 1833, aged 82.
 John Breize, d. in Madison Co., Ky., Aug. 7, 1827, aged 79.

William Campbell, Sgt., r. in Bourbon Co., Ky., 1834.
 John Camp, r. in Richland Co., Ohio, 1833, aged 79.

John Davice, d. in Jefferson Co., Ohio, Feb. 23, 1822, aged 74.
 Benjamin Davis, r. in Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1834, aged 82.

Richard Harding, r. in Ross Co., Ohio, Oct. 15, 1828, aged 67.
 Patrick Leonard, d. in Hamilton Co., Ky., Aug. 11, 1822, aged 82.

John Pierce, r. in Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1834.
Benjamin Worrell, r. in Morgan Co., Ohio, in 1833, aged 90.

ELEVENTH PENNA. REGIMENT.

James Burns, r. in Boone Co., Ky., 1831, aged 80.
William Darby, drummer, r. in Jackson Co., Ohio, in 1834, aged 76.
Thomas Harper, r. in Pickens Co., Alabama, 1834, aged 76.
Thomas Johnston, Sgt., d. in Dearborn Co., Indiana, May 9, 1823.

TWELFTH PENNA. REGIMENT.

Lieut. Hananiah Lincoln, went to Daniel Boone's settlement in Kentucky.
Robert Faulkner, Lieut., r. in Hamilton Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 78.

THIRTEENTH PENNA. REGIMENT.

Stout Brownson, r. in Allen Co., Ky., in 1834, aged 78.
Thomas Crawford, d. in Mercer Co., Ky., June 20, 1833, aged 79.
James McClister, r. in Jefferson Co., Tenn., in 1834.
John Waters, r. in Guernsey Co., Ohio., in 1834.

Correspondence.

Information is wanted concerning James Murdoch (or Murdock) and his wife Elizabeth, who lived in Charlestown, Mass., or some suburb of Boston, in 1775 or 1776.

MARY I. STILLE.
Westchester, Pa.

WANTED: Addresses of the following persons who in 1852 and 1853 were located as follows:

Curtis Twitchell, Spring Creek, Ill.; John Twitchell, Beaver City, Beaver Co., Utah; Willis Knight, St. Johns, Mo.; James Twitchell, Beaver City, Beaver Co., Utah.

Address, SILAS A. and SILAS W. TWITCHELL,
San Francisco, Cal.

PORTLAND, May , 1901.

DEAR SIR:

A part of the patriotic work for which the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized is the recording of the location of the last resting place of the men, who carried that war through to its successful termination and founded the government that we now enjoy.

The Maine Society, wishing to make as complete a list as possible of the patriots of the Revolution, who were buried within our State, appeals to you, and all persons interested, to forward to the undersigned, any inscription on a gravestone or monument to the memory of a known patriot during the years 1775-1783, or the record of any Revolutionary soldier or any recognized patriot of that period buried in an unmarked grave, giving the name of the place, cemetery and its location in every case.

This list will, at some time, be published for its preservation and publicity and will be deposited in the libraries of our state and all important libraries in neighboring states. This is a patriotic work in which all public spirited citizens should be interested and is of permanent historical value. Your attention is respectfully called to this matter. All information called for above should be addressed to the undersigned.

NATHAN GOOLD,
Historian.



The Society of the Daughters of the Revolution consider themselves too select to affiliate with the Daughters of the American Revolution, who admit descendants of collateral branches. The ladies of the Society of the Mayflower feel greatly superior to both. The Colonial Dames lay claim to even more exclusiveness, for their ancestors must have held official position. Now the California branch, determined to get still farther away from the common herd, has founded the Order of the Crown. To get into this circle you have to prove that the blood of royalty courses through your veins. The Sunday supplement of the San Francisco Chronicle, which is edited by a woman, prints a delicious cartoon showing the Kings from which the members of this new order might have sprung, and entitled "Choose Your Ancestor." Among the procession is a caricature of the disreputable Henry VIII., a suspicious looking individual labelled "Ahab," a flat-nosed and flat-headed Rameses, and the King of Dahomey, with no clothes on to speak of.

The efforts of a certain class of women to exploit their alleged progenitors remind one of the young man who proudly said to the young woman, "I can trace my ancestry through nine generations." "What else can you do?" she inquired.

BOOK NOTICES.

"The North Carolina Booklet" (published monthly by the North Carolina Society of the Daughters of the Revolution) is well worth its modest subscription price, \$1.00. In these attractive little booklets, the Daughters of the Revolution of North Carolina are bringing before the people great events in the history of their state. The three copies already issued are "Virginia Dare," by Major Graham Daves; "Colonial New Bern," by Mrs. Sara Beaumont Kennedy, and "Liberty, Property and No Stamp Duty," by Col. A. M. Waddell. For copies, address the editors, Miss Martha Helen Haywood and Mrs. Hubert Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

"Dolinda and the Twins," by Dora Harvey Munyon (The Abbey Press, New York), is a delightfully interesting story of a naughty little girl, and the reader has no trouble in picturing the freckled face, the stained and tattered gowns, and the need of the many punishments promised. Dora Harvey Munyon (Mrs. J. M.) is one of the gifted members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and has laid the scenes of her little story in and around her beloved Merion, Pa. The little volume is attractively bound and illustrated.

"Philip and Philippa," by John Osborne Austin, Providence, R. I. This genealogical romance of to-day, is a sweetly told story and of special interest in these days of research in family history. The reader will not find a dull page in the whole little story. The volume is handsomely bound in cloth, price \$2.00. Address the author, Box 81, Providence, R. I.

The New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N. J., has recently added two valuable works to its collection of family histories—the "Cleveland Genealogy," in three volumes, the gift of the author, Edmund Jones Cleveland, a member of the society, and the "Genealogy of the Crane Family," by Ellery Bicknell Crane, in two volumes.

The latter work is of especial interest to residents of New Jersey, as it gives the descendants of Jasper Crane, of New Haven, Conn., and Newark, and of Stephen Crane, of Elizabethtown.



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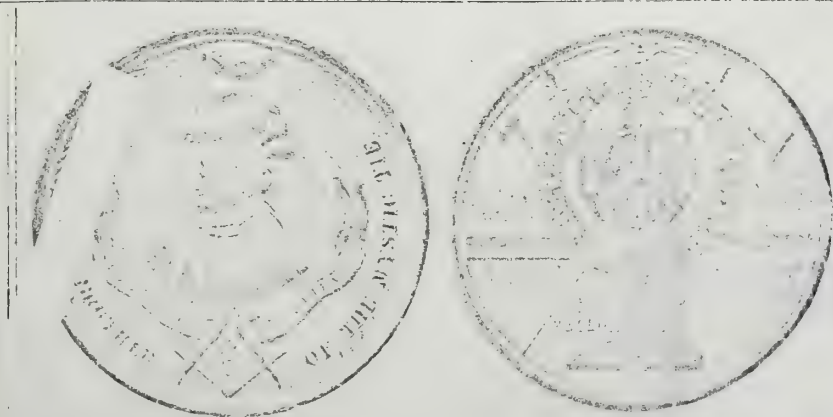
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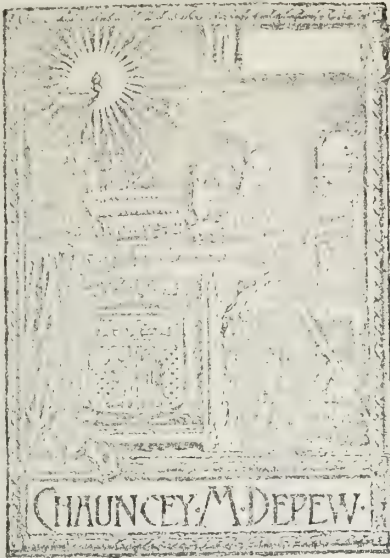
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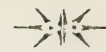
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